

THE EXAMINER.

The Ballot.

No. 1341.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1833.

PAPER, PRINT, &c. . . . 3d. }
TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE, 4d. } 7d. PRICE.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

THE KING, THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD, AND LORD GREY.

The *Times* has the following statement, which may doubtless be received as from authority:—

Few acts of the Ministry have been attacked with greater acrimony than the ecclesiastical patronage lately bestowed on Lord Grey's brother, the Bishop of Hereford; yet the plain facts of the case, which would appear not to be generally known, or to have been studiously kept out of sight, do, in reality, constitute a sufficient answer to those attacks. The following brief epitome of them may be relied on. When the Ministry was out in May, 1832, the Bishopric of Hereford being then vacant, the King desired, as a mark of his personal regard, that the present Bishop should have it. Aware that with the deanery which the Bishop then held, the living of Bishopsgate gave him a positive income much better than that of the see of Hereford, the King desired also that he should continue to hold the living in commendam, as the Bishop of London had done when Bishop of Chester. This Lord Grey declined, thinking the union of a parish with a cure of souls with a Bishopric improper; but expressed a hope that he might at some future opportunity have a stall at his disposal, to place the Bishop of Hereford on a footing with other Bishops, which the King promised. After the restoration of the Ministry, a stall became vacant at St. Paul's, to which, under all the circumstances of the time and his own peculiar claims, Lord Grey thought it right to appoint Mr. Tate. On the late vacancy at Westminster, however, Lord Grey thought himself bound not to pass over the Bishop of Hereford, a second time, and with this appointment added to his see his income will not exceed 3500l. per annum.

We here learn that the King desired the Bishop to hold in commendam the living of Bishopsgate, but Lord Grey declined, thinking the union of a parish with a cure of souls with a Bishopric improper. What a good King to wish the Bishop to hold the living without doing the duty, and what a good Lord Grey to think the union of a parish with a cure of souls with a Bishopric improper! The King only forgot that the parish had a people, and that they paid a large sum for the spiritual services of the Rector of which his Majesty proposed to deprive them. But the King thought of the Minister's brother and not of the people, who from their littleness are very apt to slip out of Royal memories.

Bentham remarks that the consequence of giving excessive salaries is, that it can never appear whether the office is sought or the pay.

Neither Chartres nor the Duke of Wharton, it is true, could have had any rational objection to a Bishopric, though it were as barren as an apostleship: but neither the Colonel nor the Duke would have cared much for the lawn sleeves, if the drudgery of examinations and visitations had stuck to them, instead of being shaken off upon the Chaplain and the Archdeacon. From seeing a man take a Bishopric like that of Durham, for instance, you cannot, I allow, form any kind of judgment whether he is fond of preaching or no, or whether he ever made a sermon in his life. All you can tell is, that he is fond of sitting with Lords, and eating 14,000l. a-year. But could you be under the like uncertainty with regard to such a man as Zinzendorf, for example, who, being a rich man and a Count, chose, for the sake of apostleship, to become a poor man, and predecessor without a title to the now Bishops of the Moravians?

Now in this case of the Bishopric of Hereford we are fortunately able to see which of the two things it is that the man covets, or is supposed to covet by those who best know the desires of his heart and are most anxious to gratify them.

Doctor Grey had what in the profane tongue is called "a fat living," and deeply he had cut into the fat, and loudly had the parishioners roared. The King had a lean Bishopric to give away. His Majesty knew his man—he knew that the desires of the Bishop were not set mainly on the episcopal functions, or the episcopal dignity; he knew that there was something more precious to which the mitre was but a sign, and, therefore, when proposing to prefer the Doctor to the See, to make it acceptable, he desired the union of the rich Bishopsgate with the poor Bishopric,—fat and lean together. Lord Grey says Fie! The Parishioners! Cure of Souls. Scandal. But he does not say:—

"Your most gracious Majesty remembers that my brother is an expounder of that book, which teaches that riches are the root of all evil, and reproves covetousness and mammon-seeking. If your Majesty deems him worthy of this Bishopric, he will think the Bishopric more than worthy of him. If your Majesty is pleased that he should per-

form the holy offices of the See, the exalted service will make glad the labour. It is less rich than the living, but it becomes not my brother to make it seem that money is the great object of the ministry—the ministry in which he is engaged has other rewards, which lie where the moth cannot destroy, or the thief come in and steal. Let it be seen that a Churchman can take a step in advancement without stepping into more gold. Let it be seen that the rounds of the divine ladder are not climbed for pelf, and that mammon is not at the top of all endeavour. Let it be seen that the word Bishop being rendered into the mother tongue, does not signify *more money*. Let it be seen that a follower of Christ in entering on the office of imposing the hands, may put the purse out of them."

This Lord Grey did not say, or any thing like it; but, on the contrary—Promote my brother to the Bishopric, and let him hope for a stall to make it good, to make it acceptable, to compensate for the loss of Bishopsgate and the fatness thereof.

Now in what other profession is there such devotion to pelf as in this—the profession of the religion which so strongly condemns pelf? In the army there are several steps of promotion which actually diminish emoluments. A Lieutenant-Colonel in command is better paid than a General on half-pay; but the Lieutenant-Colonel is content to take the rank, and for its honour to relinquish the better pay. There are Governorships, too, which cannot be held by Generals of the higher rank; and men take the promotion, and for it forego the state and emoluments of the commands without a murmur. So it is not with the State soldiers of Christ, who must have pelf for every step of promotion and accession of dignity.

In the profession of the Law, too, the practice at the Bar is, in most cases, more lucrative than the Judgeship, to which a successful advocate is raised, but the honour is reckoned more than equivalent to the difference in income. Not so in the Church. All there is weighed in hard money. Honour is not received as an equivalent; on the contrary, more pay is required for the support of it. A General officer may live in a garret without losing respect; a Judge may inhabit a nut-shell in Bloomsbury, and drive to Court in his cabriolet, but the dignity of a Bishop cannot be without a palace, and carriages and horses, and servants in purple, and himself in fine linen.

There was the sad case of the Bishop of Hereford, passing poor with something more than two thousand pounds a-year—that is, not having more than should suffice for the wishes of any reasonable man. What a case of distress! How could he support his dignity? While in this pickle—while waiting for the promised stall, (a stall not of the stable in which Jesus lay,) he must have been without a dignity! He had cauliflower wig, apron, shovel hat, purple and fine linen, but not a dignity, for he had not money enough to keep it up, and therefore was the stall promised him. But at last the stall was given, and then the dignity was set up. Now, the Bishop was the same man before and after he was stilled, and we should like to know in what the maintenance of the dignity appeared? Was the dignity incarnated in two new footmen, with floured heads, purple liveries, and copper-headed canes? or in a pair of sleek and prancing coach horses? or was it built and painted blue in Longacre? or worked into tureens and butter-boats at Rundell's? or made into chairs, tables, carpets, and hangings, at the upholsterer's? We wish to know the manifestation of the thing. Bel's divinity was manifested by eating much meat. Dignity is a great consumer—requires a vast deal for its keep; but of what is our question. It is easily answered. The Bishop of Hereford has only to say what he has had since his stall which he had not before he held his stall, and we know in what his dignity consists to a tittle. Has he new furnished his palace? why then it is in upholstery. Has he bought plate? it is in spoons and forks. Has he engaged more servants? it is in John Dobson and Thomas Stokes. We have here the easiest possible case for the detection of a dignity. The Bishop could not maintain it upon the revenues of the See, and the addition of the stall enabled him to support it; therefore the answer to the question—How do you expend the emoluments of the stall?—gives the dignity.

The episcopal office is the last for which [the necessity of show can be argued, as the state of the Bishop is withdrawn from the gaze of the many, and chiefly seen by the Clergy whom he superintends, and who should not be supposed to need gauds—the pomps and vanities of this wicked world—to impress them with respect for their spiritual superior.

THE BREAD TAX.

A Ministerial Print, which sounds the note of preparation for the continuance of the Bread Tax by the Government, whose members have most strongly condemned it, attaches great importance to the following evidence :

Mr. Oliver is asked, "If three million quarters of corn were imported into this country, how many labourers who have been usually employed in producing those three millions of quarters would be thrown out of employment?" "The number," he answered, "of labourers who would be thrown out of work by an annual importation of three millions of quarters of foreign corn, which shall displace that quantity of home growth from our markets, depends on the number of acres of land necessary to produce three millions of marketable corn, and on the fertility of the land so thrown out of cultivation. In a former part of my evidence I stated that twelve bushels for each acre producing corn was required for seed and feeding of farm horses, and consequently the marketable corn was the excess of the gross produce over twelve bushels per acre. If we suppose that land producing eighteen bushels per acre will be thrown out of cultivation, it follows that the extent will be one acre for each six bushels of the quantity assumed to be imported, which would give in round numbers four millions of acres. Again, if the fertility be taken at twenty-four bushels per acre, the extent displaced will be half what it was in the former case, or two millions of acres; and if the fertility be taken at thirty-six bushels per acre, the extent of land thrown out of cultivation will be reduced to one million (acres).

Upon the evidence given by highly respectable and intelligent witnesses examined by the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons in 1822, I was led some years ago to estimate the average produce of all kinds of grain in Great Britain and Ireland at thirty bushels an acre, and of that portion of land likely to be abandoned with an annual importation of five millions of quarters at eighteen bushels. I am now disposed to think that both estimates are rather under the mark. If the average produce of the whole land is taken at thirty-six, and that of the portion likely to be thrown out by an importation of three millions (quarters) at twenty-four bushels, it will, as appears to me, leave no room for supposing the conclusion I have come to, as to the number of labourers likely to be deprived of employment, being over-rated. Assuming, then, that the land to be thrown out of cultivation in the case put is equal to the production of twenty-four bushels per acre, the extent thrown out, as before stated, will be two millions of acres; and if we take the gross consumption of the empire, or in other words the gross produce, at the usual estimate of fifty million (quarters,) and divide it by thirty-six, it will give eighteen millions of acres as the land annually producing corn. If I am nearly correct in the preceding estimates, the extent of land which would be thrown out by an annual importation of three million (quarters) is two million (acres), or about one-ninth part of the land now under corn crops; and, according to the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture, viz., about one-third as ascertained by the late census, it follows that between nine hundred thousand and one million individuals would be deprived of their present means of subsistence, of whom about a fourth part—or say from two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand—may be considered labouring men."

We shall not dispute any of Mr. Oliver's postulates, though that which rates the gross consumption at 50,000,000 quarters of wheat is somewhat startling; we take his calculations as we find them, and let us see how they hang together.

If 3,000,000 quarters of corn be imported, he reckons that nearly 1,000,000 of persons heretofore employed in producing that quantity of corn will be thrown out of employment. He thus supposes that the production of three quarters of corn will give employment and support to one person, the average consumption being (by his showing for a population of 20 millions) two quarters and a half!

Rating the production and consumption at 50,000,000 quarters, he states that the importation of 3,000,000 quarters would deprive of present means of subsistence 900,000 or 1,000,000 persons. At this rate an importation of 50,000,000, the whole estimated consumption, and the whole estimated production, would throw out of employment, and deprive of present means of support, between fifteen and eighteen millions of people out of a population little more than twenty millions; of whom Mr. Oliver reckons upon a questionably large calculation, that one-third are engaged in agriculture; that is, he says, one-third of twenty-four millions (we will take it so far at the outside) are agricultural; and yet, forsooth, following out his calculation upon the importation of 3,000,000 quarters of corn, sixteen or eighteen millions (or about two-thirds of the population) engaged in agriculture, would be thrown out of subsistence if there were an importation of corn equal to the whole consumption and whole production of corn. Are not such calculations self-refuted?

Mr. Oliver supposes that the agricultural third is solely employed in corn growing, and he supposes that the corn lands thrown out of cultivation would be desert, and give no employment to a human being.

Leaving these calculations of Mr. Oliver to the judgment of our readers, we hasten to the following able article of the *Times* :—

An evening contemporary appears to have taken under its protection the Corn Laws of England and all their attendant blessings. For months past our brother journalists has been expatiating on the miseries that must result from rendering human sustenance in this country more attainable by the poor man than it is at present; and now adduces the report of the Agricultural Committee as a sort of pledge that Parliament will not speedily venture upon any alleviation of the tax upon foreign corn. In a commercial country, where it has long been received as an axiom that nothing can be so ruinous to industry as a tax upon any home manufacture, does it not seem the most preposterous thing in the world that an impost like that on food should not only be tolerated, but eagerly defended and persevered in with unexampled obstinacy, when it amounts, in fact to nothing less than a tax upon every article, without exception, of goods manufactured within the United Kingdom, and a bounty against the native artisan upon all rival articles manufactured by foreign nations? With reference to the report itself, no document, so far as we can judge, was ever presented by a Parliamentary Committee which did less credit to its framers. It is at once meagre in its substance, compared with the amount of materials from which it has been derived, and unfair in its selections of those portions of the evidence which it brings especially under the notice of the House of Commons; nor is its deductions from the premises thus partially culled out consistent with their natural and obvious tendency. Whilst a series of paragraphs towards the outset of the report assert, in various forms of expression, the incapacity of England to supply her own average consumption of corn, the Committee, the greater portion of which is composed of landed proprietors, venture to declare, in the teeth of such a testimony to the barbarity of the existing Corn Laws towards the consumer, that it would be impolitic and inexpedient to relax them. A passage from the evidence of Mr. Oliver is quoted, which assumes in a tacit and almost stealthy manner, that an annual importation of 3,000,000 quarters would of necessity "displace an equal proportion of grain of British growth." Now, a most important question is here disposed of in a parenthesis. The friends of a free trade in corn—or, if they cannot obtain so much, of a moderate and determined duty—have invariably reasoned upon the conviction that, quarter for quarter, the imported corn would not displace the same amount of produce of the British soil. The present Earl Fitzwilliam, amongst others, has made out by the most striking illustrations the effect of an increasing demand for bread in the Yorkshire manufacturing districts upon the industry of Essex and other corn counties. His Lordship has put it in the clearest light, that the markets of the West Riding have paid the rents and labour of the southern agricultural districts, and has pointed out the inevitable consequence to English agriculture of the stimulus which would act directly upon our manufactures from a more extensive command of corn. It is true that the second effect of a free trade would be to lower in a small degree the price of British grain. The first effect of such a measure would be a rise in the price of corn all over those continental districts which had communication with England by sea, and that before a single bushel of wheat was actually sent on board a merchantman. The reduction of price at home, by it ever so trifling, would invite more hands to manufacture goods at a proportionably larger price. The manufacturer of the Continent would thus have to struggle at once with higher wages to his own workmen, and with a reduction in the rate of English wages, which would be better for the English workmen, accompanying the steady de-

mand for his labour produced by our entire command of the continental market, than the existing wages are while subject to fluctuations from foreign rivalry. Some of the most respectable witnesses before the Committee have admitted the certain absorption in manufactures of at least a large share of the agricultural population, who would lose their employment as land labourers, from whatever extent of the poorer soils might be thrown out of tillage by a fall in the price of grain. That some such poor and half-productive soils might be turned to productive purposes for which nature had better fitted them than for corn tillage, is avowed by the agriculturists, and we have no interest in denying the fact. It is one of the most grievous hardships upon the bulk of the people, that a law should be made for enabling land proprietors to derive a profit at the public expense, from the otherwise thriftless and insane attempt to torture a sterile surface into bearing that production for which Providence had never designed it. The Legislature would act upon precisely the same principle in commanding that the manufacturing population should have no food but Muscat grapes grown in English hothouses. The landlords attempt to mystify the farmers and the peasant labourers by persuading them that the Corn Laws are for their benefit only, and take credit for fighting the "poor farmer's" battle in opposing any modification.

We have often signalized this as the basest fraud on record. There never was a falsehood more disgusting. The Corn Law was forced upon the country to prevent a fall of rents, and nothing else; and what says Mr. Oliver himself, the authority appealed to by our evening contemporary of last Tuesday? Why, fairly and broadly, "the Corn Law repeal is the landlord's question." "It is the same thing to the farmer whether he pays high rents or low, provided the prices correspond with them." Ay, but it is not the same thing to the landed proprietor. It is the high price which enables the farmer to pay the high rent, and the rent which keeps the landlords' hunters, equipages, opera boxes, and the rest of it. Several witnesses depose to the fact, that such rents are at this moment far too high, that lands of the first quality must be reduced from 15 to 25 per cent., even under the existing Corn Law, and lands of the second quality from 20 to 30 per cent. If a Corn Law be necessary to the protection of the landed interest, in what condition was that interest before the year 1815?—was it not more flourishing than at any period since? If new sources of importation be ruinous to the landed gentlemen, why were they not ruined by that law which admitted, for the first time, a free importation of grain of all descriptions from Ireland in the year 1806? Whatever serves the manufacturing interest must eventually serve the land—the converse of that favourite dictum of the landlords, that whatever promotes their interest must be equally beneficial to commerce. This, then, is the case. The whole nation is sacrificed to the monopolists in corn. We admit that there would be some, not a large, not a disturbing fall in grain if the Corn Law were abolished: but at that risk, or a far greater, the country has a right to demand its fill of bread from the Legislature. Our persuasion is, that a very small portion of the soil of England would be turned from wheat to other and more natural produce, and heartily is it to be wished that such soils had never been perverted from it. We are further satisfied, both from reason and from the evidence now exhibited, that the labourers on these ill-occupied lands, would be fully absorbed by the increased demand for manufactures, and that, as during the last war, we should be again the workshop for the civilized world.

CONDUCT UNDER CRITICISM.

It is curious to observe the different bearing of men under criticism. One mistakes his conceit for knowledge, scolding for controversy, and Malaprop combinations of words for forcible expression. Another takes all in good part, joins in the laugh where it is against him, and makes a grace of his manner of recovering from a slip. An example of this latter kind of conduct is presented in a letter, which Colonel Maxwell has written to us from Boulogne, respecting our comments on his exaggerated praise of Sir James Graham's present of five pounds and promise of a master's warrant to the shipwrecked sailor, Towsey. It does an editor (little accustomed to such evidences of fine temper) good to read such a letter, so frankly and freely pleasant without affectation of pleasantry, and so heartily good-humoured. We extract a part, regretting that, for certain reasons, we may not quote the gallant colonel's story of the witty illustration of "Much ado about Nothing."

Public opinion or party spirit are like the two ends of a spy-glass, the one multiplies the other makes less. You have endeavoured to diminish the kind act of the First Lord of the Admiralty, I (it would appear) to magnify it too much. Be it so—I only know that after I had addressed him in behalf of Mr. Towsey, I was led by the opinion of many professional men here to expect much less, for he granted all that could be given in the shape of promotion. I, not being personally and certainly not politically his friend, in the exultation of the moment (*honour bright*) thought I was bound to give publicity to this benevolent act of one of his Majesty's Ministers, not deeming it as appertaining to the *arcana imperii*, and accordingly wrote my letter to the editor of the *Times* (to whom I return my best thanks for the handsome way in which he inserted it.) I was urged to this step the more by a curious coincidence, which serves to illustrate my metaphor of the perspective glass, viz., having read in the *Standard*, of the 19th of September, half an hour before I sat down to indite my said mis-sive, an article on the loss of the *Amphitrite*, one paragraph of which ran thus: "We have lately spoken of the humbug pretence upon which public men evade all acts of generosity."

Excuse my troubling you with these remarks, craving your protection, not your hostility, having had enough of gratuitous ill-nature since I took young Towsey by the hand, although, at the same time, I am proud to acknowledge that I have had from many of my kind friends here, and from all the members of the naval profession, who (following the generous example of their chief) have given the most substantial proofs of the interest they have taken in the welfare of my protégé, many of them distinguished men, who have long since (with honour to themselves) written their names in the annals of their country, and all proving that they are (at least) not jealous of a soldier's having presumed to take a sailor by the hand!

