

# THE EXAMINER.

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## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolves to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truth, let him proclaim war with mankind—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 them of 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.—Dr Fox.

### TEXAS.

It would be difficult to find in any collection of State Papers, even drawn up by absolute Ministers in the regions of St Petersburg, Constantinople, or Ispahan, a document of such nefariously tyrannic principles, or so painfully disgraceful to the Minister who wrote it, and to the nation he is allowed to represent, as the manifesto or letter respecting Texas, addressed by Mr Secretary Calhoun to the British envoy, Mr Pakenham, on the 18th of last April.

Lord Aberdeen in December laid down for his envoy the rules which were to guide him, and which had guided the British Government. These were to employ, in efforts to abolish slavery in Texas, merely the means of *counsel*, to do nothing to stir up even excitement in the slave-holding states of the Union, and to resort to no measures which might even tend to disturb the internal tranquillity of those slave states.

Nothing certainly could be meeker than this declaration, but it did not disarm the slave-holding American Secretary of State. Mr Calhoun declares that England had no right to strive, even by counsel, to bring about the abolition of slavery in other countries; and that he, far from confining himself to counsel, "felt it to be the imperious duty of the Federal Government to take the most effectual measures to defeat it." Those effectual measures are no less than the annexation of Texas.

Not content with this defiance, Mr Calhoun reads the British envoy and the world a lecture on the inestimable blessings of slavery, and the dreadful results which follow freedom. The consequence of giving freedom to the negro, says Mr Calhoun, is to strike him with deafness, dumbness, blindness, idiocy, and madness; nay, not only to visit the free negro with these ills, but also to inflict the same dreadful maladies on the whites in those regions where the blacks have been emancipated. The blacks are thus punished by a benign Providence for daring to be free, and the whites of the same regions are similarly punished for the guilt of rendering the blacks equal to them!

Such is the logic, such the philosophy of an American and a republican Secretary of State! And he brings statistics, as every one can, especially a Secretary of State, to support his theory. Having thus satisfied himself and his hearers of the physical expediency of slavery, Mr Calhoun proceeds to give political reasons. The chief one of these is, that slavery having been once established as the distinguishing mark of one race, whilst freedom is that of the other, it can no longer be hoped, or be possible, to get the two races to live together on equality and in amity. The seeds of mutual hatred and contempt are sown, and form a crop not to be eradicated. There is undoubtedly much truth in this, as there is much wisdom in the conservative maxim, that you should slay the man you have injured for fear of his vengeance. But justice and humanity are the names omitted in the vocabulary of the American Secretary of State, and in the sentiments of his heart. The latter part of his arguments and of his despatch would serve admirably the purpose of any Irish Orangeman who has got the *cacoethes* of prescribing for the ills of Ireland. Here the same argument applies, viz., the impossibility of living on terms of equality and amity with a race injured and oppressed for centuries, the only alternative being the continuance of the system of oppression.

It speaks well, however, for the state of feeling of Americans in general, that the scheme of Texan conquest has called forth loud and active reprobation. Mr Clay has replied to Calhoun in an able letter; Mr Van Buren has spoken in the same sense; and public meetings have been held, and have drawn up resolutions, all of which must embolden the Senators and the Whigs to reject the proposed measure. The arguments, indeed, most powerful against it are the expense of war with Mexico, the necessity of more than doubling the army, increasing the Presidential power, creating a military class, and of paying the Texan debt of 14,000,000 dollars at a time when the states are most reluctant even to pay their own.

The time, too, is one of considerable excitement amongst the negro population. A fierce civil war rages from one end of St Domingo to the other, where the blacks have risen against the predominance of the mulattoes, and where French and Spanish parties have come to action. In Cuba the effervescence is great. Owing to the extreme rigour and peculation of O'Donnel, the Moderado Governor sent out by Christina, who has resumed the custom abolished by the Liberal Governor, Veldez, of deriving a revenue from the sale of slaves, the negroes there have been driven to desperation, and conspiracy after conspiracy breaks forth, or is discovered, O'Donnel acting Narvaez, and quenching each, as far as he can, in blood. For the Americans to undertake a war for the avowed purpose of extending and supporting slavery in Texas might prove an exceedingly dangerous experiment, and it is therefore wisely and fortunately shrunk from.

### MASTERS AND SLAVES.

The Cade party does not make any head in the House of Lords. Ministers will pass their Factory Bill without opposition.

Lord Normanby alone made a speech in favour of further restrictions, contending that the work-people were in a state of thralldom calling for the interference of the Legislature.