A subscription is still open to enable Mr T. to prepare and provide for the beneficent intentions of the Lords of the Admiralty. Your being the means of assisting in the augmentation of the provision that has already been collected, by contributing your own mite, or calling forth that of your numerous readers, will be gratefully received by,

Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
A. M. MAXWELL, Lt.-Colonel.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH ILLUSTRATED.

A correspondent has sent us the following evidence of the tolerant and brotherly feeling produced by an Established Church. The paper from which our copy is made is a large placard, such as is pasted on walls—it is a hand-writing on the wall ominous of the fate of the Church. Such provocations can have but one consequence, and that a speedy one :—

CAPITAL STOCK FARMS.—To be let, from Lady-day, 1834, all those farms and lands in the occupation of Mr. Swan Hurrell and Myhill Cooper, situate at Foxton, six miles from Cambridge and six miles from Royston; consisting of suitable farm-houses and outbuildings, and 848 acres of inclosed land, mostly arable, of exceedingly good quality, and well calculated for turnip husbandry; the whole to be let in one farm or in two farms, as under, viz., the farm and lands on the south-east side of the village, includ-

ing Mortimer's, containing about 505 acres; the farm and lands on the north-west side of the village, containing about 343 acres. For a view of the lands and for further particulars apply to Robert Prime, of Barrington, near Royston.—N.B. NO DISSENTER NEED APPLY.

And this within six miles of the University of Cambridge! So much for the genial influence of Alma Mater! Her milk is sour. As a retort to the notice that "NO DISSENTER NEED APPLY" for farms, it may be announced at no distant day that NO DISSENTER NEED BE APPLIED TO FOR CHURCH RATES OR TITHES. Churchmen who will not let dissenters enter upon their farms, should have the same objection to letting sectarian money enter into their pockets. An orthodox purse should be uncontaminated with the coin of dissent.

OSTENTATION OF SIMPLICITY.

It is stated in *The New York Whig*, that when the President sat down to the dinner prepared at the City Hotel in Providence, and which consisted of everything which could possibly be procured to gratify an epicure, and when he was asked to what he would be helped, he replied, "To a bowl of boiled rice and milk." Great was the disappointment to the landlord, as all the milk had been used in the pastries and nick-nacks prepared for the General. Great also was the punishment of the hungry gourmands, who, in decency, were obliged to wait till milk was sent for and the rice boiled. Neither were the choice and costly wines which had been furnished, tasted by the President. His only beverage was water.—*Boston Evening Journal*.

For the credit of the President's manners it is to be hoped that this is fudge—a newspaper invention. If the health or the taste of General Jackson absolutely required a rice-milk diet, a well-bred man would beforehand have requested his entertainers to provide the homely fare. True politeness consists in considering the feelings and the pleasure of others; and the President, putting for rice milk, and stopping the entertainment till it could be prepared, must have mortified the entertainers, who had done their best to provide the repast, and annoyed the hungry people who were kept waiting for their meal. If the story be true, it is only an example of the ostentation of simplicity, which is but a degree less unworthy than the ostentation of luxury. A man who asks for turtle at a poor table is pretty nearly on a par in taste and breeding with one who insists on rice milk at a sumptuous repast.

MISREPORTING.

Relying, as we are accustomed to do, on the accuracy of the *Chronicle* reports, we thought we had reason to complain of misrepresentation in the following remark upon the *Examiner*, attributed to Doctor Wade, at the meeting of the Westminster Association for the Abolition of the Assessed Taxes:—

The *Examiner*, in offering its kind advice to the people, had recommended them to go to the Legislature; but that was like throwing poison into a dish of good meat [cheers].

On referring to another paper (the *Times*) we however find the observation of Doctor Wade thus reported:—

The *Examiner* had recommended them to go to work at the root of the evil—the legislative body; but that could do no good. The Government had so crippled the Reform Bill, that the constituency of the country was smaller than ever; in fact, they had thrown something in a dish of good meat that had completely poisoned it.

Here it is truly said that we recommended the people to go to work at the root of the evil—the reformation of the legislative body, and not as in the *Chronicle*, simply to go to the Legislature, which sounds much the same thing as to go to the d—.

In the report which we believe to be correct the Government is charged with throwing poison into the dish and not the *Examiner*, as in the *Chronicle* report.

We call the attention of the conductors of the *Chronicle* to this misreport, for it is their interest to maintain the character of the paper for fairness.

LORD BROUGHAM'S LAW REFORMS.

If the remarks by which we are about to qualify our applause of Lord Brougham's Law Reforms should seem of a disparaging tendency, they are inspired by no love of disparagement, but by the conviction that there is no greater enemy of the good which is to come, than exaggerated praise of the good which has already been effected. Lord Brougham's vocation is that of a popular orator rather than a legislator. The service which beyond all other men of his day he was fitted to render to Law Reform, was that of discrediting the existing system. This he has done, and is doing, as effectually perhaps as it could have been done by a mind of more philosophic habits and of more enlarged views. He is great as a destroyer; not great as a rebuilders. All that he has overthrown well deserved to fall; nothing that he has established, in the opinion of the most thorough law reformers in the profession, deserves to stand. Not only his reforms are partial and narrow, but they are such as cannot fit into any more comprehensive plan of reform. A great edifice cannot be built in a day; but his hasty erections will form no part of the building when it is completed; they are mere temporary sheds, occupying part of the ground—an actual obstruction in the way of the workmen, though a far less one than the cumbrous ruin which was cleared away to make room for them.

The old Bankruptcy Court was an abomination; the judicial arrangements relating to the affairs of lunatics were a mass of expensive absurdity; there could not be a worse constituted tribunal than the Privy Council, the sole court of appeal from the tribunals of the colonies; the Ecclesiastical Courts deserve to be swept

away. But does any man, capable of forming the conception of a rational judicial establishment, believe that there will much longer be a court for bankruptcy alone, a court for lunacy alone, a court only for marriage causes and for proving wills, a court only to hear appeals from the colonies? Certainly not: and in the mean time all these new judgeships and commissionerships are so many vested interests, which, when the time comes, the public will be expected to buy off. All these nibbling reforms in Chancery, again, what are they? when every enlightened law reformer is convinced that the Court of Chancery as a separate Court must cease to exist, and that the same judges in the first instance, and the same judges of appeal, will ultimately administer both that part of the law which is called Law, and that other part of the law which is called Equity?

Of the defects in the details of Lord Brougham's reforms, and of his views of reform, we can only select, nearly at random, a few instances as specimens.

He has abolished prospectively many legal sinecures, which yielded immense incomes to sons, nephews, and grandchildren of Chancellors and Judges, at the expense of suitors. Of the golden streams which flowed into the strong boxes of these lucky foster-children of the nation, a part, indeed, have been dammed up, but the remainder only diverted into the Exchequer of the State. Of the fees which unfortunate applicants for justice were forced to pay, avowedly for no purpose but to make an income for these sinecure placemen, a part only have been remitted; a part continue to be collected for the benefit of the public revenue! The most odious of all taxes—taxes on justice—abolished in 1823 by Lord Liverpool's Ministry—behold them re-established by the Reform Ministry! It was reserved for the Reform Ministry, and for the man who desires to go down to posterity as the reformer of the laws of England, to re-enact an abuse so odious, that it was abolished even by Tories, in the very first hour in which the words law reform were uttered in a public place. Once more it has been decided, that a man is to be selected as a fit object of taxation because he is suffering evil—that because he is put to immense expense by having had his rights disputed, or a wrong inflicted upon him, therefore he shall be put to further expense for the general purposes of the State—that because the King, and the Ministers, and the army, and the navy, and the courts of justice, having succeeded in protecting the rest of the community from injustice, have failed in protecting him, therefore he shall be picked out from the rest of the community as the person who shall be required to pay more money for the support of those establishments! And the Solicitor-General, Sir John Campbell, a man whom we regret to blame, for no person connected with the Government oftener gives utterance to sentiments deserving of praise, actually congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this accession to his financial resources. A few thousands a-year, wrung from the needy and from the injured—a noble subject of congratulation!

In a matter nearly connected with this, the House of Commons proved themselves better law reformers than Lord Brougham. The principle of remunerating judicial officers by fees instead of salaries, at the expense of suitors instead of the State, that is, at the expense of those who derive less benefit than any one else from the administration of justice, being put to trouble and expense for that protection which others obtain gratuitously; this pernicious principle, discarded by Lord Brougham in a great variety of cases, had been most inconsistently retained in others: but the House of Commons, in passing the Chancery Reform Bill, extirpated that mischief from it altogether. This roused the Chancellor; who, when the Bill returned to the House of Lords, entered into a vindication of his own views. He said, that unless the officers of the court were paid by fees, their reward would not be in proportion to their exertions, and they would have motives to retard instead of accelerating the despatch of business. Extraordinary as it may seem, in this doctrine the Chancellor was perfectly serious, and, we are persuaded, sincere. All it proves is, on how slender a foundation of principle his opinions rest, and with how little of reflection they are taken up. Strange not to see that this reason for payment by fees instead of salary, is applicable to all public officers whatever, if to any: still more strange not to see that a superior functionary stultifies himself, when he professes incapability of compelling his subordinates to do their duty, unless they are bribed to do it by the very person who least of all others in the community ought to bear that extra burthen. Formerly almost all public officers were paid by fees: the iniquity of the principle, and the abuses to which it was liable in practice, have caused payment by salaries to be almost universally substituted; and now what is it which keeps public functionaries to their duty? The good sense and vigilance of their official superiors: and is the Chancellor incapable of exercising similar vigilance? Say that it is necessary that his subordinates should have the additional inducement of a pecuniary remuneration proportional to the quantity of the work, (even if at the expense of the quality,) are there no means devisable by human ingenuity for giving them that pecuniary inducement, except out of the pockets of injured men petitioning for justice? When nobody but the public is interested in getting over a difficulty, the easiest effort of thought seems to be grudged for finding a solution. Not that the public good is not dear to these men, but that their zeal for it is a capricious and wavering, not a steady principle of action.

Though the Chancellor defended the principle of remuneration by fees, he did, we believe, throw out something like a condemna-

tion of making those fees contingent upon any incident which the officer receiving the fees has the power of multiplying, for the purpose of increasing his own emoluments. But so completely are the acts of the Chancellor at issue with his professions, that the particular fees which the officers who profit by them have the greatest power of multiplying the occasions for, (and have exercised that power to the most mischievous extent,) those very fees, both in the Court of Chancery and in the Courts of Common Law, instead of abolishing, or diverting into other channels, the Chancellor has largely INCREASED. We do not believe that this was done with evil consciousness for jobbing purposes. But is it at all wonderful that there should be thousands who do think so?

We are compelled to select as examples of the Chancellor's defective notions of legislation, not the most important instances, but those which can be exhibited at least length. We will mention one which is striking, and will occupy little space. Even the unprofessional reader knows that lawsuits are often decided by arbitration, and that after the parties have incurred nearly the whole expense of a suit, the judge frequently advises them to refer the case to a gentleman of the bar; but they do so at their option, and not otherwise. One of Lord Brougham's bills contained a clause, which was struck out of the particular bill, but afterwards revived, and which we understand is still persevered in, empowering the judge at his discretion to nominate an arbitrator, and rendering the decision of the arbitrator so designated compulsory on the parties. Now observe the character of this proceeding, and of the process of thought in the Chancellor's mind, on which it must have been founded. All the presumptions are against arbitration, as compared with a suit in the courts. The arbitrator is wholly irresponsible, even to the opinion of the world; he decides without publicity, and decides upon evidence taken without publicity: he is a person selected almost at hazard, hardly ever of any professional eminence, certainly of less than the judge who selects him, unless the appointment of the judge amounted to an act of the grossest public profligacy. Nevertheless, although there are all these strong presumptions against decision by an arbitrator, the voluntary agreement of the parties to submit to it in preference to the regular tribunal, is a presumption in its favour stronger than these, and outweighing them. Therefore the parties shall be compelled to choose it whether they will or no!

If the law reforms of the Chancellor were analysed in detail, we should be able to exhibit innumerable specimens of loose and imperfect thinking, not inferior to these. We have not room for that minute examination here. But we must notice something of more serious moment, because on a larger scale; what we hold to be an error of principle of the very first magnitude. The whole of the Chancellor's notions on the subject of appeal, the very key-stone of a good system of judicature, appear to us to be radically erroneous, and all that he is doing or planning with relation to it, to be fundamentally wrong. If there is one principle more than another, which is universal and paramount in public business of almost any kind, but above all in judicature, it is that the functionary should be one. Not indeed where the law is doubtful; for then the question should be referred to the collective body of the highest legal authorities, as now to the fifteen judges, not so much for greater certainty, as to ensure uniformity in the law. But in all other cases, to set three or four judges on a bench to hear one case, is not only paying three or four persons to do the work of one, but it renders absolutely certain their doing it ill. One judge feels the public eye upon him; he is ashamed to be corrupt, or partial, or inattentive; but when there are several, each dares perpetrate under the sanction of the others' wickedness the undivided obloquy of which he would have shrunk from; each trusts that others have been listening though he has not, that others have given their minds to the cause though he has not; and instead of the services of several judges, the public has something considerably less than the best services of one.

But Lord Brougham carried the prejudices of a Common Lawyer into a Court of Equity, and resolved to assimilate the two, by altering the practice not where it was bad but where it was good. Hitherto in the Court of Chancery the appeal has been from one judge to one judge: when the proposed Bill shall have passed, it will be from one judge to three. A similar change has been effected in the Privy Council. And this the ministerial pamphleteer lauds as a most glorious improvement. "It must be admitted that a single judge hearing and deciding on questions of great moment was not a very good specimen of a court of appeal."

One ridiculous effect of this so-called reform, which does not appear to be at all thought of, is the following: at present three judges in the first resort sit regularly for the dispatch of business, and one only is ever occupied in hearing appeals from them: but now every appeal will take up the time of three, leaving only one to judge in the first instance. We may look forward therefore to an immense and rapidly accumulating arrear, or to the speedy appointment of several more judges in equity.

We shall only further mention, under the title of Law Reform, two instances of discreditable truckling which we really hope not to see renewed. When the House of Lords was about to reject the Local Courts' Bill, which had already been mulcted of almost all that was valuable in it except the principle, in order to have a chance of passing, (the jurisdiction, originally of 100l., having been reduced to 20l.) what said the Chancellor?—That if, by rejecting a bill, the utility of which had been pared down almost to a minimum, they proved that no measure for really improving the judicature of the country had any chance of finding acceptance

with them, he would give over compromising, and making his measures petty and contemptible to please them, and would propose a large measure containing all that the public welfare imperiously required, leaving them to reject it at their peril.—Nothing of the kind. He told them that if they threw out the Bill they should not daunt him, nor turn him back in the career of Law Reform, and that he would next time present to them a Bill—far less extensive than the preceding! This was tantamount to actually inviting their rejection of the Bill, and promising to do all he could to cover over and shelter the iniquity of their conduct. Let us hope that his acts, in this instance, will be better than his words.

This was truckling to the House of Lords. Their leaving the Registration Bill, the only really important measure which has emanated from the Real Property Commission, in private hands, while all the other Bills of that Commission were adopted as Government measures, this was truckling to the House of Commons. And a notable specimen was the rejection of that Bill, of what that House is—of what are the interests which still predominate there. Still the House of Landlords; still the House of Insolvent Debtors; and when strong public clamour does not compel some regard to the public interest, still as stupidly and as blindly selfish as in the worst times. Every man who voted for throwing out the Registry Bill, stamped himself thereby as a man more deeply in debt than he dared to avow. Not only was there no good motive, there was no other motive, good or bad, which could render a landowner averse to the official authentication of his property, and the claims on it, in the same manner in which his father's will is authenticated by registry in Doctors' Commons.

WHIG APOSTACY.

[From the Standard.]

The daily task of the Ministerial writers, and a revolting task it must be, is to eat up, one after the other, the several theories maintained by their patrons and themselves, when the former, in their unplaced condition, sought office by proposing impossible objects, but such as they made plausible to the very stupid. We have already said more than enough, perhaps, upon the subject of the Assessed Taxes—we shall, therefore, add nothing upon that subject to-day beyond a reference to the several meetings of resisters, the proceedings of which are reported in another part of this paper. Our readers will see that the resistance is rapidly extending, and assuming a character of solidity that must alarm Lord Althorp: they will be amused with the glorification, by the notorious Dr. Wade, of a class hitherto not much honoured by panegyric, viz., the London brokers, one of whom this Reverend person thinks it very necessary to have sent to Parliament.

We are now to call another cause. All the world must remember the use made of the corn laws for the purpose of reviling the aristocracy—the invectives against a "bread-tax" fulminated in speeches by Mr. Hume, and in pamphlets by Lord Fitzwilliam, and the pledges to obtain cheap corn, almost as numerous as the pledges to obtain a repeal of the assessed taxes, lavished at tavern dinners and upon the hustings. After the Reform question had been settled, a repeal of the corn laws became, in fact, the *cheval de bataille* of the Whig and ministerial party. Now, let us look to the sequel. The *Globe* of last night, as strictly the official organ of the British Cabinet as the *Moniteur* ever was of the French Government, makes the following announcement:—

The evidence taken by the Committee on Agriculture tends to strengthen the belief which we expressed after reading the Committee's report, that Parliament will not in the present state of the agricultural interest, venture on a change of the corn laws."

Here, then, wise disciples of the Whigs, is an end to all your anticipations of "cheap bread" from the hands of a Whig Cabinet. The destruction of your hope is final; for, if the present state of the agricultural interest will not bear a change in the Corn Laws, *à fortiori* the worse state to which the agricultural interest is tending, as all confess, will not bear such a change. If one could hope for the existence of calm common sense, in any being that had ever lent himself to Whig doctrine, we should implore the clamourers for "cheap bread," who, on that ground, attached themselves to the Whig party, to give days and nights to the calm consideration of this single subject. Either the Whigs were fools and knaves when they proclaimed the expediency of repealing the corn laws, or they are now fools and knaves when, having the power to repeal them, they leave these laws untouched. [The *Courier* observes that the *Globe* is not an official organ, and that Ministers are not answerable for its imprudence: we should be glad to think so, but we fear that the apostacy of the *Globe* waits upon the apostacy of the Ministry.]

BARBAROUS CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE EARL WEMYSS.

[The subjoined evidence from the inquiry into the wreck of the Earl Wemyss will make the conduct and character of the captain well understood. Of any more cold-blooded barbarity, more careless cruelty, we never read. And the catastrophe was referable to the man's want of skill or attention, to his mistaking the time of tide, and assuring the passengers it was ebb when it was flood.]—

The Rev. Mr. Holloway, clergyman of Brancaster, stated that about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning, the 1st of September, he first heard of the stranding of a vessel on the shore near that town. He was informed by his servant that a person of the name of Cutting, who keeps the Ship Inn, had applied for the loan of a horse, to bring up passengers from the vessel; he saw Cutting, and told him that he should not only have his horses, but also his men; he then went immediately over to the inn to see that preparations were made, fires lit, beds prepared, and every necessary accommodation for the reception of the passengers; shortly after he was told that some passengers had just arrived; the witness having detailed the exertions he made for two of the passengers, Mr. Logan and Mr. Horseburg, who shortly after arrived, he proceeded to say, that having understood that there were some female passengers on board, he inquired where they were. One of the crew replied that the three girls had gone to bed, and one man had gone to Davy's Locker. This answer referred to the females who had been saved. Some time after Mr. Horseburg exclaimed to him, on his return from a visit to the ladies, "Oh! the poor

ladies." He (witness) replied, that there was no cause for alarm, as they were in bed and fast asleep; some persons present observed, that he (Mr. Horseburg) meant the ladies in the cabin; this was the first intimation that he had of any ladies being drowned; he immediately returned to the captain, and asked him if it was true that he had lost any passengers? he replied, that "he had a few." He (witness) desired him to explain himself; the captain, in reply, said he did not know what the witness meant by explain; he then said to the captain, "Do you intend by saying you have 'lost a few,' that some persons are drowned?" the captain replied in the affirmative; he then asked the captain, "had he ever heard of a British sailor eating his breakfast with the coolness and collectedness of a butcher under such circumstances?" He inquired where the ladies were? the captain said that he had left them in the cabin, which was full of water. Understanding that the vessel was on dry land, he asked the captain, how could that be? He replied, that a sea had struck the vessel about eight o'clock, carried away the skylights, and filled the cabin with water. He then asked him if that was true, or whether he was mad? The captain coolly replied, that it was true, the ladies were drowned. He then asked him, if he had made any attempt to recover them? The captain said, "No, it was of no use; they had been dead nearly four hours." He observed to him (the captain) that it appeared from his own statement, that it was impossible; for he had been up some time, and it was now half-past 11 o'clock only. The captain observed, that he supposed what was meant by the word recover was, whether any person attempted to rescue them; he said that no such attempt could be made, for when the accident occurred no sailor could stand on the deck. He replied, how could he know that, when no attempt was made to do so? He (the witness) then said to the captain, "It appears that the ladies were drowned at eight o'clock, and no attempt was made to rescue them; and you and your crew coolly came on shore without even inquiring whether they were dead or not—is this true?" The captain said, "It is too true; I have already told you the ladies are drowned." He then, under great excitement, exclaimed, "Was it possible that such a brute could exist in the shape of a British seaman?" He (witness) then mounted his horse and rode towards the beach; he found that ten bodies had been taken out, and that one hundred persons were on board the vessel "saving the cargo." Witness went back to the captain, and told him the ship was being plundered; the captain replied that he had given it up, and had nothing further to do with it; he told him that he thought he should be held responsible for the loss of any property; the mate heard the observation, and said, how could the crew go down without clothes? He replied, that he would procure him (the mate) clothes, which he did, and he believed that he went down to the vessel to assist the Coast Guard in protecting the property on board; the bodies had been removed to the church, and on witness going there, one of the women who had laid them out informed him that the body of the little boy (Master Roach) was quite warm; he put his hand upon his cheek, and found it so; he felt the other bodies, and they were also warm; how deep was the regret he then felt that an attempt had not been made in the first instance to recover the bodies sooner, and that means of re-animation had not been tried.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

A man climbing is the type of English society—grasping something above and spurning what is below. He strikes against his footing for his spring. Mr. Bulwer forcibly observes:—

We see daily in high advancement men sprung from the people, who yet never use the power they have acquired in the people's behalf. Nay, it may be observed, even among the lawyers, who owe at least the first steps of promotion to their own talents or perseverance, though for the crowning honours they must look to oligarchical favour, that, as in the case of a Scott or a Sugden, the lowest plebeian by birth, has only to be of importance to become the bitterest aristocrat in policy.

Lord Lachrymal (it is classical, and dramatic into the bargain, to speak of the living under feigned names) is a man of plebeian extraction. He has risen through the various grades of the law, and has obtained possession of the highest. No man calls him *parvenu*—he has confounded himself with the *haute noblesse*; if you were to menace the peers' right of voting by proxy, he would burst into tears. "Good old man," cry the Lords, "how he loves the institutions of his country!" Am I asked why Lord Lachrymal is so much respected by his peers—am I asked why they boast of his virtues, and think it wrong to remember his origin?—I would answer that question by another, Why is the swallow considered by the vulgar a bird that should be sacred from injury?—Because it builds under their own eaves! There is a certain class of politicians, and Lord Lachrymal is one of them, who build their fortunes in the roofs of the aristocracy, and obtain, by about an equal merit, an equal sanctity with the swallow.

A nobleman's valet is always super-eminently bitter against the *canaille*: a plebeian in high station is usually valet to the whole peerage!

Every one in England takes a brevet rank, serves in one capacity and claims respect for the capacity above.

Paradoxical as it may seem, we are the most modest people on the face of the earth. An Englishman's pride is generally adjective; it cannot stand alone, it reposes upon something extrinsic, some possession or association. A man in this country is seldom proud of being what *he is*, but of what *is his*; he is vain of his carriages and horses, his plate, his wines, his estate, his stock, his acquaintances, or his ancestors. The man seldom makes any part of his own pride. As in the valuation of an estate the mansion is thrown in for nothing, so in the valuation of the man the tabernacle of clay, with its qualities, is flung in as a mere potsherd. He is but the receiver of respect for goods and chattels, or aristocratic countenance. He is as a sign in algebra for certain quantities. If the houses, lands, carriages, horses, servants, chairs, tables, &c., were suddenly to take to themselves all the pride which is derived from them what would become of the man? He would not have sufficient self-respect to face his own footstool. In going into the society of the affluent you see a long train of carriages in waiting—how faultlessly they are built and finished! how tastily appointed! the horses fine, the harness neat, the servants trim. Why should you go further?—you have seen the best. The kernel is not equal to the shell.

The carriage company are not equal to their carriages. In the drawing-room you see, for the most part, nothing to be compared with the equipages—many awkward, shabby, ill-conditioned; most ill at ease, and weary of themselves and each other. Now how much better it would be if people sent their carriages to routes as they send them to funerals, and kept themselves in prudent privacy. The purposes of ostentation would be equally answered—"Mrs. Mushroom's carriage was at Lady Scornem's assembly." What more is wished? To show the signs of wealth, or of reception in the society which calls itself *good*, is the grand object. When half a dozen country gentlemen dine together what is it but a sitting of the estates?—Noodle Hall is at the right of the lady of Addlehead, Bore'em to the left, Sapsull Lodge a place lower, all considered according to the worth of the properties, unless there be some one present to take precedence in respect of relationship to some one who for services famous or infamous was made a peer ages ago. The further from the merit (if merit it be) the greater the honour. If the house was ennobled in the last generation it is *parvenu*; if it was ennobled three or four centuries ago, and between the founder who did something a long line has intervened of men who have done nothing, it is illustrious. In the sea of time Merit is the log from leaving which behind nobility rates its progress.

Mr. Bulwer remarks:—

With us the fusion of all classes, each with the other, is so general, that the aristocratic contagion extends from the highest towards the verge of the lowest. The tradesmen in every country town have a fashion of their own, and the wife of the mercer will stigmatize the lady of the grocer as "ungenteel." When Mr. Cobbett, so felicitous in nicknames, and so liberal in opinions, wished to assail Mr. Sadler, he found no epithet so suitable to his views or sentiments as the disdainful appellation of "*linendraper*!" The same pride and the same reserve will be found every where; and thus slowly and surely, from the petty droppings of the well of manners, the fossilized incrustations of national character are formed.

To the importance which wealth receives from the aristocracy we must add the importance it receives from trade. What men are taught to respect, gradually acquires the distinction of a virtue—to be rich becomes a merit; to be poor, an offence. A foreign writer has thus justly observed, that we may judge of the moral influence of this country by the simple phrase, that a man is *worth* so much; or, as he translates the expression, *digne tant*.

In other countries poverty is a misfortune,—with us it is a crime.

The familiar meaning of a word often betrays the character of a people: with the ancient Romans virtue signified valour; with the modern, a virtuoso is a collector. The inhabitants of the Tonga Islands, with whom all morals are in a state of extraordinary confusion, have no expression for virtue in a man which is not equally applicable to an axe: they recognise virtue only in what does *them* an evident service. An axe or a man may be the instrument of murder, but each continues to be a good axe or a good man. With us the word *virtue* is seldom heard, out of a moral essay; I am not sure whether it does not excite a suspicion of some unorthodox signification, something heathen and in contra-distinction to religion. The favourite word is "respectability"—and the current meaning of "respectability" may certainly exclude virtue, but never a decent sufficiency of wealth: no wonder then that every man strives to be rich—

Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.

Through the effects they thus produce on the national character, the aristocracy have insensibly been able to react upon the laws. Poverty being associated in men's minds with something disreputable, they have had little scruple in making laws unfavourable to the poor! they have clung without shame to the severities of a barbarous criminal code—to an unequal system of civil law, which almost proscribes justice but to the wealthy—to impressment for seamen—to taxes upon knowledge—and to imprisonment by mesne process. Such consequences may be traced to such levities. *The laws of a nation are often the terrible punishment of their foibles.*

If the respect for wealth be analysed it will be found in chief part respect for power—for the power of doing good or harm. "Think every man thy superior, Tom," says the father, in Fielding's *Amelia*, "of whom thou canst get any thing." This sentiment is at the root of much of the respect for wealth, mixed up with reverence for a potentiality. The baron of old, with his men at arms in his strong hold, was an object of respect; his pennons and his lances bespoke his power. The power has changed its form; it has lost its romantic exponents, its pomp and circumstance, its pageantry. It lies not in mailed service, but at the bankers in bits of paper and parchment. Instead of a fiery chief, we see a *warm man*; instead of the hall thronged with armed retainers, where

They carved at the meal
With gloves of steel
And drank the red wine through the helmet barred;

we have the breeches pocket with a button for portcullis. The respect to the belted baron and the respect to a Rothschild are however equally to power. The sentiment is the same—its object only wears a less picturesque dress. The money-bags don't jingle like the spurs in poetry, nor will scrip and bank stock make a picture, or a deed of mortgage figure like one of feudal murder in tragedy or romance. Yet, powers compared, what sword was of the puissance of Rothschild's pen? what charge of all their chivalry equal to his cheque?

With respect to morality we are rather startled by Mr. Bulwer's remark, that "there is no systematic mockery of principle with us." We should say, on the contrary, that a scorn of any indication or profession of principle is a most prominent and disgusting characteristic of aristocratic or would-be aristocratic society. The narrowest selfishness is commonly professed and received for knowledge. Any one who avows a concern for his fellow-creatures is derided as Quixotic, or suspected of some ill design. On the other

hand any bold avowal of contempt of virtue expressed in such phrase as that one is "not squeamish when a good thing is to be got," is sure of a worshipful acceptance.

Though Mr. Bulwer's quoted position is at variance with our observation, we find our observation corroborated by his own in several striking instances. Take the following anecdote for example:—

A gentleman of good birth and much political promise, had been voting in several divisions with the more Radical party. A man of authority, and one of the elders, who had been a Minister in his day, expressed his regret at the bad company Mr. ——— had been keeping, to the aunt of that gentleman, a lady of remarkable talents and of great social influence. The aunt repeated the complaint to the member—"And what said you, dear madam, in reply?"

"Oh! I exculpated you most cleverly," replied the aunt. "Leave ——— alone," said I; "nobody plays his cards better; you may be sure that his votes against the Irish Coercion Bill, &c. won't tell against him one of these days. No, no; ——— is not a rash, giddy young man, to be talked over; be sure he has calculated that it will be best for him in the end."

"Good heavens!" cried the member, "what you—you say this? you insinuate that I am actuated by my own interest! why not have said at once the truth, that I voted according to my conscience?"

The lady looked at her nephew with mingled astonishment and contempt:—"Because—because," replied she, hesitating, "I really did not think you such a fool."

The lady pretty fairly represents the "systematic mockery of principle" which prevails in the society affecting *bon ton*.

Mr. Bulwer further observes, with perfect truth:—

Ridicule, in Paris, attaches itself to the manners; in London, to the emotions; it sneers with us less at a vulgar tone, a bad address, an ill-chosen equipage, than at some mental enthusiasm. A man professing very exalted motives is a very ridiculous animal with us. We do not laugh at vulgar lords half so much as at the generosity of patriots, or the devotion of philosophers. Bentham was thought exceedingly ludicrous because he was a philanthropist; and Byron fell from the admiration of fine ladies when he set out for Greece.

All this argues the mockery of principle which the author had before hastily negated.

We pass over one or two other debatable points which we shall take up on some other occasion, (anonymous writing, against which Mr. Bulwer puts forth some new and staggering arguments; and flogging in the army, in the defence of which he is not more successful than in the advocacy of the church,) to some masterly observations on the extension of literature.

The tone of knowledge is usually more scholastic in proportion as the circle of readers is confined. When scholars are your audience, you address them after the fashion of a scholar. Hence, formerly, every man thought it necessary, when he wrote a book, to bestow upon its composition the most scrupulous care; to fill its pages with the product of a studious life; to polish its style with the classic file, and to ornament its periods with the academical allusion. He knew that the majority of those who read his work would be able to appreciate labour or to detect neglect; but, as the circle of readers increased, the mind of the writer became less fastidious; the superficial readers had outnumbered the profounder critics. He still addressed the majority, but the taste of the majority was no longer so scrupulous as to the fashion of the address. Since the revival of letters itself, the more confined the public, the more laborious the student. Ascham is more scholastic than Raleigh; Raleigh than Addison; and Addison than Scott.

The spirit of a popular assembly can enter into the crowd you write for, as well as the crowd you address; and a familiar frankness, or a superficial eloquence, charm the assembly when full, which a measured wisdom, and a copious knowledge were necessary to win, when its numbers were scattered and select.

It is natural that writers should be ambitious of creating a sensation: a sensation is produced by gaining the ear, not of the few, but the many; it is natural, therefore, that they should address the many; the style pleasing to the many becomes, of course, the style most frequently aimed at: hence the profusion of amusing, familiar, and superficial writings. People complain of it, as if it were a proof of degeneracy in the knowledge of authors—it is a proof of the increased number of readers. The time is come when nobody will fit out a ship for the intellectual Columbus to discover new worlds, but when everybody will subscribe for his setting up a steam-boat between Calais and Dover. You observe then, sir, (consequences which the fine talkers of the day have wholly overlooked,) that the immense superficiality of the public operates two ways in deteriorating from the profundity of writers: in the first place, it renders it no longer necessary for an author to make himself profound before he writes; and in the next place, it encourages those authors who are profound, by every inducement, not of lucre alone, but of fame, to exchange deep writing for agreeable writing: the voice which animates the man ambitious of wide fame, does not, according to the beautiful line in Rogers, whisper to him "ASPIRE," but "DESCEND."

From these remarks we may perceive then, that in order to increase the height of knowledge, it is not sufficient to diffuse its extent; nay, that in that very diffusion there is a tendency to the superficial, which requires to be counteracted. And this, sir, it seems to me that we can only thoroughly effect by the Endowments of which I have before spoken. For since the government of knowledge is like that of states, and instituted not for the power of the few, but the enjoyment of the many, so this diffusion of information amongst the ignorant is greatly to be commended and encouraged, even though it operate unfavourably on the increase of information amongst the learned. We ought not, therefore, to resist, even were we able, which we are not, the circulation of intelligence; but by other means we should seek to supply the reservoirs, from which, aloft and remote, the fertilizing waters are supplied. I see not that this can be done by any other means than the establishment of such professorships, and salaries for the cultivators of the highest branches of literature and science, as may be adequate, both in the number and in the income allotted to each, to excite ambition. Thus a tribunal for high endeavour will be established, independent of the court of the larger public, independent indeed,

yet each acting upon the other. The main difficulty would be that of appointing fit electors to these offices.

At present, a popular instructor is very much like a certain master in Italian, who has thriven prodigiously upon a new experiment on his pupils. J ——— was a clever fellow, and full of knowledge which nobody wanted to know. After seeing him in rags for some years, I met him the other day most sprucely attired, and with the complacent and sanguine air of a prosperous gentleman:—

"I am glad to see, my dear sir," said I, "that the world wags well with you."

"It does."

"Doubtless, your books sell famously."

"Bah! no bookseller will buy them: no, sir, I have hit on a better *metier* than that of writing books—I am giving lessons in Italian."

"Italian! why I thought when I last saw you, that you told me Italian was the very language you knew nothing about?"

"Nor did I, sir; but directly I had procured scholars, I began to teach myself. I bought a dictionary; I learnt that lesson in the morning which I taught my pupils at noon. I found I was more familiar and explanatory, thus *fresh from knowing little*, than if I had been confused and over deep by knowing much. I am a most popular teacher, sir;—and my whole art consists in being just one lesson in advance of my scholars!"

For popularity a public writer should be but slightly superior to the vulgar. The common understanding must ascend step by step, and he who stands just upon the step above has the best position for helping it up. When a writer gives expression to ideas that are loosely floating in the common mind he obtains a ready assent and an applause of the warmest kind, for every one admires the man who has said precisely what the reader would have said had he had the pen in his hand.

"The voice," observes Mr. Bulwer, "which animates the man ambitious of wide fame does not whisper *ASPIRE* but *DESCEND*;" yet popularity is not to be won by descending. The genius which descends will not have the advantages of the mediocrity that accords, that sympathizes with those it addresses. The knowledge derived from self of the current of common thoughts and common prejudices is a great help to popular ascendancy. Thus Scarlett at the bar was a more successful advocate than Brougham, because Scarlett had a jury in his own mind.

There is no worse marksmanship than that which we see attempted from the higher places for hitting the understanding of the working classes. When the aim is the garret or the cellar, the ball hits the drawing-room. The tracts of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge were designed to supply the intellectual food of mechanics, and they have just hit the wants of the aristocracy and gentry. The *Penny Magazine* has struck the same mark. The fact is, that for useful knowledge our society may all go to the same school—rich and poor, young and old. From Miss Edgeworth's *Harry and Lucy*, and an eminent physician's *Philosophy in Sport*, many a grown gentleman has derived his first elementary knowledge of arts and science; and the tracts for the poverty of the working man's purse often serve for the poverty of the millionaire's mind. One sign we remark that the newspapers addressed to the working classes present a much better sort of matter for mingled entertainment and instruction than that which is offered in the aristocratic prints. For example, compare the miscellaneous column of the *True Sun* with the miscellaneous column of the *Globe*, and mark the solidity or point of the one and the rapid frivolity of the other.

We must conclude with a passage on the unpopularity of original opinions, ending with an illustration of exquisite aptitude and beauty.

New opinions are not popular ones; to swim with the tide, is the necessary motto of opinions that desire to sell: while the majority can see in your journal the daily mirror of themselves, their prejudices and their passions, as well as their sober sense and their true interests, they will run to look upon the reflection. Hence it follows, that the journal which most represents, least originates opinion, that the two tasks are performed by two separate agents, and that the more new doctrines a journal promulgates, the less promiscuously it circulates among the public.—In this the moral light resembles the physical, and while we gaze with pleasure on the objects which reflect the light, the eye shrinks in pain from the orb which creates it.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

DRURY LANE AND COVENT GARDEN.

Castor and Pollux—a life between two alternately. The same performers one night at Covent Garden and the next at Drury Lane. Two houses and one company and one management. I faith there will be no collision in this case. The competition between the two theatres, which served in some degree to counteract the vice of the patents, is at an end. The lessee may, however, bid for public favour as strenuously as if he had a rival, or he may find the stimulating rivalry in the small theatres. We would not prejudice the experiment, but the farce at the first start, of popping out of one house into the other and then back again, might have been spared.

At Drury Lane we were treated with the *Tempest*, very emphatically given out as Shakspeare's *Tempest*, because it is as much Shakspeare's *Tempest* as the celebrated stockings of Sir John Cutler darned into worsted were silk. The thing that pleased us most was the readiness with which the audience scouted the imputation of the patched piece to Shakspeare. For the conservation of the Legitimate Drama it is pleasant to see a beginning made with this mongrel. There is nothing in the acting or the singing to carry off the heaviness of the piece.