"He certainly felt that the state of the manufacturing districts was such,—there was such an accumulation of population in those districts, where the whole of the occupation was of one description, and it was so difficult for a labourer to remove from one district to another,—that there was a ground for interfering with the subject; the labourers, moreover, being of a peculiar class, young persons and women; and for confining the labour to the usual limits in other parts where the masses were combined."

Having adverted to the limitation of the hours of labour in the West Indies before the Emancipation Act, Lord Normanby launched into this course of remark—

"He should be told that then they were dealing with slaves. He answered, they were, indeed, slaves by law; but were there no such things as slaves by circumstances? A large proportion of our working population, who were dependent upon a particular species of labour, were in effect slaves, for they had no option; they could not remove themselves to other employments."

If this be a definition of slavery, many of us, who had no suspicion of the fact, are in that sad condition; indeed the difficulty would be to specify any class earning a livelihood which would not be included in the description of the "slaves by circumstances," if the dependency on a particular species of labour, and no option of any other, constitute the thralldom.

Every man who has once devoted himself to a profession or business becomes dependent on it, and finds it difficult or impossible to betake himself to any other. The lawyer, the physician, the merchant, the tradesman, must all feel their inaptitude for any employment but that to which they have applied themselves, and that whatever may be its discouragements or hardships, they must adhere to it for better for worse. All of us who live by industry, whether by head or hand, are chained to our oar, and if this be slavery, according to Lord Normanby's definition, the only freemen of the dependent orders are those persons who commonly go by the name of the "Jack of all trades and master of none," fit for no one particular thing, and therefore ready to turn their hands to anything.

But if slavery in effect be the state of the factory operatives, let us compare the despotism of the millowners with the gentle management of other proprietors.

The masters can do as they please with the work-people, argues Lord Normanby; there is no power of resistance; to hear is to obey; the millowner's mandate is law.

Well, with this arbitrary sway, how have wages been regulated? Have they been brought down to the level of the wages in the happy agricultural districts? A male spinner earns fourteen shillings a week, a woman at the loom from eight to ten shillings, children above the age of thirteen from four shillings to seven, or more. In the southern counties the agricultural labourer gets about the same wages as the woman in the factory; and the woman in field labour is lucky if she earns as much as the child in the factory; the child in rural employment getting about half the wages of the child in the mill.

If masters who pay at this rate be despotic, it cannot be denied that they exercise their arbitrary sway with much liberality, and that they have not been led away by the example of their brother po-

tentates of the land, who have ground to the lowest wages on which life can be supported "a population dependent upon a particular species of labour, who could not remove themselves to other employments," and who therefore are, according to the definition of Lord Normanby, "in effect slaves."

The factory people are generally under the disadvantage of living in large cities, where the average of health is necessarily below that of the country; but as a set off, let us see how the agricultural poor are lodged, and the filth, demoralization, and horrors to which they are subjected. We copy from Mr Austin's Report of '43.

"It is impossible not to be struck, in visiting the dwellings of the agricultural labourers, with the general want of new cottages, notwithstanding the universal increase of population. Everywhere the cottages are old, and frequently in a state of decay, and are consequently ill adapted for their increased number of inmates of late years. The floor of the room in which the family live during the day is always of stone in these counties, and wet or damp through the winter months, being frequently lower than the soil outside. The situation of the cottage is often extremely bad, no attention having been paid at the time of its building to facilities for draining. Cottages are frequently erected on a dead level, so that water cannot escape; and sometimes on spots lower than the surrounding ground. In the village of Stourpaine, in Dorsetshire, there is a row of several labourers' cottages, mostly joining each other, and fronting the street, in the middle of which is an open gutter. There are two or three narrow passages leading from the street, between the houses, to the back of them. Behind the cottages the ground rises rather abruptly; and about three yards up the elevation are placed the pigsties and privies of the cottages. There are also shallow excavations, the receptacles apparently of all the dirt of the families. The matter constantly escaping from the pigsties, privies, &c., is allowed to find its way through the passages between the cottages into the gutter in the street, so that the cottages are nearly surrounded by streams of filth. It was in these cottages that a malignant typhus broke out about two years ago, which afterwards spread through the village. The bed-room I have above described is in one of them.

"This is perhaps an extreme case; but I hardly visited a cottage where there were any attempts at draining. The dirt of the family is thrown down before or behind the cottage; if there is any natural inclination in the ground from the cottage, it escapes; if not, it remains till evaporated. Most cottages have pigsties joining them; and these add to the external uncleanness of the labourer's dwelling.