Covent Garden has presented *Pizarro* somewhat the worse for wear. At best it is all noise and tawdry. Mr. KING made his *début* in the part of *Rolla*, and acquitted himself respectably. There was nothing in his acting either for admiration or objection. We must see him in some other part before we can venture upon an opinion of his powers. He is young. Miss PLACIDE, from the American stage, appeared as *Elvira*. Her carriage has an awkward stiffness, something resembling a trussed fowl, or the figure-head of a ship; and her voice is harsh, a fault which the part brought into full exercise. In the scene where she reproaches *Pizarro* there was a strong dash of the termagant. She depends too much upon transitions of the piano forte school, who think it fine to drop from high to low, from a roar to a whisper.

My Neighbour's Wife is a pleasant one act farce, which would be yet pleasanter were it yet shorter. Mrs. Brown (Miss KENNETH) and Mrs. Smith (Miss MURRAY) are very sure of the constancy of their own husbands and suspicious of that of their friend Mrs. Somerton (Miss TAYLOR), who happens, however, to be amatorily addressed by both Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith (MEADOWS and BARTLEY.) She plots with her husband to punish the gallants, and receives them together—Mr. Somerton knocks at the door, the gay seducers are hid; to account for a supper which one of them had supplied Mrs. Somerton says that she has invited the wives of the concealed gentlemen, and the ladies are accordingly introduced. Mr. Somerton makes love to them with some success, to the great anguish of the husbands, who see and hear all that passes without daring to discover themselves for the protection of their besieged honour. At last the visitors are told, as in an anecdote of another party, all that has been attempted by the gallants and done for their punishment, and the sinners come forward and plead for pardon from their respective spouses, who learn to look at home.

BARTLEY is amusing, and his agility is great considering his size, but he is too fond of showing it, and we cannot see the humour of an action of the leg, in which he especially delights, like the jerk of a man drawing on a tight boot.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

His First Champagne. The author has plotted a string of puns, than which there is nothing more fatiguing. One diverting idea occurs: a drunken man insists on setting fire to the house, because he had never set fire to a house—it was a thing he had never done, and he would do it for the novelty. For the acting there is not much to be said. Buffoonery is below WRENCH, who is a comedian. Mr. BENSON HILL makes a good Irishman, and Mrs. W. L. REDE hits off the tartness and knowingness of a chambermaid to perfection.

The subjoined account of Mrs. WOOD's performance, from the *New York Standard*, is a fine specimen of rodomontade:—

The Park Theatre was crowded last night to the roof. The reception of the strangers was enthusiastic, as was expected from our warm-hearted audience, and their success most decided. Mr. WOOD is a very handsome man, with the very sweetest baritone voice ever heard on this stage; his knowledge of music appears very sufficient, and his style is of course good, from the school in which it is forming. All the ladies, and most of the gentlemen, voted him by far the best *Prince Felix* yet seen here. Mrs. WOOD is, though she hardly appeared so last night, the wonderful creature we have been told. She was greatly agitated, and towards the close much exhausted; but in the finale she vindicated fame and our expectation. Her first song, "Once a King," was loudly cheered; a passage in her first duet with the Prince drew a thousand murmured "bravos;" but her full, glorious triumph came not till the close. Her power had been restrained, from agitation or design, until then, and Mr. WOOD had all the feelings and most of the admiration with him; but it was time for the putting forth of her splendid powers, and magnificently were they exhibited. The audience, vast and crowded as it was, sat wrapped in breathless expectation as she came forward; and when the first notes of "Now in grief no longer bending" burst forth, the hushed stillness was like that of midnight, while the full, rich, sweet swelling tones of that matchless voice, pealing through the air, thrilled through and entranced every heart. She gives her whole being to her song; her entire soul is lent to every note, as was the *Black Knight's* to the blow; and feeling, thought, passion, and corporeal power are all concentrated in the efforts that pour forth the glorious melody. She is a rare and perfect creature. The audience called her forth again, despite her exhaustion, and she cheerfully repeated the miracle. Most of the pit stood during the repetition.

Brother Jonathan is not very sure of his own taste for music, and therefore he extols to the skies any thing which is reputed good. What a notion of singing the man must have who writes of Mrs. WOOD's voice "pealing through the air." The expression might be applicable to Remorini's powerful bass. How naïve is that remark, that Mr. WOOD's "style is of course good from the school in which it is forming." What school is that? the American? no, it cannot be that—Mrs. WOOD's school is probably meant. And the style must be good because it is her style! Why, brother Jonathan, how could you know that before you were acquainted with her style. Oh, she came with a reputation. The style, however, notwithstanding the reputation, is viciously ornate, if ornate we may call the flourishes which spoil the work of a fine composer—the tinsel upon Rossini's tissue of gold—the paint smeared upon Mozart's all perfect muse. Mrs. WOOD is a singer of great powers, of fine capacities, but her performance unfortunately does not correspond with her better capacities—in a word, she has vulgarized for ready applause.

A SNUG PARTY.—On Wednesday week, J. F. Spaulove, Esq., mayor of Abingdon, gave a dinner to eight hundred of his friends and neighbours.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BY A POPULAR CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council held on Thursday, Mr. Charles Pearson brought forward a motion on the subject of the abuses in the Sheriffs' Court, with the avowed intention of, on an early day, making a specific proposition for an application to Parliament for additional powers to remedy the abuses, and increase the efficiency of that court, or rather to establish a new local court, for the recovery of small debts, and the administration of justice among the citizens. He said that though the principle of the local courts of the city was unquestionably good; yet that some of the customs they upheld were not a little ludicrous, and however suited to the wants and wishes of the inhabitants for whom they were made at the date of their institution, the progress of society had rendered them worse than useless. It had been too much the practice of the lay members of that court to pin their faith upon the sleeves of the lawyers as to matters of law, and to look upon all subjects connected with the customs of the city as a sort of shew-bread, which it was not lawful for any but the priests of the law to eat. He should endeavour to disabuse the minds of members upon this subject, and to show them that the city laws were not so sacred that they ought not, or so intricate that they might not understand them [cheers]. He had frequently mentioned his intention of endeavouring to reform or remodel the local courts of the city; but having been as often told that it was in the hands of a committee, he had delayed the matter out of courtesy to that body, until the busy canvassing in that court to fill up the vacancies likely to be occasioned by Mr. Mirehouse's election as common-sergeant left him no alternative but either tamely to stand and see that most scandalous of all spectacles, a judicial sinecure [hear hear!] again obtruded upon the public, or of taking a stand against the repetition of such a vile abomination [cheers]. Mr. Mirehouse was Judge of the Giltspur-street Compter; and by a return from the officers of that Court, it appeared that during seven years, 126 causes had been tried, being at the rate of 18 causes per annum, while the whole sums upon which adjudication took place, were 2193l. 13s. 8d.; so that as the salary was 300l. per annum, it was quite clear that the Judge received within 93l. as much as the whole amount for which the suitors were involved in litigation [cheers, and cries of shameful]. He did not intend to censure those judges for not having done more business, for the principles of the court were so defective, and the practice so cruel and severe, that indolence and inactivity were wisdom and mercy, and more industry on the part of its functionaries would only have increased the oppression of its victims. Was it not a scandal to the corporation, that while the judges in Westminster-hall had readily concurred with the government and legislature in rooting out the corruptions which for centuries had disfigured the face of justice in the superior courts—these pigmy courts of inferior jurisdiction cherished them in all their native deformity? In the superior courts, all the expensive, vexatious, and dilatory machinery of special pleading had been abolished—in the city courts it was still allowed to continue [hear, hear, hear]! By an Act of the Legislature the subject was protected from false arrest by requiring the process to be indorsed by the attorney in the suit, whose name and character was some security for the correctness of the proceeding—while the functionaries of these humbug courts consign men to prison at the beck and nod of any nameless swindler, who will pay his fee for the purchase of his writ with the same facility as he would obtain any article of daily consumption [hear!]. In the superior courts, no man can be sent to prison but upon the oath of some one who is amenable to the penalties of perjury if he swear falsely to the debt—by the practice of the sheriff's court, these oaths, if tendered at all, are but idle mockeries, administered by a youth invested with no legal authority, who deals out process for the incarceration of our fellow citizens in a prison as if they were tickets of admission to a theatre [cries of "shameful" and cheers]. Not satisfied with having sinecure judges, within the last year or two some sinecurists have been enlisted in the shape of clerk sitters; the business had before been found inadequate to furnish a respectable provision for two clerk sitters, and yet their number was increased to eight; and, as if to show the perfect uselessness of the appointment, seven out of these gentlemen concurred in appointing a deputy to do the work for the whole, while they shared the surplus emoluments [hear!]. Adverting to the facility of obtaining writs Mr. Pearson said that it was these malversations in office that had made the court a place of resort to swindlers, to perpetrate their atrocious designs. Coster and his myrmidons were constant customers in these courts. [Mr. Dixon objected to their being called myrmidons.] (A laugh.) To show that the term was merited, Mr. Pearson read a statement by which it appeared that Coster had caused to be arrested for fictitious debts, several persons who had become troublesome to him by insisting upon their claims, or who were likely to expose his system of swindling. [Cries of "shame, shame," and "most atrocious" accompanied the reading of this statement.] He then animadverted upon the mischievous privilege allowed to the plaintiff in these courts, of withdrawing his plea without being subject to costs, after having put an unfortunate defendant to great inconvenience and expense. He then gave a humorous account of some of the privileges conferred upon the citizens by their charters and customs. The charter which gave the sheriffs' court itself further granted to the citizens, that they and their descendants should be free of bridgell, jeresgive, scotale, and childwite [great laughter]. Members might laugh, but they were, perhaps little aware of the value of those privileges; for according to the interpretation of old Matthew Paris and Bohun, in his "Privilegia Londini," the privilege of *childwite* was, that the fat and comfortable citizens should be free from that penalty which the rest of his Majesty's lieges had to pay, upon the evidence being shamefully manifest, that they had taken unbecoming liberties with their household damsels [loud laughter]. He expected a vote of thanks from the corporation, for making the citizens acquainted with such important privileges [laughter]; but he should make them laugh at the other side of the mouth, when he told them of the penalties which might be recovered against them for the commission of acts of every day's occurrence. He would read from Bohun's book some of the offences which, were to be punished in these courts:—"If any cart do come into the city, with iron on the wheels, or anything but bare wood, a penalty of 6s., to be recovered in the sheriffs' court [a laugh]. No man shall hot-press cloth, because it is a deceitful attempt to make it look better than it is; penalty, five pounds [laughter]. No bricklayer shall plaster in lime and hair, but only in lime and sand, under penalty of 10s. No man shall blow a horn, or whistle, after 9 o'clock at night [laughter]. No man shall employ a non-freeman in any manual labour, but shall be

fined 5l. per day each man; and, as if one workman was worth 30 wives, no man shall, after 9 o'clock at night, beat his wife, without forfeiting three shillings and four-pence" [roars of laughter and cheers]. The legal men of the city had in some instances deviated from their superstition for old customs. Thus, in 1657, the costs of suit in sheriffs' court, was limited to 1l. 7s. 4d. In 1723, they jumped to 1l. 9s. 4d. In 1764, to 3l. 19s. 6d. The fees of counsel had risen from 3s. 6d. to 1l. 3s. 6d. besides larger fees, if the cause was of the slightest importance. He adverted to the number of hearings which might be had; showing that a 5l. cause which had been tried by the judge of the sheriffs' court, re-tried by the lord mayor, re-tried by the lord mayor and sheriffs, re-re-tried by the six judges, might be re-re-re-tried by the House of Lords [laughter]. Such a case was also reported by Levinz and Saunders, two bright luminaries of the law, of acknowledged fidelity. The renowned Samuel Butler had thus described such proceedings—

When once in law ye are embrangled,
The more ye stir, the more ye're tangled;
And while your purses can dispute,
There's no end of th' immortal suit.

[Cheers and laughter.] As a further illustration of the dangers of these local courts, the Poet said:—

He that's by another grieved,
And goes to law to be relieved,
Is sillier than a sottish chouse,
Who, when a thief had robbed his house,
Would straight resort to conjuring men,
To help him to his goods again.

[Laughter.] He moved for a reference to a committee to inquire into the subject.—Mr. Deputy Wood seconded the motion, which, after some discussion, was unanimously carried.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

TO-MORROW—KING LEAR: Lear, (first time) Mr. Elton: with NICOLAS FLAM; Nicolas Flam, Mr. W. Farren: and MY WIFE'S MOTHER.

ON TUESDAY—LOVE IN A VILLAGE: with (never acted) a PETITE COMEDY in TWO ACTS: and OPEN HOUSE.

ON WEDNESDAY—ARTAXERXES; Arbaces, Mr. Anderson, Artabanes, Mr. Collins, Artaxerxes, Mr. Edwin, Mandane, Miss Eliza Paton, Semira, Miss Cawse: with THE STEWARD: and other Entertainments.

ON THURSDAY—The CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE; Lord Ogleby, Mr. W. Farren, Mrs. Heidelberg, Mrs. Glover: with JOHN OF PARIS; Princess of Navarre, (first time) Miss Eliza Paton: and other Entertainments.

ON FRIDAY—A FAVOURITE OPERA: with THE HOUSEKEEPER; Felicia, (first time) Mrs. Honey: and other Entertainments.

SURREY THEATRE.

107th and 108th Nights of Jonathan Bradford.

MONDAY and TUESDAY will be presented JONATHAN BRADFORD; Jonathan Bradford, Mr. Osbaldistone, Anne, Mrs. W. West: after which (on Monday) a New Extravaganza, called "THE MAMMY;" Tony, Mr. Vale: to conclude with MARY GLASTONBURY: after Jonathan Bradford (on Tuesday) HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS and GIOVANNI IN LONDON.

NOTICES.

Our honest friend, a Lancashire Farmer, must become a convert to the repeal of the Corn Laws. His radicalism requires it: and he must pardon us, when we assure him that he takes an erroneous view of the matter. We recommend to his perusal the Catechism of the Corn Laws, and Miss Martineau's Tale, in illustration of the same subject.

With respect to Mr. Bulwer's arguments for an Established Church, our honest friend asks the home question—"Does he think that I should be a fanatic if the Rector of Sefton did not take the tenth of my crops?" Our friend promises to buy the book and read it, and then to send Mr. Bulwer a letter. We are sure Mr. Bulwer will be well pleased to read it, and to become acquainted with the thoughts of so honest a fellow.

JUNIUS REDIVIVUS, on the Amphitrite and the Boulogne Consul, in our next. To another Correspondent, we have declared that we place no reliance on Capt. Chad's report.

A. B. is quite correct in his observation, but married men of slender means must always labour under disadvantages.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13, 1833.

The loss of a crown is not the subject of reproach we should expect to be stated against us by a Republican—but so it is. We give the complaint and our explanation:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—In your paper of last Sunday a most serious error was committed; in fact, the error cost me five shillings, and God knows how many more of your readers are served in the same way. I should think by this time you must have received a hundred letters, all coming upon you for a five shillings or so, speculated away upon the strength of your usual straightforwardness. I wagered five shillings with a friend of mine, a brother Radical, and a stern enemy of the House and Window Taxes, that there was a distinct article upon the Chancellor's speech at York in last Sunday's paper, which he, having a right good faith in his own eye-sight, and being, moreover, voracity exemplified in regard of anything you individually may write or touch upon, at once accepted it. The two papers were produced—to be sure there were the same number of sheets, and each bearing the same date; but how was it, think you, my friend had never seen it? Why, for a reason at once conclusive, and hard upon my five shillings—it was not there. His paper, it appears, was a totally different edition, varying in almost every point.

For my own part I am contented to lose the five shillings—unhappily the only crown-piece I had in the world—because of the accident, which gave me the original article, though, at the same time, I must say it is rather dear as writing goes now-a-days. Your constant Reader.

REPUBLICAN.

We agree entirely in the concluding remark, and lament the mishap. Had an article of ours cost a King a crown we should not so much have lamented it; but this is a sad case. Let us explain.

The report of the Chancellor's speech appeared on Saturday morning, when there was not time to notice it in our edition for the post, but a comment was written for the second edition. The edition may always be known by the date of the Funds. The first, or country edition, having the Funds of Twelve o'clock, and the second, or town edition, the Funds of Four o'clock; friends resident in London should desire their news agents to supply the second or Sunday edition.

Since the announcement of the death of Ferdinand there have been rumours of the entrance of Don Carlos into Spain to head his partizans, and of revolts of his adherents in the more benighted provinces, but no authentic news has been received with relation to them. The defeat of the Miguelites in Portugal has, we conceive, given the chances in favour of the Queen and of the liberal aristocracy of Spain. The allied Sovereigns may now see that the cause of Miguel is lost; and that if they sustained Carlos without replacing Miguel, they will sustain a source of perpetual broils; and to replace Miguel would cost them a war, and money more than either Spain or Portugal are worth, even if success were certain. On the other hand, the allies may require as conditions of recognising the Regency, that the more obnoxious of the Liberals shall be excluded from power, and that no Democratic institutions shall be permitted, or be permitted to a dangerous extent; and these conditions she will probably have no difficulty in conceding, as they have, in fact, hitherto formed part of the policy of her Ministers; and as no displeasure or opposition to them is likely to be manifested by the English and French Governments, or by the pseudo-liberals of the Spanish army. The political liberality which is said to prevail amongst a great number of the men of the sword there, we take to consist mainly in preferring to sustain themselves, rather than the men of the frock and tonsure, in a position of importance in which they may secure priority, and regularity and fulness of payment. The Apostolics or priests being, as we believe them to be, the strongest with the mass of the people, would have little need and little care comparatively for the regular army, which they would neglect when their power was consolidated, and the regular army has, so far as we can learn, no care to aid in consolidating that power.

While, however, we see no sufficient reason to apprehend any direct foreign interference in behalf of Carlos, or for the alarms of universal war in his behalf, we admit that with men so devoid of management as the Spanish liberals have shown themselves, and with a people so ignorant and priest-ridden as the Spaniards, nothing can be anticipated with confidence of the results of a contest purely domestic between the two parties, if the foreign powers, not agreeing to such a compromise as we think probable, should agree to stand neuter, and let them worry each other.

In a part of our impression last week we announced the death of the King of Spain on the 29th ult. The following particulars relating to that event are given by the correspondent of the *Times*:—"The bulletin of the physician Castello very clearly says that the king has been seriously ill since the 19th of July; and even since that day the *Madrid Gazette* has not ceased stoutly to affirm that the king was in perfect health. No one, however, has been ignorant of late of the fact that the king was in his last extremity. His efforts to appear abroad, which, it is pretended, were the effect of his own will, have certainly hastened his end. They had complicated his sufferings by adding a pulmonary affection, which partook of the nature of the influenza, now very prevalent in Madrid. Last night the state of the King became at one time such, that every moment was expected to be his last. At 8 o'clock he took a cup of chocolate, which the stomach did not retain. An hour afterwards he took some broth, which was rejected also. At 11 o'clock he appeared to be in a dying state. He spent, however, a tolerable night, and was better this morning. At 1 o'clock he felt hungry, and ate without due moderation. This imprudence of his killed him. At half-past 2 o'clock he began to doze, and in order to let him rest, all the attendants of the servidumbre were dismissed. His physician even went out. Some minutes after the Queen, who had remained alone at his bedside, observed that the expression of his face was becoming of a ghastly kind, that foam was issuing from his mouth, and his eyes were convulsively opened and closed. She screamed with all her might, the attendants rushed in, and Castello was immediately called, but on the return of the physician the King had already ceased to live. He had expired in the arms of the Queen of a violent stroke of apoplexy, brought about, no doubt, by the effects of the indigestion from the copious dinner he had taken. M. Castello, having still the recollection of what occurred last year, flattered himself for a while that the King had fallen into a strong lethargy, and was not dead; but after trying every experiment to ascertain the fact, by driving a needle into his nails, putting a lighted taper under his nostrils, &c., he became convinced that life had really fled. The Captain-General of Madrid, Freire, the Commander of the Royal Infantry Guard, Quesada, and other Generals, some of the Ministers of State, among whom was M. de Zea, some grandees and dignitaries who were at the palace, all came into the King's chamber. The Queen addressing them, in the midst of her grief, asked if she could rely on them? Quesada and Freire begged her to be assured that their blood to its very last drop was her's."

The intelligence of the King's death did not spread very rapidly, as it was not officially announced to the public. All the troops were placed under arms, and consigned to their quarters. No one appeared to regret the death of the King, with whose conduct all parties were disgusted. The *Times* correspondent says, "It is now pretty certain that no regency has been fixed upon. There was a project for a regency with a council, but nothing had been finally agreed upon respecting it. It is said that the King has left a will which was opened at the palace, in the presence of the persons who had signed it as witnesses. The law III, title 15, *partida* 2, of the seven *partidas*, empowers the King to establish in whatever way he may think fit, by will, the regency which is to exercise supreme power during the minority of his successor. If the King leave no testament, it is the Cortes, who form a council of regency, always to be presided by the Queen, when there is a Queen Dowager." The Queen was expected to place herself at the head of the Government immediately. She had been riding on horseback through the principal streets of Madrid, accompanied by a few attendants for some days past. Agreeably to ancient custom no courier or messenger was allowed to leave Madrid within 24 hours after the death of the Sovereign. On the 30th, the Queen, who had taken the title of "Reina Gobernadora" issued three decrees, by one of which the ministers are confirmed in their several departments for the present. The

greatest tranquillity reigned in Madrid. The garrison, composed of the royal guard, and the regiment of the princess, were about 8000 strong. The latter regiment, and the provincial grenadiers are entirely devoted to the Queen. It was supposed that the Carlists were deliberating with all possible secrecy. Don Carlos, supposed to be at this moment close to the frontier, it was expected would yield to the solicitations of the chiefs of his party, and enter Spain by Estremadura, between Coria and Placenza. It is said that he has no fear of Rodil, the captain-general of Estremadura, but not so with regard to Saarsfield, the commander-in-chief of the army of observation on the Portuguese frontier; Amarillas, the captain-general of Andalusia; and Morillo, the captain-general of Galicia; whom Don Carlos, with good reason, does not look upon as his friends. There was a sort of third party, calling itself absolutist, but anti-carlist, which had offered to support the Queen, on condition that she should retain M. de Zea, or, at least, adopt his system.

Mr. Inglis in a work entitled "Spain in 1830," gives the following account of the efforts of Don Carlos to gain popularity:—"I was witness another time to a strange scene of rivalry between the King and Don Carlos. When the King's carriage drove up to the gate of the court. Don Carlos and his wife and family were seated in the area, and his carriage was in waiting: upon this occasion the King arrived in state; a party of dragoons attended him, and his coachmen were in court dresses. The carriage of Don Carlos was in strange contrast with that of the King; it was drawn by six mules harnessed with ropes; in place of postillions in court dresses his servants were in the dress of Spanish peasants in their holiday clothes—one on the coach box, the other employed as a runner by the head of the mules. Don Carlos affects all this appearance of simplicity and Spanish usage to please the people; and for the same reason his wife generally appears in a mantilla. The moment the King's carriage appeared Don Carlos left the court with his wife, and continued to walk in the most crowded part of the garden, while the King and Queen remained, dividing the attention which their Majesties would otherwise have received, and indeed engrossing the larger share of it. I could not avoid remarking the greater popularity of Don Carlos among the lower orders: while they only took off their hats as the King passed, they bowed almost to the ground at the presence of the Infante. The appearance of the Queen, however, always produced a favourable impression, especially when contrasted with that of her aspiring rival. One cannot look at the spouse of Don Carlos, without perceiving that she covets a crown, while in the countenance of the Queen we read indifference to it. Upon frequent other occasions while in Madrid I had proofs of the anxiety of Don Carlos to recommend himself to the people. The most marked of these was upon the evening when the Queen gave birth to a princess; not an hour after this was known, the Infante drove through the streets and along the Prado in an open carriage, along with his three sons, who, by the repeal of the Salic law, were that day cut out of their inheritance."

A telegraphic dispatch has been received by the French Government, dated Bayonne, the 9th. A Spanish King's messenger had passed Bayonne. He reported every thing to be tranquil at Madrid on the 6th. Nearer the frontier by Vittoria the roads had been occupied and the diligences stopped. Biscay and Alava were insurgent. One of the "Deputies Generaux" was at the head. The troops sent to Bilbao had proved insufficient, and had retreated to Tolosa. The monks at Bilbao were fortifying this convent. The cry of the insurrection was, "Vive Don Carlos V. Vive l'Inquisition!" A letter from Bayonne of the 5th inst. states that the inhabitants of the neighbouring provinces were in general favourable to Don Carlos. The conducteur of the Spanish diligence, which arrived there that day, states that the Queen's authorities at Bilbao had been driven out of the town, and the brother-in-law of the Deputy of that province, who assisted at the recognition of Donna Isabella II., had been assassinated. The troops of the line being inconsiderable in number, the greatest disasters might, according to the opinion of the writer of the letter, be expected.—Numbers of French officers had passed the Spanish frontier on their way to join Marshal Bourmont, who was supposed to be levying troops for Don Miguel, or rather Don Carlos. This last intimation, which is mere opinion, is, we believe, doubted by the French authorities. We have no time to observe upon the above intelligence, which suggests much grave consideration. The cry for the Inquisition in conjunction with Don Carlos proves the intolerant spirit of the faction by which he is supported, and the nature of the antagonist principles which are likely to be in such fierce collision.—*Globe*.

The Spanish ministry is still unsettled. We are positively assured that MM. Zea, Cruz, and Ofalia have resigned; but, except the report which we published yesterday, that the Duke de San Fernando was entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry, we have not heard any thing of the arrangements to be made as to their successors.—*Standard*.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 1.—Our *State Gazette* declares that there is no foundation whatever for an article published in several Paris journals, respecting the proposals said to have been made by the King of Sweden to Don Pedro, for a marriage between the Duke of Leuchtenberg and Donna Maria.

THE REVENUE.—The official tables of the Revenue for the three months ending on the 10th inst. were published on Friday.—The total income for the quarter, ended 10th October, 1833, is 11,840,310l.; and for the corresponding quarter of 1832, 12,093,586l. The decrease on the quarter is 253,276l.—The income for the year, ended 10th October, 1833, is 43,028,392l.; and for the year ended 10th October, 1832, 43,408,812l. The decrease on the year is 380,420l.—The decrease in the quarter has fallen almost entirely under the head of Customs, and the increase has taken place chiefly in the Excise. The deficiency of the former is 423,680l., and the compensating increase on the latter is 103,121l. In the revenue for the year the chief deficiency is in the Excise, counteracted by a small improvement in the customs. From the amount of taxes reduced or repealed within the year, it was expected that a greater falling off would have been manifested. The quarter's Stamp revenue exhibits an increase of 23,694l., notwithstanding the total repeal of the duty on insurances on farming stock, on small receipts and on pamphlets, the reductions of sea policies one-half, and of the advertisement duty from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.

MASTER MANUFACTURERS AND TRADES' UNIONS.—On Saturday, the 5th inst., a numerous meeting of the manufacturers of Leeds and its vicinity was held at Crossland's Hotel, for the purpose of receiving the answer of Lord

Melbourne to the memorial recently addressed to the Government by the manufacturers, on the subject of the Trades' Unions.—Mr. S. Webster was called to the Chair.—The answer to the memorial stated that the Government would take the most active measures to repress disorder and to punish crime; but that they left it to the knowledge and experience of the masters themselves to take such measures as they might judge necessary to redress other evils arising out of the Trades' Union.—The chairman said, that under these circumstances, it was proposed to the meeting to pass and sign a series of resolutions, determining to resist the encroachments of the Trades' Union, upon the rights both of the workmen and the masters; and to enter into a bond binding the subscribers in a heavy penalty not to employ any persons who were in the Trades' Union, or who would not abandon that Union. The resolutions stated, that the Union had dictated in a most unwarrantable manner to the merchants and manufacturers; that they had also interfered with workmen not in the Union, by abusing and intimidating them, and even treating them with violence and outrage, and that in consequence, sentiments of hostility, suspicion, and distrust were engendered between the masters and their workmen. That the Committee of the Trades' Union carried their interference to such a length as to controul both the masters and the men, and that they absolutely interdicted the masters from having any part in fixing the wages to be paid to their own workmen, and obliged them to turn off or set on such workmen as the Union thought proper to dictate to them, and to pay them such wages as the Committee directed, under pain of having the workmen, in every department of their works, withdrawn from their employment, and their manufactories shut up, at whatever loss or inconvenience. That they obliged the master to pay the same wages to bad workmen as to good, and took from the men of skill and industry the advantages to which they were fairly entitled. The resolutions further stated, that the masters did not wish to interfere with legitimate and well-regulated unions of operatives, for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for their labour, but they did object to the tyrannical controul of a union committee, which took out of their hands the management of their own capital, and the direction of their own works.—These resolutions were carried unanimously, and a bond was also adopted, by which the masters bind themselves in a penalty of 500l. that they will not employ any workman who shall not within 14 days after he is required, sign a declaration that he is not a member of the Trades' Union, or who shall have been dismissed from any other master for refusing to sign such a declaration. The bond was passed unanimously, and signed by many of the manufacturers present. A provisional committee was appointed, and the meeting broke up after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TRADES' UNION.—We are happy to perceive the works of the new custom house are again in progress, and we fervently hope, for the sake of the labouring classes themselves, that it will be long before the harmony which ought always to exist between masters and workmen is again interrupted. The general union of the building trades is not yet dissolved, but numbers have left it, and returned to their employment. A meeting of delegates from all parts of the kingdom has been holding a convocation in Manchester last week. Each town has sent its representatives to this mock parliament, and, after the fashion of Brother Jonathan, the expenses of these delegates are paid from the general fund. Nearly 500 have been present, and their expenses have amounted to nearly 2,500l. We are informed that a number of the principal builders of this place have got their employes filled with strangers, and cannot again receive their old and refractory hands. This is the natural result of combination.—*Liverpool Courier*.

MEETING OF THE GREEK BOND-HOLDERS.—A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, on Thursday, by the shareholders of the old Greek loan, for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Greek government as to the liquidation of their claims. The dividends have been accumulating since 1826. Mr. Ricardo was called to the chair, and he related the steps which had been taken on behalf of the bondholders. A memorial, addressed to the Regency of Greece, had been dispatched in February last, to which he had only lately received an answer in a letter from Prince Michael Soutzo, Greek Minister at the Court of France. The letter was to the effect that none of the propositions in the memorial could be acceded to; that the resources of the country, entirely exhausted by a long and sanguinary war, could only be employed in accomplishing the engagements contracted by the new loan, and should be applied to relieving the country from the state of difficulty into which it has fallen, and not to satisfy pretensions arising from two loans contracted before Greece was admitted into the rank of independent states by a government not yet recognized: but the government of Greece reserved to itself to take into consideration at another time, what, under the given circumstances, and according to the means of the state of Greece, it would be possible to do for the old loans. This communication excited the greatest dissatisfaction, and loud complaints were made by the shareholders of the dishonourable conduct of the Greek government; and of the supineness of the British Government in not interfering to protect its subjects from imposition on the part of loan-contracting governments. On the motion of Mr. J. Moxon, a string of resolutions were unanimously carried, condemning the conduct of the Greek government, and refuting the arguments advanced in the letter.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Burrell, the newly appointed Magistrate at Queen-square police-office, took his seat on the bench, in the room of the late Mr. Marriott.

LORD DURHAM AND MR. WARD.—The story of Lord Durham's yacht sailing into port with the tri-colour was a pure "invention of the (Tory) enemy;" as was also the false account of the difference between Lord Durham and Mr. Ward, of Cowes. The dispute simply related to a right of road, claimed by Lord Durham, along the open, unenclosed seashore, and equally involved the interest of the inhabitants of Cowes. If Mr. Ward had a right to prevent a free passage along the open beach, the most public promenade, hitherto enjoyed without hindrance, would have been shut up.—*Chronicle*.—[This is precisely what we thought the dispute would prove—the resistance on the part of Lord Durham of some encroachment of Mr. Ward on the rights of the public.]

Last week a woman of the name of Kinsman was publicly sold by her husband in the Market-place, Okehampton. She was put up at 2½d., and after some spirited bidding, knocked down to a man named Furse for 3s. 6d., the purchaser receiving back 6d. for luck!—*Bath Chronicle*.

Karl Dudley's will has been proved, and probate granted for 350,000l. personal property, within the province of Canterbury. His Lordship has written a codicil in his own very neat autography, upon note paper, by which he leaves Lady Lydhurst an annuity of 2000l. a-year, to be paid to herself quarterly. If she attempts to sell or dispose of the annuity it

becomes void. He likewise, by a codicil, written by himself, leaves an annuity of 800l. a-year to his friend, Mrs. Spenser, a legacy of 25,000l. to her son, and 5000l. to the pamphleteering bishop.

The Earl of Eldon, Sir R. Peel, and the Marquis of Chandos, came to town suddenly and unexpectedly to take leave of the Duke of Cumberland, previously to his departure for Berlin. These persons were not included in the invitations to the grand banquet given by the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle to the Royal Duke and his Conservative friends the day before he left England. Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot were, however, at the feast.—*Morning Paper*.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PARISH OVERSEERS.—Mr. Coventry, one of the revising barristers, in closing the revision for the district, at the Castle Inn, New Brentford, on Saturday, remarked upon the numerous mistakes in the registration through the neglect of the overseers. "As a body," he said, "the overseers were not the best calculated to perform the duties assigned them. It could not be expected that an individual drawn from the quiet of private life should suddenly become acquainted with all that was required of him in the statute-book. In the agricultural districts the truth of this remark was very apparent, but in populous towns the case was different. The local information derived from an intelligent overseer was very efficient, and nothing could be desired in such case but that his office should be permanent. He had, however, no sooner made himself acquainted with the general requisitions of the Legislature than his term of office expired, and he made way for another, whose capacity might not lie in the same line."

A SERIO-COMIC SWEEP.—The *Aberdeen Herald* states, that on Thursday, a drunken sweep ascended one of the low houses in Justice street, and scrambled away until he got upon the top of an old chimney. He now began to dance and cut capers, to the great amusement of a considerable crowd. In a short time he began to strip himself of his upper garments, and at last appeared more than half naked. In this state he continued nearly two hours, haranguing the people in imitation of the cholera doctor, and playing all sorts of fantastic tricks. At last he loosed several of the bricks of the chimney, and dropped them down the various vents, to the great annoyance of the in-dwellers. Several town sergeants and day patrols having by this time arrived, the sweep proceeded to throw pieces of lime and bricks upon the crowd collected in the street, which by this time was immense. A consultation was held how he should be got down. One man proposed to send for slaters. Several other plans were proposed; and at last the Sheriff, who had arrived, suggested that the "water-works" should be allowed to play upon him till compelled to come down. A body of men were dispatched for one of the fire-engines. During these proceedings, however, three resolute fellows (one of them dumb) undertook to bring him down, and they ascended the roof in various directions. The sweep stood eyeing them with a large brick in his hand, ready to throw at the one who should first approach. However, the party were firm, and advanced slowly and cautiously, till at last the "dummy" made a spring, and seizing the brick, which he immediately threw away, grappled with his opponent amidst the cheers of the multitude. The other two came to his assistance. Here were four men standing upon the top of a very narrow chimney, about forty feet high, and three of them engaged in a desperate struggle with one who was careless of his own life and utterly regardless of others. The struggle was for some time very doubtful, for at one time the sweep had almost shaken himself free of his opponents, and nearly precipitated them to the street below. At last they succeeded in getting him down to the roof of the house; a rope was put round his waist, and he was lowered to one of the windows, through which he was taken into the house, and afterwards carried to the police office.

It appears from the letter of our Irish correspondent that the Town Clerk of Dublin has refused giving the Corporation Commissioners the required information until authorized by the body to which he belongs.—*Globe*.

HOLDING WITH THE HARE AND RUNNING WITH THE HOUNDS.—Sir Charles and Lady Morgan have just arrived in town from Brussels, on their way to Dublin. Previous to their departure, there was a grand entertainment at the Palace, where Sir Charles and Lady Morgan dined and took leave of their Majesties.

AN ACTOR DAMNING HIMSELF.—On Thursday the tragedy of *Othello* was performed at Cambridge theatre, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Stafford Smith as *Othello*, and Mr. Reynolds as *Iago*. At the conclusion Mr. Smith was loudly called for. He said he thought they had seen enough of him in the course of the evening—he was aware he had made a total failure. He had given but a school-boy's reading to the part—a mere water-colour sketch. If he had succeeded, he meant to have tried *Richard the Third*; but as he had failed, he took his leave of the stage for ever—he should never appear before them again. He felt himself totally unequal to the task, but he had done his best. (Cries of "Bravo, live and learn.") "Exactly so," and he therefore would take his leave. We cannot give a better critique of Mr. Smith's exhibition than was contained in his own speech. The other actors were more successful.—*Cambridge Press*.

ESQUIRES AND GENTLEMEN.—Friday a return was made at Chelmsford by the overseers of the jury lists in the different parishes, and a long discussion took place as to who were in reality "Esquires," many persons being described by that title. The Bench said esquire was as much a title of honour as baron or knight. Blackstone, Burns, and other authorities, were referred to, and the Bench said it seemed to be a general opinion that property to the amount of 300l. or 500l. a-year would confer the title, but this was a mistake. No property, however large, would confer it. They, therefore, would give the parties notice that if they did not appear on Tuesday and show cause to the contrary, the esquire would be struck out. No one appeared, and the esquire was accordingly struck out, the word, "Gentleman" being substituted.—*Colchester Gazette*.

JURYMEN.—Some months ago, a manufacturer in Wigan and his son, were tried at the borough sessions, on a charge of receiving embezzled materials, and so clear was the case against them, that, calculating upon nothing short of transportation, they converted all their property into cash before trial, with the intention of making it available in the colony to which they expected to be sent. To the great surprise of the whole court, however, and not less to their own, they were declared not guilty. A few days after this unlooked for event, a gentleman of our acquaintance met two of the jurymen in company, and asked them what were their motives for given a verdict so contrary to the evidence. The first, who was a thorough-bred Lancashire man, replied in the rich dialect of the county, "Whoy, mon, yo seen th' lad and me went schoo' t'gether, an' it ud ha bin a hard case for t' ha sent and owd schoo-fellow across t' weyter." The

second, a canny Scot, had a no less characteristic reason to assign for his conduct. "Ma troth, man," said he, "the auld fellow owed me ten pund, an' gin he'd ha been convicted, I should ne'er ha' seen a bawbee o't."—*Manchester Courier*.

EXPENSE OF THE CLERGY IN AMERICA.—There is certainly no clergy so costly to the people as the American clergy; but it is only fair to add, that contributions are strictly voluntary.—*Mural's United States*.

MR. BARNES'S CASE.