"With reference to the subject of lodging, Mr Phelps, an agent of the Marquis of Lansdowne, says—

"I was engaged in taking the late census in Bremhill parish, and in one case in Studley I found 29 people living under one roof; amongst them were married men and women, and young people of nearly all ages. In Studley it is not at all uncommon for a whole family to sleep in the same room. The number of bastards in that place is very great; the number of unmarried women is greater than that in the neighbouring places. I don't think this state of things is attributable to the women working in the fields, but more to the want of proper accommodation in the cottages."

"The Hon. and Rev. S. Godolphin Osborne, rector of Bryanston, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, says—

"To say nothing of the physical injury done to himself (the labourer) and family from the want, in most instances, of anything like proper drainage without his dwelling, and the foul air which they are compelled to breathe from the too confined space of the dwelling within, from infancy to puberty his children for the most part sleep in the same room with his wife and himself; and whatever attempts at decency may be made (and I have seen many most ingenious and praiseworthy attempts), still there is the fact of the old and young, married and unmarried, of both sexes, all herded together in one and the same sleeping apartment. Within this last year I saw, in a room about 13 feet square, three beds: on the first lay the mother, a widow, dying of consumption; on the second two unmarried daughters, one 18 years of age, the other 12; on the third a young married couple, whom I myself had married two days before. A married woman of thorough good character told me, a few weeks ago, that on her confinement, so crowded with children in her one room, they are obliged to put her on the floor in the middle of the room, that they may pay her the requisite attention: she spoke of this as to her the most painful part of that her hour of trial. I do not choose to put on paper the disgusting scenes that I have known to occur from this promiscuous crowding of the sexes together. Seeing, however, to what the mind of the young female is exposed from her very childhood, I have long ceased to wonder at the otherwise seeming precocious licentiousness of conversation which may be heard in every field where many of the young are at work together. Early robbed by circumstances of much of that purity which is her honour's safest guard, field-work lends a finish to the mischief."

"Mr Spooner, of Blandford, surgeon, says—

"Generally the cottages are too small for the families living in them, and tend to produce and aggravate disease, from the inmates living so closely together. Two years ago typhus fever occurred in a neighbouring parish, which I attend; there was one cottage I attended which consisted of one room on the ground-floor, and two small bed-rooms upstairs. In this cottage lived an old man, with his wife, his two daughters, middle-aged women, and his son and wife, with three children,—in all ten individuals. The whole family had the fever, some of them very severely. The son's wife, with two of her children, were on a bed in an out-house; in the out-house was a well, and a large tub containing pigs' victuals, and was the general receptacle for everything. The floor was earthen, with no ceiling but the thatch of the roof. In the same village there were more

than forty cases of typhus, and the spread of the disease must be attributed to the people living so densely packed together.

"The clothing of women employed in field-labour would appear to be inadequate for their work, but the deficiency is not complained of by them. A change of clothes seems to be out of the question, although necessary not only for cleanliness but for convenience and saving of time. The upper parts of the under-clothes of women at work, even their stays, quickly become wet through with perspiration, whilst the lower parts cannot escape getting equally wet in nearly every kind of work they are engaged in, except in the driest weather. It not unfrequently happens that a woman, on returning home from work, is obliged to go to bed for an hour or two to allow her clothes to be dried. It is also by no means uncommon for her, if she does not do this, to put them on again the next morning nearly as wet as when she took them off. It does not appear that any ill consequences to the health have been observed by medical men to arise from this cause, unless rheumatism be partly attributable to it."

Are the masters of the soil less despotic than the masters of the mill? If each hold a dependent population at mercy, which has used the power most mercifully, and whose subjects are in the state making the stronger case for legislative interference?

The factory people have their discontents, as all who live by toil have; but do they urge them to the extremes of burning the proprietors' mills and warehouses of stock? Do we see amongst them anything like the signs of ferocious hostility which appear in the flaming ricks and nightly fires in the agricultural districts?

And what has the state to which the agricultural labourer is reduced been the result of?—the system of fancied protection which it is now proposed to extend to the manufacturers. The rural labourer has been made what he is by a scheme promising him protection against competition; and the manufacturing operatives would be brought down to a like wretched plight by the projects to guard them against the consequences of competition. Wherever these restrictions apply, whatever be the aim, the dwindling and perishing of the limb of industry will surely follow.

Lord Normanby instances an odd example of the millowners' despotism—

"To show how absolute the power of the masters was, it was sufficient to state the fact, that *masters were led by the low rate of their wages to employ women and children—the mother and the children, whilst the husband was left in idleness, owing to his high rate of wages.*"

We cannot see in this any evidence of the absolute power of the masters. Like all other folks, they hire what they have occasion for and not what they have not occasion for. They do not engage a man for the work fit for a woman or a child. They cannot afford to pay a man's wages for a child's work.