A second application has been made, on the part of Mr. Barnes, for bail, which has been granted by the same Judge who before refused it, additional affidavits having been produced relating to circumstances which had been previously withheld, as it was considered injudicious to put the other party in possession of the fact that these circumstances would form a part of the defence. Upon this occasion Mr. Chambers again figured in his accustomed manner. Mrs. Hampton appeared, attended by Mr. Tufnell and her solicitor. The latter presented two affidavits in opposition to the grant of bail. Mr. Justice Parke, after reading them, desired to re-peruse Mr. Barnes's affidavit, upon which the bail was claimed, and at once decided that there were no grounds for refusing the same. The presence of Mr. Chambers was evidently matter of surprise to the Judge, and some conversation of a curious nature arose out of the circumstance. Mr. Justice Parke having made some observations upon it, Mr. Chambers replied that he had received a summons which he considered imperative as to his attendance, and he produced the paper. The Judge remarked that as he was granting bail in opposition to the Magistrate's decision, it was matter of courtesy towards him to acquaint him with that determination, affording him an opportunity to show, if he could, that the ends of justice would be impeded by such an act. Mr. Chambers declared he had no such object; yet he seized the occasion to endeavour to prejudice the mind of the Judge, by observing that "since the committal of Mr. Barnes an application had been made to him by a manufacturer, on account of property which had been obtained by Mr. Barnes and pawned shortly afterwards by Mrs. Hampton's servant." Mr. Barnes's solicitor submitted that the conduct of Mr. Chambers was extra-judicial, and that it had nothing to do with the question at present in debate, further than as it showed the disposition which had been manifested throughout the whole proceedings, to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the individual accused.

Could Mr. Chambers, as a Magistrate, be ignorant of the fact, that he was not compelled to accept the invitation of a Judge upon such an occasion? or, will not the public compare his conduct upon this occasion with his Midas-like exhibition at Marlborough-street, upon the examination of this same case?

THE ASSESSED TAXES.

A meeting of the Westminster Association for obtaining the abolition of the House and Window Taxes, was held on Monday evening at the Red Lion, Storey's-gate, Westminster. The meeting was very numerous, and a number of brokers were present. Mr. Trip, broker, of York-street, was called to the chair. Mr. Farren, the secretary, stated that several new Associations for the same object had been formed; and that, since he had been in the room, he had received subscriptions from fifty tradesmen who had enrolled their names in the Association.—The Rev. Dr. Wade entered the room, and enrolled his name as a member. He also addressed the meeting in support of the object they had in view, and remarked upon the conduct pursued by the newspapers in regard to it. Some of them, he said, had taken up their cause very handsomely, some harshly, and some in a shilly-shally-manner. The *Chronicle*, for instance, had recommended counter Associations to put down these Associations. Let them do it; they might probably gather together the owners of palaces, of mansions of men of large property, to support these oppressive taxes: but they would be ashamed, and would not dare to face their intelligent, but not rich, countrymen. The *Examiner* had recommended them to go to work at the root of the evil, the legislative body, but that would do no good. He applauded the patriotism and public spirit of the brokers who had joined this and similar Associations; and declared that if one of those brokers ever stood forward as a candidate for Parliament he should have his vote [a laugh]. He would give him his vote, for he considered that the man of the best principle ought to be the person returned to a reformed Parliament.—Mr. Birch, from the Marylebone Association, addressed the meeting. He referred to the deputation which had waited on Sir W. Horne. The *Morning Chronicle* had stated that the deputation said that the object of the Association was not to effect the abolition of the taxes, but to prevent the oppressive mode in which they were levied. He was one of the deputation, and he now asserted that no such words were uttered. He therefore publicly contradicted it [Applause].—Mr. Farren said that they were now practising the lesson taught them by the Whigs. When the object of that party was to get into place and power they had recommended the people not to pay taxes; and now they started back with horror at the very weapons which they had placed in the hands of the people [loud cheers].—After several other speeches the meeting adjourned.

About 300 members of the Marylebone Association met on Monday, at the Mechanics' Institution, Circus-street, New-road, for the purpose of prosecuting their opposition to the Assessed Taxes.—Mr. Wilson in the chair. It had been resolved that a public meeting of the Marylebone householders should be held next week, and Sir Samuel Whalley was applied to to preside. Mr. Birch waited upon Sir Samuel, and was received very courteously. The Hon. Member embodied his reasons for refusing to preside in the following letter:—

Gentlemen,—I deeply regret that the ill advised pertinacity of the Government, in retaining the House and Window Taxes, has rendered any such protective measures on the part of the people the only sure mode of obtaining their repeal. If I do not feel myself at liberty to accept the honour you propose to me, in presiding over the meeting of the Marylebone Association on the 16th, it is solely because, while the law continues, however unjust it may be, it would lessen my power of procuring its abrogation as your representative, if it could be objected against me that I joined in resistance to it, having an opportunity, as a legislator, of making efforts to procure its repeal in the House of Commons. At the same time I am fully persuaded that the course you propose is the only effectual one, and both legal and justifiable, under the existing circumstances, and which I shall be prepared to defend, if necessary, in my place.

Your faithful servant,

S. B. WHALLEY.

Addressed to the Deputation of the Marylebone Association. Several members expressed their conviction that an efficient chairman could be provided before Monday, and after some speeches had been made in condemnation of the House and Window Taxes, the meeting separated.

A quarrel is, nine times out of ten, merely the fermentation of a misunderstanding.—*England and the English*.

As the lungs in a full inspiration contain about 220 cubic inches of air the whole internal surfaces of the lungs will be nearly equal to 440 square feet, or nearly thirty times greater than that of the whole external surface of the body.—*Dr. Clanny on the Sunderland Cholera*.

JOBGING IN THE PACKET SERVICE.—Formerly it was open to competition by contract; and the consequence was, that swift, and safe, and convenient vessels were built, under the superintendence of the very men who afterwards commanded them. But his Majesty's Government, casting about for fresh openings for patronage, the old channels having been filled

up by a population pressing against means as in other things, at length cast their baleful eyes on the packet service, and forthwith ordered that as fast as the existing contracts expired, the vessels should be replaced by ten-gun brigs, commanded by lieutenants in the navy, needing good births, and possessed of interest. This ingenious contrivance enabled the aforesaid lieutenants to become a species of floating hotel-keepers, to fleece passengers according to law. It has been stated, and by one of the packet-captains, that their continuing in employment depends almost entirely on the arbitrary will of the superintendent at —; and that to propitiate him it is necessary to make oblations every voyage of some of the choicest products of the country the packet visits. An omission of this propitiation would infallibly ensure a dismissal. I do not state this for a fact on my own knowledge, but merely that I have heard one of the hotel-keeping R. N.'s state it at table to the assembled passengers.—*Junius Redivivus: Tail's Magazine.*

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.

A CHURCH ROBBER.—*Charles Mason*, charged with plundering places of worship of bibles and prayer-books, was brought up for final examination on Monday. A number of parish officers from the various parishes in and round the metropolis attended. Sapwell, the officer, stated that he had already found half a cart load of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, at the shops of pawnbrokers in the metropolis, where they had been pawned by the prisoner. The prisoner now appeared in the camblet cloak which he used to wear in the churches and chapels. The moment Mason sneaked up to the bar, there was a general cry in the office of "Oh dear! I know his face; he was in church the day I lost my books." He looked round timidly, but took no notice of those who claimed acquaintance with him.—The Rev. Mr. Watkins, Rector of St. Swithin's. Oh, my Lord Mayor; I know the man well; he called upon me one day, and begged that I would let him know whether he could be allowed to receive the sacrament before he was confirmed [great laughter]. I really took him for an excellent Christian, and asked him to come to my house, when I would give him all the advice in my power, and administer all the religious consolation he might think necessary to require. He listened attentively, and then departed; and next day I missed a quantity of my books [laughter].—Sapwell produced several bags full of religious books. Some of these books had been stripped of their pictures, many of which had been found embellishing the walls of the prisoner's room.—The Lord Mayor. Were many of these books found at the house of one pawnbroker?—Sapwell. Yes, my Lord; I found 23 books at the shop of one, 24 at the shop of another, and at very few I found less than five or six.—The Lord Mayor. And these pawnbrokers will tell me they had no right to suspect that a man who pawned so many religious books got them dishonestly.—Some of the pawnbrokers said the man was so constant a customer, and a person of so serious an appearance, that no suspicion was ever entertained of him. It was stated that the prisoner used to visit some places of worship with his head heavily powdered, and that he always appeared more absorbed in devotion than any other person. He must have sometimes carried out with him, after a long time spent on his knees, eight or ten books, the camblet cloak giving him all the required facilities.—The Lord Mayor selected two of the cases, in which he bound over the plundered parties to prosecute at the Old Bailey. He thought it unnecessary to add to the expenses by obliging the other persons to appear. Some of the pawnbrokers expressed their willingness to give up the stolen property without requiring the money they had advanced on it to be repaid to them, but the Lord Mayor thought that this course would be too hard upon the pawnbrokers, and he arranged that they should give up the claimed books for one half of the money obtained upon them. This proposition seemed to give general satisfaction, the ladies and gentlemen reclaimed their books for a trifle, and the pawnbrokers rejoiced that they were not compelled to attend the Old Bailey.—William Tyndall, an aged man, in a deplorable state of paralysis, deposed that the prisoner lodged in the same house with him. The prisoner visited him to talk religion to him, and give him spiritual comfort, and, after some conversation of the kind, took a ring out of his drawer, and walked off and pawned it for eleven shillings.—A pawnbroker deposed that the prisoner had pawned the ring at his shop, and the old man was bound over to prosecute.—Sapwell said, that any body who went into the prisoner's room, would be impressed with a belief that the inhabitant was a very proper person. On several parts of the walls were written, in the prisoner's own hand-writing, the following words:—

Words without thought ne'er reach the Almighty ear—
Then dread the direful mockery of prayer,
In other scenes be innocently gay,
But gravity become us when we pray.

The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

The following written application for a summons was handed over to the Lord Mayor, on Tuesday, with a proper degree of dignity:—

No. 1396, Joseph Sewall's hackney coach, for standin five times Fowl in the Ranks, and repetitly drivin Rown it and cause a grate ob Striction Several times in turnin Rown after Being repetitly told for To go A way.

GEORGE BAKER, Pattroll, Cornhill Ward.

BRITISH LEAF.—This case was re-heard before the Lord Mayor on Friday. The question was, whether 11,000lb. of British leaf, seized by the Excise upon the premises of Mr. Heale, should be ordered to be burnt.—Mr. Adolphus said he had only to prove the seizure of something in imitation of tea, and to call upon the Lord Mayor to issue his order for the destruction of such article.—A number of scientific men were examined, and gave very contradictory opinions as to the wholesomeness of the commodity: Mr. Faraday considered it decidedly pernicious. Sloe leaves contained some portion of prussic acid. Mr. Gilbert T. Burnett, Professor of Botany to King's college, stated that the samples consisted of the leaves of the elm, sloe leaves, apple leaves, poplar leaves, and willow leaves. The sloe and willow leaves were the most numerous. He had no objection to a cup of the infusion now and then, but he objected to the ordinary use of it. He spoke as a medical man as well as a botanist. He did not think it wholesome. It was astringent, and reputed unwholesome. Dr. Birkbeck could discover nothing in the British leaf that was at all injurious to the stomach. It was not astringent or aromatic, as tea. He had taken some of it down to Walthamstow, and tried it with his family for a week. He considered that sloe leaves were wholesome, an opinion which had been held by Dr. Witherby and Dr. Woodfield.—The Lord Mayor: If you saw any of your patients take sloe leaves instead of tea, would you say it was injurious?—Witness: No; but if I found them taking tea, I might say something of the kind. (A laugh.) Mr. John F. Daniel, Professor of

Chemistry to King's college, said that he had examined the British leaf, and had not the least objection to drink the infusion. There was not the slightest particle of prussic acid in it. He was convinced there was nothing deleterious in the samples. He should say that green tea was more astringent. Mr. Pereira and Mr. Hume deposed to the same effect.—The Lord Mayor retired with the City Solicitor and Mr. Hobler to the private room, and on his return stated he and his advisers were unanimously of opinion that the British leaf ought to be condemned.—Condemned accordingly.—Mr. Heale intimated that he should apply to Parliament.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

On Wednesday, *Mr. Tremaine*, a respectable tradesman residing in Regent-street, was charged with having assaulted a gentleman, who gave his name Edward Shepperd Cassan.—Mr. Cassan, whose face was very much swollen, besides a wound over the right eye, deposed that he was walking down Regent-street last night, when the defendant came up to him and struck him several times on the face.—Mr. Conant. Do you know anything about the defendant?—Mr. Cassan. I do not. He is quite a stranger to me.—Mr. Conant. It is very strange that you should be assaulted in the manner described by a total stranger. But perhaps the defendant will be able to give some explanation.—Mr. Tremaine. Upon last Friday evening I was having a quantity of goods removed into my shop, and to prevent any of them being lost, I sent my niece to the door to mind them; while there the complainant threw a card at her, which she delivered to another young woman, and it was then handed to me. Since then the complainant, who was the person who threw the card, has been nightly about my door, kissing his hand to my niece.—Mr. Cassan denied that it was he who had thrown the card.—Mr. Tremaine handed the card to Mr. Conant, on which was engraved "Mr. Edward S. Cassan," and on which was written—"Write to me to say when and where I shall have the pleasure of seeing you." The following address was written in pencil, "18, Arundel-street, Panton-square."—*Eliza May*, a handsome girl, about fifteen years of age, deposed, that as she was minding her uncle's property the complainant came up and threw the card at her. She immediately gave it to another young woman. Since then the complainant had constantly annoyed her by kissing his hand.—Mr. Cassan. She has perjured herself; I was not the person.—Mr. Conant. What are you?—Mr. Cassan. I am an officer in the army.—Mr. Conant. You hear what the little girl states?—Mr. Cassan. It was not I who threw the card, for I am a married man.—Mr. Conant. Do you live where the card states?—Mr. Cassan. I am living in Arundel-street.—*Louisa Maria Aitken* corroborated the evidence of *Eliza May*.—Mr. Conant said he did not approve of any person taking the law into his own hands, whatever might be the provocation; but the conduct of the complainant was highly disgraceful. His motives were too plain, and the chastisement he had received was nothing else but what he could expect. He might indict Mr. Tremaine at the sessions if he thought proper, but he (Mr. Conant) should discharge him.—Mr. Cassan was evidently much disappointed at this decision.—A gentleman, who resides a few doors from Mr. Tremaine, said he heard Mr. Cassan observe to his brother, just before the fracas took place, "D—n her, we shall have her by and by."

UNION HALL.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.—A professor of languages was charged by the parish officers with refusing to maintain an illegitimate child, of which a genteel-looking young woman said he was the father.—The defendant said he had offered to take the boy under his protection; but the mother refused, alleging that he wanted to take him into France.—The parish officer said that as the father had made such a defence they should interfere no farther.—Mother. Then I shall wear my fingers to the bone for the maintenance of my child before I let it be torn away from me.—The Magistrates pointed out to her the consequences of not permitting the father to have the custody of the child; but she was deaf to all remonstrances on the subject, and left the office with the boy.

HATTON GARDEN.

On Thursday, *Timothy M'Gill*, a shoemaker, was charged with having attempted to murder *Ellen M'Gill*, his wife, under the following aggravated circumstances:—At 12 o'clock the woman was brought to the office in a weakly condition. Her appearance was dreadful, her face being covered with marks of violence. Being sworn she stated as follows:—I am the prisoner's wife; I reside at No. 10, Peter-street, Saffron-hill. On Wednesday, the 19th of September, my child, which was about four years old, lay dead, when the prisoner gave me 19s. 6d. to purchase some articles for the funeral. I left home in company of a friend, and laid out 7s. 6d. On my return I found the prisoner, who I thought had been drinking, when he asked for the money. I gave him the whole of what was left, when he said there ought to be 6d. more. I endeavoured to convince him that it was right, and requested him to take a chair, in order to cast up to him what I had spent; but he would not give me time to do so, and abused me. He gave me a violent blow upon the right temple with his clenched fist, which nearly made me senseless. He then seized me by the hair and dragged me to a corner of the room, into which he forced me, and, seizing hold of me tightly by the throat with one hand, he held me against the wall while he beat me over the face, head, and body with the other, and I was unable to make any alarm. He then laid hold of my hair, and threw me down on the hearth-stone, when he kicked me on the body violently, and dragged me about the room by the hair of my head. At length he left his grasp of me, thinking I was dead, when he again kicked me, and while I lay upon my back he more than once asked me, "Are you dead now?" "Are you dead yet?" Being satisfied that he intended to murder me, I pretended not to hear him, on which he took hold of my hand and bit through one of my fingers, and finding that I was not dead, he lifted me up by the hair of my head and ordered me to go and fetch him a light. This was between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. My eyes were swollen, but through one of them I saw the candlestick, and I took it and crawled out of the house as well as I was able, when the prisoner told me to wipe the blood from my face. I left the place, and I did not proceed far when I fell down in a state of insensibility on Saffron-hill, and was placed on the steps of a door, where I was found by a policeman and carried to the station-house.—Mr. Laing. You say, when the ruffian acted in this way, your child was lying dead in the same apartment?—Witness. Yes, your worship, and while he was beating and kicking me he said that I should never follow my child to the grave.—Mr. Laing said the parish authorities were bound to take up this case and prosecute the prisoner.—The parish authorities pledged themselves to do so.—Mr. Laing. Well, you ruffian, what have you to say in extenuation of your murderous con-

duct?—Prisoner. I gave her 19s. 6d. and she got drunk with part of the money.—Prosecutrix. On my oath, I only had one glass of gin all day, your worship.—Mr. Laing. If she was drunk, she was not to be murdered. The prosecutrix said that she could not again return to the prisoner's residence, as her life and those of her children would be in danger.—Mr. Laing desired that she should be protected in the workhouse with the children. He ordered that the prisoner should find bail, and give 24 hours' notice, and he was then committed to prison.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c

MANSLAUGHTER BY AN OVERLOOKER.—On Wednesday evening, and by adjournment on Thursday evening last, an inquest was held on the body of Samuel Tomlinson, whose death had been occasioned by the following circumstances. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a boy in the employ of Messrs. Lawson and Walker, flax-dressers, of Mabgate, in this town. About seven months ago, and being in want of some heckles to perform his work with, he had got a ladder to reach them, and in doing so he let some by accident fall and broke them. The overlooker, J. Radcliffe, immediately took the ladder with which the boy had been reaching the heckles, and struck him on the back of the head with it. This occurred about seven o'clock in the morning, and during the forenoon the boy was struck by the overlooker several times with a brush shaft. Several days afterwards, in consequence of having pulled some mats down in the yard, Ratcliffe struck the boy violently on the head and various parts of the body with a rope, and also threw the rope round his neck, pulled him off the ground, and kept him suspended for several minutes. The health of the unfortunate boy gradually declined from that period, and in consequence an examination of the body took place by Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Wm. Hey, jun., who stated it as their opinion that the deceased's death was occasioned by the blows which had been given him. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter, and the overlooker, Joseph Radcliffe, was committed to York Castle.—*Leeds Mercury*.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—On Friday an inquest was held at the Horse and Groom, White-horse-lane, Ratcliff, on the body of Horatio Phipps, an attorney, aged 65, who died in the above neighbourhood from want of the necessaries of life. Mrs. Milner said, that on Saturday week the deceased took an empty room in her house at 2s. a week. He said he was a solicitor, in partnership with his eldest son, in the Temple. He brought some trifling articles of furniture but no bed, and he slept on an old pallet placed on the floor. He told her he had kept his carriage, and had brought up a family of eight children, to whom he had given an excellent education. He did not go out all Sunday and Monday, and she, on going to him on Monday, found him very ill and desirous of having a doctor, provided that it was not at the expense of the parish. He admitted he had no money, but said his children were well off. Witness went to his daughter in the City-road, but although she appeared to be respectable, she declared she had no money to assist her father, and referred witness to her brother. Witness found him at the office of a merchant in Copthall-buildings. He said he could render no assistance, and referred her to a brother at Hampstead, who had 200l. a year. Witness then returned home, and found the deceased so much worse that she went to the authorities of Ratcliff Hamlet. The Overseer took down the names of the relatives of the deceased, but refused to send any immediate assistance. Witness said the poor man was dying, and the answer was, "I can't help it, I can't keep the man alive." The deceased died the same evening. The jury adjourned to Monday, that the Overseer who had refused to send immediate assistance might attend.

TYRANNY BY WORKING MEN.—On Saturday last, Whitaker Priestley, a workman in the employment of Mr. Dibb, shoemaker, Huddersfield, laid an information against Wm. Elliott, one of the secretaries of the Trades' Union, and John Fry Barrett, a member of the Union, before the magistrates at that place. Priestley stated, that in consequence of his having refused to join the Union, he was summoned by the committee to attend at the Cross Keys Inn, where the committee sat. The first summons he disregarded, but on receiving a second he went to inquire what they wanted with him? Soon after he entered the room he was forcibly seized, by order of the committee, and immersed with his head downwards in a puncheon nearly filled with water; but this not being thought a sufficient punishment, he was plunged in a second time, and nearly suffocated; and it was actually put to the vote, whether he should not have a third immersion! Owing to this violence he said that he became extremely ill, and could not for several days take his accustomed food. The magistrates condemned the conduct of the Union committee in the strongest terms, and sentenced the two persons against whom the complaint was made to pay a penalty of 5l. each.—*Leeds Mercury*.

REPORTED DELIBERATE MURDER BY A SOLDIER.—The barracks in this town, where a detachment of the 35th regiment of foot has been for some time domiciled, are reported to have been the scene of a dreadful murder. Much excitement has consequently prevailed amongst the inhabitants, and it has been considerably increased by the difficulty of ascertaining correct particulars of the horrid event. As far as we have been enabled to ascertain, it appears that a private soldier, named John Wilson, was on Thursday night ordered to the guard-house, for intoxication, preparatory to being tried on the charge by a court-martial. He remained under confinement until about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when the men were assembled on parade in the barrack-yard, and then, having obtained possession of a loaded musket, he came to the door, and taking deliberate aim at the party, pulled the trigger, and the piece exploded. The ball first passed through the cross belt and abdomen of another private soldier, named Edward Martin, struck the hand of a second, and afterwards shattered a musket in the hand of a third soldier. The best surgical assistance was promptly procured, but Martin died of the wound within one hour and a half. The second soldier is probably disabled for life. The culprit was immediately given into the custody of the civil power.—*Bolton Chronicle*.

MONKEY HUNT.—On Tuesday last Marylebone Police-office was the scene of much merriment in consequence of the following ludicrous occurrence:—On the day previous an Italian boy (to whom belonged a huge monkey and black and white poodle dog) was brought before the magistrates under the Vagrant Act. The boy was committed to the House of Correction for a month, and Jocko and his canine companion were consigned for security to one of the lock-up rooms in the rear of the office. The monkey, however, did not seem to relish the accommodation provided for him, and sat secluded in a corner, apparently meditating how he should

escape. About 4 o'clock the door was opened by the gaoler, for the purpose of releasing some prisoners, when the quick-sighted Jocko managed, with much ingenuity, to untie the rope which fastened him to one of the benches, and stole slyly out of the prison unobserved by the officer; with one bound he ascended some palings close by, and from thence mounted the roof of an adjoining outhouse; in a few minutes he was seen scampering along the top of the buildings in High-street with wonderful celerity and apparent delight; a hot pursuit immediately commenced after the fugitive, who in the course of his flight was seen to enter a garret window, from which in a short time he made his egress with a piece of boiled beef and some cabbage in his paws, the property of an old lady, who, on the intruder's approach, hobbled down stairs in a state of great alarm. After a long chase, in which much attitudinizing, many singular grimaces, and unheard of freaks, were displayed to the infinite amusement of a great crowd of persons attracted to the scene, Jocko was at length captured in Paradise-street.

The *Stirling Journal* contains an account of a disgraceful attack perpetrated on Wednesday, (the 1st inst.) on a man who had acted as executioner in that town on the morning of the same day. He came from Edinburgh some days previously; and intending to return by one of the steam boats, was proceeding to the shore through the Castle-hill, when he was recognised. A crowd collected, and followed him till he reached some gardens near the bridge, in one of which he took shelter. They pursued him into the garden, where they got hold of him, and struck and abused him. He made a desperate effort to escape, and ran towards the river, followed by the crowd, who showered stones after him, several of which struck him.—On reaching the river, he plunged in, and swam towards the opposite side, where a person happened to be standing, who not only aided him in getting out of the water, but protected him from the crowd, who had by this time crossed the river by the bridge, and would, in all probability, have taken the man's life, had not some constables arrived, who drove off the crowd, and conveyed the man to the gaol for safety. It was at first feared that he had been so alarmingly injured as to endanger his life; but, shameful as the affair has been, there is now no reason to apprehend that it will terminate fatally.

GEORGIA LAW.—We learn from the *Baltimore American* of Saturday, that "Colonel John Milton, of Georgia, who recently killed Major Joseph T. Camp, by laying wait for him at a store with a double-barrelled gun, shooting him down with one barrel, and shooting him after he was down with the other, has been tried and acquitted at the Superior Court of Muscogee county, on the ground, as it is stated, that the deceased had armed himself with the avowed intention 'not to fight, but to kill the other at sight.' The account given of the rencontre stated that the deceased was attacked and killed before he had an opportunity of knowing who was the assailant."

The *Observateur de l'Aisne* gives the following account of an audacious system of robbery:—"A man, named Vitteau, pretending to be a hawker, and travelling the country with a box about three feet deep and two feet wide, constantly carried it empty on entering a public-house for the night, but before his departure in the morning he filled it with feathers or wool abstracted from his bed, sometimes even taking away as much as half its contents. Having thus amassed a considerable quantity of these materials which he deposited in a warehouse hired for the purpose, he employed men to make them up into beds for sale, and thus carried on a lucrative trade for some time. At last, however, having quarrelled with a woman whom he had admitted into his confidence, she in revenge went to the police and revealed all the secrets of the box. The magistrate immediately ordered him to be taken into custody, and sent to the prison of Soissons."

DEATH FROM THE ATTACK OF A CAT.—A woman of the name of Curtis, who for many years had kept a fruit stall in the market of this town, died on Saturday morning last, from the effect of an attack made upon her, on the Tuesday preceding, by one of her feline favourites, a species of animal of which she was particularly fond. From certain circumstances, however, it appears she was desirous of destroying the cat in question, which she had but lately purchased on account of its superior beauty; and to effect this she tied a weight round its neck, and immersed it in a bucket of water. The cat, it appears, in struggling, contrived to extricate itself, upon which it flew at its mistress in the most desperate and ferocious manner, and scratched her so much that mortification ensued, of which she finally expired.—*Plymouth Journal*.

On Tuesday throughout the west, we had very squally weather, with heavy rain. On this day, a party consisting of three females and four men were proceeding down St. German's river, which runs into the Tamar just below Saltash, on a bridal excursion to Stoke Church, Devonport, when a sudden squall capsized the boat, and all perished, except the two young persons who were on their way to be married; they, by the most strenuous exertions of the intended bridegroom, succeeded in gaining the beach, where, however, the destined bride a few moments afterwards expired! The boatman has left a wife and eleven children.—*Sherborne Journal*.

EFFECTS OF A FRIGHT.—A servant lad of Mrs. Harrison, Penrith, threw a white sheet around him, and entered the room where a servant girl was sitting before the looking-glass; she seeing in the glass (and not hearing) such an unnatural form, was so terrified, that she lost her reason, and still continues in a truly deplorable condition.—*Carlisle Journal*.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A FACTORY OPERATIVE ON A FACTORY CHILD.—Last week a fellow named Moores, a spinner in Mr. Faulkner's factory, in Jersey-street, Manchester, was brought before the Magistrates, charged with a most brutal and cowardly assault upon a little boy named Goodwin, of nine years of age. It appeared, that without any just provocation, Moores had beaten him with a rope until his body and face were so dreadfully bruised, that his life is yet in danger. Mr. Falkland, on hearing the circumstances, discharged the man from the factory, and the Magistrates bound him over to answer the charge at the sessions.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF STARVATION.—An inquest was held at the Crown and Sceptre, Douglas-street, Vauxhall-road, on Wednesday afternoon, on the body of John Bickerton, aged 77, who died in a wretched hovel, in Tothill-fields, in a state of extreme destitution. The deceased was stated to have been educated at Hertford College, Oxford, but had for years lived in a ruinous building, one of five in Tothill-fields, and known as the "Five Chimneys." To two of these buildings, and a small plot of ground in the rear, together with a small house near them, he claimed a freehold title, alleging that he had given 380l. for them. Every thing around him indicated extreme distress, yet he had always pertinaciously refused going into the hospital. Mr. Higgs, the deputy coroner, stated that

the "Five Chimneys" is traditionally reported to occupy the site of the pest-houses, erected at the time of the great plague, in 1665, and inhabited by the men employed in burying the dead, which are reported to be buried in large numbers in Tothill-fields. The buildings were afterwards deserted, and the neighbourhood, such was the terror of pernicious exhalations, became a wide waste. Some at last were found bold enough to take possession of the "Five Chimneys," and a right of property is alleged to have been acquired by a continuous descent of uninterrupted possession. Much other property in Westminster is known to have been acquired in the same way. The deceased appears to have accumulated no property—neither furniture nor money has been found. His mode of living was wretched in the extreme: he would eat offal of fish and other animals. He lived alone till the last fortnight of his life, when a young man, named Daniel Friend, was in the habit of visiting him night and morning. Charles Rice, who occupied the tenement next to the deceased's, deposed, that on Sunday afternoon, hearing that he was dead, he entered the house, and found the deceased stretched on a straw mattress, which Mr. McCarthy had given him; he was alive, but very faint; he had no shirt on; he had, in fact, not worn one for years; a mat, two blankets, and his clothes were spread over him; witness asked him how he was, and he replied, "As bad as could be to be alive;" witness asked if he would have some tea, and he replied, "Tea! no, I am too far gone for tea or any thing else;" witness brought him some, but he was unable to swallow it. Mr. Hastings, the surgeon, was sent for, and attended him; on the Sunday afternoon he desired witness to write, immediately after his death, to Mrs. Wood, of Wem, Salop, and inform her he left her all that he was possessed of. The deceased died on the following afternoon. Mr. Hastings, surgeon, deposed that the cause of death was a want of the common necessaries and comforts of life. Daniel Friend said that the deceased was taken ill on Thursday night, but on Friday appeared better; he had a salt herring and potatoes for supper; witness left him on the Saturday morning, and did not see him again till after his death; the deceased told him he had sixpence in halfpence when witness left him; he had no gruel or other comfort during his illness. R. P. Bickerton, of No. 4, Adelaide-street, St. Martin's, claimed to be related to the deceased, and to be his next of kin; he had not seen him for years, but believes the deceased was the brother of witness's grandfather; witness did not know where the deceased lived, or that he was in want; he was willing to be at the expense of the funeral, on condition that he was reimbursed, if he failed of establishing his relationship. The coroner could say nothing on that subject. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from the want of the common necessaries of life."

COMMERCE.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 8, is 32s. 10½d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—FOUR O'CLOCK.

FUNDS.	Price.	SHARE LIST.	Div.	Paid.	Price.
SATURDAY.					
Cousols	87	Grand Junction Canal	12 0 0	100	245
Do. Account	87½	Manchester & Liverpool Railway .	8 8 0	100	210
3 per Ct. Reduced	86½	London Dock	3 0 0	100	56
3½ New	95½	St. Katherine's Dock	3 0 0	100	68
3½ Red	94½	West Middlesex Water Works ...	3 0 0	100	77½
4 per Cent.	102½	Grand Junction Do.	2 10 0	50	57
Long Ann	16½	Alliance Insurance	0 8 0	10	11½
Bank Stock	—	Guardian Do.	1 0 0	20	28½
FOREIGN.					
Brazil 5 per Ct. .	66½	Chartered Gas	3 0 0	50	49½
Dutch	47½	Imperial Do.	2 10 0	50	48
Danish 2½ per Ct.	72½	Canada Land Company	4 per C.	17	51½
French 3 per Ct. .	73	Provident Bank, Ireland	5 per C.	25	36½
Portuguese Scrip	21½p.	General Steam Company	0 13 0	13	12½
Portuguese Bonds	72	Revers. Int. Company	4 0 0	100	127
Mex. 6 per Ct. . .	35½	Brazil Mining	4 0 0	20	58½
Russian 5 per Ct.	101½	United Mexican Do.		40	12½
Spanish, 1822. . .	23	United States Bank	7 per C.	100Ds.	23½
Greek Omnium . .	—				

[From the List of Messrs. Wolfe, Brothers, Stock-brokers, Change-alley.]

CORN MARKETS.

IMPORTATIONS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
English	11625	9702	5379	5870	..	2782	1729
Scotch	230	614	34	2183	..	..	..
Irish	205	..	..	5703	..	..	..
Foreign	1629	170	..	..	..	1456	..

Flour—English, 13736 sacks; Foreign, 830 barrels.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MONDAY.—The supplies of all kinds of Grain this day have been very full. The Wheat trade is extremely heavy, at a reduction, excepting for fine picked samples, of 2s. per quarter. Barley has but a slack demand, and may be called from 1s. to 2s. lower. Oats have a better relative price than other grain, being, though with a dull demand, at last week's quotations. Beans, both old and new, are full in supply, with little sale, and a reduction of 2s. The mealing trade is very heavy. Norfolk Flour is at 42s., and best household at 50s., highest prices. White and Gray Peas are a trifle lower.

Wheat, Kent and Essex	58s. 60s.	Barley	30s. 32s.	Beans, tick	30s. 34s.
Suffolk	56s. 58s.	Malting	34s. 36s.	Oats, potatoe	24s. 26s.
Ditto, Red	54s. 56s.	Peas, white	40s. 44s.	Ditto, Poland	22s. 24s.
Norfolk	54s. 56s.	Ditto, boilers	46s. 48s.	Ditto, feed	18s. 22s.
Rye	34s. 36s.	Ditto, gray	36s. 40s.	Flour, per sack	44s. 50s.
		Beans, small	36s. 38s.	RapeSeed (per last)	24l. 26l.

CORN-EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—The supply of all grain since Monday has been small, yet the trade continues in an extremely heavy state, but no alteration can be noted in the prices of any article, except the inferior sorts of Barley, which were offered on lower terms, but a clearance could not be effected.

Gazette Averages.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Week ended Oct. 4.	52s. 10d.	31s. 4d.	19s. 10d.	36s. 4d.	36s. 8d.	40s. 6d.
Six weeks (Governors Duty)...	54s. 1d.	29s. 8d.	19s. 9d.	35s. 3d.	37s. 5d.	37s. 10d.

SMITHFIELD MARKETS, FRIDAY.

Prices per Stone.	Prices.	At Market.
Beef ... 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Per Load.	Monday. Frid.
Mutton 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Hay ... 3l. 0s. 0d. to 4l. 8s. 0d.	Beasts
Lamb ... 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.	Straw ... 1l. 7s. 0d. to 1l. 13s. 0d.	Calves
Veal ... 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Clover ... 3l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 0s. 0d.	Sheep
Pork ... 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.		Pigs

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.—Tuesday, Oct. 8.

10 BANKRUPTS.

- W. Croggon, sen., Belvedere-road, Lambeth, artificial-stone-manufacturer.—[James Bucklersbury.
- H. Smethurst, George-st., Great Surrey-st., hatter.—[Richardson and Co., Poultry.
- J. Willis, St. James's-place, St. James's-st., tailor.—[Taylor, Great James-st., Bedford-row.
- J. H. Coles, Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-square, linen-draper. — [Hardwick, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.
- R. Broadmead, York, victualler.—[Maxon, Little Friday-st.
- J. M'Colgan, Liverpool, tailor.—[Taylor and Co., Bedford-row.
- W. Graham, jun., Liverpool, wine merchant.—[Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.
- G. Reay, North Shields, Joiner.—[Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard.
- T. Price, Hereford, victualler.—[Simpson and Moor, Furnival's Inn.
- J. Lakeman, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, maltster.—[Smith, Basinghall-st.

Friday, October 11.

- INSOLVENT.—W. M. Porter, Great Winchester-st., merchant.
- BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. Smith, Cavendish, Suffolk, butcher.

3 BANKRUPTS.

- J. Simpson, Nottingham, cordwainer.—[Taylors, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.
- T. Bennett, Liverpool, victualler.—[Chester, Staple Inn.
- J. Fisher and J. Barnard, Bristol, horse-dealers.—[White and Whitmore, Bedford-row.

BIRTHS.

At the Mote, Kent, the Countess of Romney, of a daughter, still born.

MARRIED.

At Newtown, Hants, on the 4th inst., William Chatteris, Esq., to Anne, daughter of the late Right Rev. Alexander Arbuthnot, Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
At Twickenham, G. Beauchamp Cole, Esq., son of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Cole, to Julia, daughter to Lieut.-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Espinasse, of Twickenham.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Bishop, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Lieut. Markland, 33d Reg., and granddaughter of Sir E. Nightingale, Bart., of Cambridgeshire.

At Constantinople preparations are going forward for the marriage of the Sultana Salyha, eldest daughter of the Sultan, now 22 years old, to Halil Pacha, one of the imperial favourites. This young man was originally a slave; but having taken the fancy of the Seraskier Pacha, was afterwards his adopted son, and being presented to the Sultan, became a Pacha, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and is now Master of the Ordnance. He was last year Capudan Pacha, or Lord High Admiral, when his cowardice and incapacity prevented the capture of a great part of the Egyptian fleet. It is a dangerous honour to be the husband of any branch of the Sultan's family, for if the lady become dissatisfied, she can soon procure a new one on the removal of the head of the first. There are odd descriptions given of the courtship, such as the lady's drawing her dagger, and threatening her wooer for his insolence in asking the hand of a descendant of the Prophet, when she is to be appeased by the presentation of a Hatti-Scheriff of the Sultan, warranting the act. However, on all future occasions he must carry her slippers, and ask her leave to enter the room where she sits, and obtain her permission to sit down, and he must creep into the nuptial bed from the foot. He is to have no other wife in her palace; all preceding ones are divorced, and all concubines are dismissed prior to the marriage. A palace is now preparing on the Bosphorus for the "happy pair," where they are to live one month together, and then the husband is to go to a distant employment, and the lady becomes emancipated from father and husband's power.

On Thursday, the 3d inst., at the British Embassy, Miss Smithson, whose talents as an actress are still vivid in the memory of the frequenters of the English Theatre at Paris, to M. Berlioz, whose high reputation as a musical composer has been established by many superior works, particularly his overture of the *Francs Juges*.—*Galignani*.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday morning Lord Fordwich to Lady Georgiana De Grey, daughter of Earl and Countess De Grey, at St. James's church. Amongst the nobility who attended were the family of Prince Lieven, Earl Cowper and family, the relatives of the bride, Lord Althorp, and several other persons of distinction. The Noble Lord and his Lady will shortly proceed to Rome, where they intend remaining for the winter.

On Thursday se'nnight a young couple presented themselves at the altar of the parish church in Lytham to be married, but the ceremony had barely commenced before the bridegroom announced that he had left the ring behind him. The youth was about to retire, but the worthy minister suspected that he had an intention of "bolting," as the sporting phrase has it, and in order to obviate all difficulty, he dispatched the clerk into the gallery to detach one of the curtain rings as a substitute for the missing pledge, and with a curtain ring (none of the smallest) the happy pair were married.—*Preston Chronicle*.

DEATHS.

- At Templemore, aged 88, the Rev. H. Meggs Graves, LL.D., 45 years incumbent.
- The Rev. Edw. Harbin, Rector of Kingweston, Dorset.
- In Dublin, the Lady Frances Vandeleur, widow of the late Right Honourable J. O. Vandeleur.
- In Dublin, G. Blennerhasset, Esq. R.N., son-in-law of Sir A.B. King, Bart.
- On the 2d inst., at Marseilles, on his way to Nice, Job Mathew Raikes, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells.
- On the 5th inst., at Hill Hall, in the county of Essex, Sir Thomas Smyth, Bart., in his 54th year.
- On the 7th inst., at Coughton Court, the seat of Sir Charles Throckmorton, Bart., John Gifford, Esq., of Portman-square, brother to the late Thomas Gifford, Esq., of Chillington, in the county of Stafford, aged 58.
- At Taunton, J. Whidney, Esq., R.N., projector and superintendent of the Breakwater, Plymouth, aged 78. The deceased sailed round the world in the *Discovery*, Capt. Vancouver, in 1791.
- The Rev. J. Wood, vicar of Saxthorp, Norfolk, and Senior Fellow of Pembroke College Cambridge, in whose gift the living is.
- The Rev. J. Johnson, rector of Welborne and Yoxham, Norfolk; the friend of Cowper, the poet.
- Alderman Porter, of Liverpool.
- In Plymouth, Major Ven Coatiende, late Deputy Barrack Master General in Canada.
- At No. 3, Barrington-place, Windmill-hills, Gateshead, on the 5th ult., aged 53, Sarah, relict of Captain John Lewis Eliot, of the 2d regiment Staffordshire Militia, and formerly of the Guards, and youngest son of the late Major-General Granville Eliot, who was a near relative of General Eliot, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, and Colonel of the 1st Light Dragoons, called Eliot's Light Horse, in honour of him.

On Friday se'nnight, the Librarian of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Druon, died at the advanced age of 89, after a short illness. He was formerly Prior of the Benedictine Abbey of Saint Germain-des-Prés, and was appointed Librarian of the Legislative Body in 1798.

On Thursday evening, in Carlisle, aged 63, Mr. Robert Anderson, "the Cumberland Bard." Mr. Anderson was a poet of no mean pretensions—and many of his songs are justly esteemed for their poetic beauty, as well as for their truth to nature, and the admirable picture which they afford of the manners and customs of the natives of Cumberland.

On the 10th ult., aged 75, at Croome, near Sledmere, the Rev. Roland Croxton, vicar of Wetwang, in the county of York. His coffin measured 7 feet 5 inches, and weighed, including the corpse, 65 stone.

AN EXEMPLARY CHARACTER IN HUMBLE LIFE.—On the 30th ult., at Tewkesbury, in the 74th year of her age, Elizabeth Rice, an honest and frugal unmarried woman, leaving behind her a fortune of 210l., the whole of which she accumulated out of the "thin and slender pittance" she was enabled to save from her occasional earnings, as a washer and char-woman, although her wages never exceeded a shilling a day, and for many years past she had not been able to work more than two days in a week. This worthy spinster was strictly an economist, but she was "no flinty miser," and some of the best feelings of humanity were deeply rooted in her nature. With one pound of meat, purchased weekly, she contrived rarely or never to dine without a taste of animal food; and when not out at work, she allowed herself half a pint of beer daily at home. A few years ago she was rendered incapable of labour for a considerable time, through the carelessness of a boy furiously riding a horse and knocking her down in the street, yet she refused to accept of a recommendation to the Public Dispensary, choosing rather to pay for surgical advice from her own purse, and thus preserve her independence, which she prized above every other earthly consideration. She was never unmindful of her religious duties, and regularly attended divine service, at least on Sundays. For the last 30 years of her life she resided in Yarnall's Alley, Barton-street; and when not otherwise engaged, it was her constant practice to collect together the little children in her neighbourhood, and teach them the alphabet, or such other learning as her own slender education enabled her to impart. By her will she has bequeathed 60l. each to two poor brothers and a sister, directing that they shall, during their respective lives, receive 3s. weekly when in health, and 8s. when ill; she has also left 3s. to a little child, a grand niece, whom she had principally maintained; and directed that a dozen children, whom she was in the habit of instructing, should each receive a penny cake and half a pint of ale on the day of her funeral.—*Gloucester Journal*.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

With Silver Glass over Dial, double bottom Cases, Six Guineas.
With Silver Hunting double bottom Cases, Six and a Half Guineas.

Watches on this celebrated construction (the most accurate on which a watch can be made) are now offered at the above prices, with the latest improvements, i.e. the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, capped, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamel dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up.

THOMAS SAVORY, Watch Manufacturer, 54, Cornhill, (3 doors from Gracechurch-street,) London.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
3, CRESCENT, BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FEMALE LIFE ASSURANCES.

The Directors have caused distinct Tables, for Male and Female Life, to be calculated; in consequence of this improvement

The younger Male Lives are insured at premiums below the ordinary rates.

The Female Lives on terms lower than any other Office.

Prospectus, exhibiting this remarkable distinction at every age, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

Extracts from the Tables are subjoined.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 100l. to be received on the Death of a

Age.	MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Seven Years.	Whole Life.	Seven Years.	Whole Life.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
20	1 6 3	2 2 6	1 5 0	1 15 1
30	1 12 2	2 9 10	1 8 9	2 3 2
40	1 17 4	3 4 4	1 13 9	2 15 0
50	2 12 3	4 12 4	1 17 3	3 15 0
60	4 7 11	6 18 2	3 7 0	5 14 7

FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE.

British, Foreign, and Colonial Insurances are effected at rates graduated to the risk and climate proposed.

The East and West Indies, North and South America, and all places of British commercial, military, or diplomatic resort, are included in the plan for an equitable Foreign and Colonial Life Insurance, which is now submitted to the public.

Four-fifths of the profits are divided among the Assured, whether abroad or at home.

HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

NO. 4, CORNHILL, is taken down for London Bridge Improvements.—T. BISH respectfully announces to his best Friends, the Public, that, in consequence of London Bridge New Street requiring his old Office, No. 4, Cornhill, he has been obliged to remove to a new Office, No. 13, Cornhill, nine doors nearer to the Royal Exchange, and nearly opposite to the chief entrance to the Bank of England. BISH'S OFFICES now are,

No. 13, CORNHILL,
27, P O U L T R Y, and
138, REGENT STREET,
About 20 doors from the Quadrant.

The SECOND GLASGOW LOTTERY is on sale, sanctioned by Act of Parliament. The Scheme contains Prizes of 15,000l., 10,000l., 5,000l., &c. in Houses and Lands. The holders may receive money for them immediately.

In the late Glasgow Lottery Bish sold more than two-thirds of all the Capitals, and paid the holders in money as soon as the Prizes were drawn.

THE TRAVELLER'S SAFEGUARD.

A marauding Indian, on prowling intent,
Assail'd a lone traveller—but well-polish'd Boots
Diverted the savage from murder's pursuits;
For over the *Jet of reflection* he bent
With fearful amazement, and viewing his shade
In perfect though miniature semblance display'd,
Wheel'd round, and rejoining, alarm'd his whole tribe:
The *Jet* now, of 30 the Strand, who describe
As harbour'd by imps, and refrain from attacking
The travellers thus guarded by WARREN'S *Jet Blacking*.

This Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by ROBERT WARREN, 30 STRAND, London; and Sold in every Town in the Kingdom. LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, at 6d., 12d., and 18d. each.

•• Be particular to inquire for WARREN'S, 30, STRAND. All others are counterfeit.

MECHI'S MAGIC RAZOR STROPS.—The largest, best, cheap and most finished ever yet presented to the Public, are now ready for delivery. These most recommended are at 5s., 6s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. each; the 6s. 6d. size having double handles. The commoner sort are also good at 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. each. Gentlemen in any part of the United Kingdom have only to give the order to their Perfumer, Stationer, or Druggist, (who are allowed a very liberal profit,) and they will have them procured as cheap as if purchased at Mechi's Manufactory. MECHI'S MAGIC STROP PASTE, 6d. and 1s. per cake, is now vended by more than 5,000 Perfumers, Stationers, and Druggists throughout the United Kingdom, America, the East and West Indies, Canada, &c. Trade orders from the country to come through the London Wholesale Houses. Mechi's Shop and Warehouse, No. 4, Leadenhall Street; Manufactory, No. 12, Cambridge Road, Mile End, London.

A splendid assortment and great saving in Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, good and cheap Pocket Books, Portfolios, Brushes, Combs, and every article for the Dressing and Work Table.

BROWNE and CO.'S DINNER, DIGESTIVE and ANTI-BILIOUS REVIVING and STRENGTHENING PILLS.—These New and Valuable Pills are made up from a Prescription decided upon at a Consultation of Eminent Physicians in the Metropolis, convened for the express purpose of guarding the Community against the numberless spurious and dangerous Nostrums every where so pompously and confidently advertised. They are beneficial to all and hurtful to none, which is by no means the case with any other Pills or Medicine whatever. These universally efficacious Pills, taken before or after meals, or at bed-time, will remove all bilious obstructions, regulate digestion, promote and give a zest to appetite, ensure sound sleep, and are, in fact, infallible revivers and strengtheners of the whole human system.

☞ Sold in boxes at 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. each.

BROWNE and CO.'S RINGWORM LOTION. When used in conjunction with Browne and Co.'s Dinner, Digestive and Antibilious Reviving and Strengthening Pills, will be found to be an effectual cure for the Ringworm.

☞ Sold in bottles, at the price of 3s. 6d. each.

MESSRS. BROWNE AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE IS AT No. 103, STRAND, NEAR BEAUFORT BUILDINGS, LONDON.

And the above Medicines may be had of all Medicine Venders in Town and Country.

ASSUMED CHARACTER!

REPEATED APPLICATIONS being made to me for information respecting a Person in whose favour a Medical Testimonial is frequently published, signed by numerous respectable Professional Gentlemen, I hereby take this general mode of informing all inquirers, that NO CERTIFICATE has been granted to the PERSON THEREIN SPECIFIED, the name being entirely FICTITIOUS! I invite ALL PERSONS whose attention may be attracted by these notices, to compare the Certificate above alluded to with a Testimonial granted to me, in recommendation of my "PATENT LAVEMENT MACHINE for PREVENTING COSTIVENESS," signed by Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Henry Hallford, &c., by which they may judge of the authenticity of the two documents.

35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

JOHN READ.

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—AGENTS CONTINUE to be APPOINTED in LONDON and COUNTRY TOWNS, by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the SALE of their CELEBRATED TEAS, (Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; Retail, No. 149, Leadenhall Street.) They are packed in leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, and labelled with the price on each package. The fac-simile of the Secretary is attached to secure their delivery free from adulteration. But little trouble is occasioned by the sale. Any respectable tradesman may engage in it with advantage; he promotes, indeed, his own business, by this valuable appendage; the license is only 11s. per annum; the very trade an amusement; and, from an outlay of 10l. to 20l., many, during the last eight years, have realized an income of from 40l. to 50l. per annum, without one shilling let or loss. Applications to be made to CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, NEW-ROAD, KING'S-CROSS, LONDON.**CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT OF FORTY YEARS' DURATION.**

To GEORGE PEARSON,
Agent for Dumfries.

Sir,—It is surely a duty which all the human family owe to each other, to point out to the distressed the best way for relief; and surely none are better qualified to do so than those who have found relief and comfort in the way and from the means recommended to others: I consider it, therefore, incumbent on me, for the benefit of the public, to give a short statement of my severe trouble, and perfect cure by Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines alone. I laboured under a severe stomach complaint for forty years, and after many fruitless attempts, by the use of Doctors' drugs, and every thing any person could prescribe, to rid myself of the affliction, all was to no purpose. I was frequently so ill as not to be able to follow my employment, and was led almost to believe that I was one on whom medicine of any kind could have no good effect. Hearing of your valuable Medicines, I was resolved to try the virtue of them, and am happy to say I did not take them long until I found relieved from a burden under which I had long laboured; and thanks be to Almighty God, I am now able to follow my employment at the age of sixty-four years. I hope the time is fast approaching, when people will lay aside their prejudice against a Medicine that is simple and safe, and will put more trust in those salutary remedies offered by nature from a superintending God, who is not less the great physician of the animal frame than of the immortal spirit.

I am, sir,

Your much improved and humble servant,

JAMES DIXON,

Mouswald Village, near Dumfries, 16th August, 1833.

CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT.

To GEORGE PEARSON,
Agent for Dumfries.

Sir,—Nothing in my estimation can be of greater benefit to mankind, than the use of the most efficient means to preserve their health; and I feel convinced, sir, that were I to refrain from promulgating a case in which I have had such indubitable proofs of the efficacy of Mr. Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines, I would be greatly deficient in love to my fellow-creatures. I was for a number of years labouring under a severe stomach complaint, and at times extremely ill. I used many things to alleviate my sufferings, but to no purpose: at length I made a venture on Morison's Pills, which have happily relieved me from my affliction, and, thanks be to Almighty God, I am at present in good health.

I remain, yours truly,

THOMAS FLETCHER.

Maxwelltown, 14th August, 1833.

CURE OF SEVERE PAIN IN THE STOMACH, AND HEADACH.

To GEORGE PEARSON,
Agent for Dumfries.

Sir,—I do not like to have my name blazoned abroad more than my neighbours, many of whom, to my knowledge, have received as much benefit as I have from your Medicines; but if gratitude ought to arise in proportion to benefits received, I should stand amongst the number of the most ungrateful, if I did not make some acknowledgement for the good I have received from your valuable Medicines. I have been cured of a severe pain in the stomach, accompanied with a violent headach. I was so severely afflicted at times, that I was rendered incapable of following my employment. Thanks be to God, I am now in good health. May the discoverer, and you, sir, reap the reward in heaven which is denied you on earth for such a blessing.

I am, yours most thankfully,

M. H.

Tinwald Parish, near Dumfries, August, 1833.

CURE OF FEVER AND SICKNESS FROM CONTUSIONS SUSTAINED BY A SEVERE FALL.

To J. GREER, M. D.,
Agent for Glasgow.

Sir,—I consider myself in duty bound to inform you of the following circumstance:—My daughter, a girl of about eleven years of age, having got a fall from a place about eight or nine feet high, upon a pavement, was very sick and feverish from the contusions thereby received, but by the blessing of God, and two small doses of Mr. Morison's Pills, she got quite well in two days.

I am, sir, most respectfully yours,

MRS. RICHMOND,

Agent and Hygeian Midwife for Pollokshaws.

Pollokshaws, 2d August, 1833.

CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND VIOLENT VOMITING OF BLOOD.

To MR. GEORGE PEARSON,
45, Irish Street, Hygeian Agent for Dumfries.

Sir,—It is a duty which I feel not only due to you, but to the whole human family who may be suffering under complicated disorders, to offer my humble but sincere tribute of thanks and gratitude for the great benefit which I have received from your valuable Medicines. I was in a debilitated state of health for a long time; I applied to the Doctors, they told me it was a consumption, and that they could do little for me; they wished me to go into the Infirmary, but I refused, telling them, at the same time, that I would rather die in my own humble dwelling than die there (viz. the Infirmary), having witnessed so much of their previous treatment. I was daily getting worse (and for four or five days was confined to bed) with a cough and spitting of blood. One night I was taken so exceedingly ill with a vomiting of blood, as to cause little hope to be cherished of my recovery; indeed, I had given up all hopes of ever seeing the light of another morning; however, I sent for your Medicines, and thirty of the No. 2 Pills were bruised and given to me. "Then," said I, "after this I must die!" but they soon had a powerful effect. I vomited a large quantity of blood and corrupt matter, and, to my astonishment, in two or three days I was enabled to go about. One box more of your valuable Medicines has restored me to good health. Publish this, sir, if you please, and should any one doubt of the cure being correct, pray send them to me, for all has not nearly been stated by me here that I could say in favour of the Pills.

ESTHER CAMPBELL.

(Now (August) removed to Castle-Douglas,

Bank Street, Dumfries, July, 1833.

COFFEE made most economically, on the New Principle of ASCENSION by STEAM, of very Great Strength and most Delicate Flavour, by PARKER'S PATENT STEAM FOUNTAIN COFFEE POT. A large variety may be seen and Printed Descriptions had at the Patentees; Manufactory, No. 12, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, and at the principal Ironmongers in Town and Country, to whom and to Captains and Merchants a liberal commission is allowed.

THE unprecedented base and flagitious attempts to delude the Public by counterfeit imitations of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, have arisen to such a pitch of audacity, as impels Messrs. Rowland, from a sense of duty to the Public, to warn and caution the innumerable admirers of that highly popular Article to beware of those scandalous impositions. The impostors copy the very words and labels of the original inventors, which is the cause of many persons being misled in the purchase of the article above adverted to.

Each bottle of the original is enclosed in a wrapper, on which are the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and between those words are the same minutely and curiously engraved twenty-four times; also, the Name and Address of the Proprietors,

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN,
Countersigned ALEX. ROWLAND.

The lowest price is 3s. 6d.—the next price is 7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per Bottle. All other prices, or without the Book and Label, are Counterfeits.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THIS CAUTION in purchasing is respectfully solicited, as the proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of Imitations now offered to the public.

ANODYNE CEMENT.—Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester, His Majesty Louis Philip the First, and the Royal Family of France, and Her Serene Highness the Princess Esterhazy, 64, Lower Grosvenor Street, Bond Street, respectfully invites attention to his highly successful and unrivalled ANODYNE CEMENT, by the application of which (allaying, in one minute, the most excruciating pain) carious and tender teeth are wholly preserved from the progress of decay, and rendered useful, even if broken close to the gums. This unequalled preparation will not decompose with the heat of the stomach, but resists, completely, the effects of acids, atmospheric air, &c. Natural, artificial, and the celebrated Terro-Metallic Teeth, prepared and fixed by Mr. A. JONES, according to his much-improved plan, and upon unerring principles, from one to a complete set, which are guaranteed to restore to the wearer all the advantages of the genuine ones, in mastication and articulation, and cannot, in appearance, be any way distinguished from the originals.

N.B. Cleaning, and every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. At home from 10 till 5.

LOPRESTI'S celebrated DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE, Lopresti's Cayenne (liquid), Montpellier Vinegar, Dissolved Anchovies, Piquant Seasonings, Fish Sauces, and other Choice Preparations. (Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness, to whom C. W. Lopresti was many years chief cook.) See Lopresti's Economical Receipts and Directions for saving trouble and expense in cookery, 1s. To avoid the spurious articles which Pickle Makers, Oilmen, Chemists, and others, daily endeavour to substitute for Lopresti's Sauces, &c., observe that each bears his name, seal, and address, "22, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, London." "Lopresti's Condiments and Sauces are now considered indispensable table appendages."—Bath Herald. "The only genuine, and evidently promote digestion."—Gazette of Health. "Fine flavoured economical substitutes for all others."—The Cook's Dictionary.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS continue to afford the most astonishing proof of their efficacy in all Gouty and Rheumatic Affections, Pains in the Head or Face, Lumbago, &c. They never fail to give immediate relief from the most violent paroxysms of rheumatic gout or rheumatism, and one box, price 2s. 9d., will convince the hitherto unhappy patient of returning ease and comfort. The Proprietor, anxious to alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted with this tormenting malady, respectfully invites them to partake of the benefits of this discovery, assuring the timid that in no case can its use be attended with the least inconvenience.

Sold wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, 7 doors from Temple Bar, and by most medicine vendors in town or country. Country vendors can obtain them through their London agents.

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