There is no more despotism in the master manufacturer's hiring the wife and children, and not the husband, than there is in any humble person's hiring the wife or child as a servant, and not engaging the man as footman, simply because such an expense cannot be afforded.

What Lord Normanby cites as an instance of arbitrary power is no more than an example of common economy.

But a very few years ago the complaint was that men were encroaching on the avocations of women, and throwing them out of bread, and now the opposite clamour is raised when women supersede men at the spindle and the loom. And every improvement in the machinery for spinning and weaving will tend to displace male labour, and substitute the more economical female labour, in exact proportion as it diminishes the occasion for strength and superior expertness. Before the steam-engine threw the shuttle the work of the loom required a man's arm; the light finger of the slightest girl now suffices.

If legislative interference between masters and servants is to be justified on the ground of a state of helpless dependence, it must be carried beyond the factories, and with an application to the arbitrary augmentation of wages instead of the arbitrary abridgment of work; and this is not all, for there are branches of manufactures in which the alleged factory case is reversed, and the employers are subjected to the dictation of the employed, as at Sheffield, where, as Mr Ward has shown, the work-people having got the upper hand, are using their power to such purpose as to drive the trade abroad; and how should the Legislature, proceeding on Lord Normanby's principle, act in this case?—to counteract the consequences of such a mastery, should it make it compulsory to work for a certain length of time for a fixed amount of wages, returning to the wisdom of our ancestors in these matters, who endeavoured to fix by Act of Parliament the method and remuneration of every kind of labour?

There is nothing new, indeed, under the sun. The interference to regulate the terms of labour which Mr C. Buller talks of as a new principle adapted to a new state of society, is one of the antique errors belonging to the barbarism of legislation, and the arguments which have been brought forward in support of it are analogous to those which were adduced centuries ago for sumptuary laws, when the same reasoning was used to prove

the fitness and necessity of restraining the excesses of luxury that is now employed to prove the fitness and necessity of restraining the excesses of industry. Ages ago people were not permitted to spend their money as they pleased, and now it is proposed to put the like stupid restrictions on their labour in particular manufactures. This is a return to one of the youngest follies of the world.

#### THE REFORMER LORD LYNDHURST.

At the recent City dinner Sir Robert Peel and Lord Lyndhurst bandied compliments on law reform, each attributing vast praise to the other, and both so implying that something very great had been done between them.

We cannot affect to feel any surprise that Lord Lyndhurst can venture to touch on this subject, for there is nothing shameful in that man's conduct that can astonish us.

We will not now discuss the value of the measures of law reform which have been carried by this Ministry; but we will confidently assert that there is not one which Lord Lyndhurst has not turned to a job.

He consents to amendments in the law which give him patronage, and enable him to abuse it in the most partial and the worst appointments.

The scheme of the alteration in the bankruptcy judicature was good, but Lord Lyndhurst converted it to a contrivance for providing for his own poor connexions and needy parasites.

The same abuse will be made of every improvement of the law conferring patronage, and few amendments will have the Chancellor's cordial support which do not carry with them that recommendation.

Sir Robert Peel talks of his respectable colleague on the woolsack as a reformer who has "risen superior to all professional interests and prejudices;" he has cared nothing for other men's interests, but, somehow or other, the changes which he has promoted have always concurred with his own interests in patronage.

One interest there is which he has never been known in any instance to defer to, and that is, the public interest.

In the uses of his great powers and opportunities, the idea of the public interest, or of a public duty, has never, we firmly believe, crossed the mind of Lord Lyndhurst.

In his Magisterial appointments, so important to the due administration of justice, he has had but one object in view,—the promotion of the paltriest party purposes; in other patronage carrying with it something more substantial the motives have been personal, and of the meanest kind of their class.

In a word, there is nothing that he touches that he does not turn to job, for party, parasite, or dependent.

The superior promotions in the profession, it must be observed, have been for the most part judiciously and honourably made; but that is because they are out of his hands; and in the contrast the complexion of his patronage appears the more revoltingly of the dirty family hue.

#### LORD BROUGHAM'S GATES.

Lord Brougham would have his gates as well as Lord Ellenborough, but he cannot carry them—there is not enough of the Samson in him. He is but the daw emulating the bigger bird.

We have no very distinct understanding of the merits of the great gates question which occupied the House of Lords so much and so warmly on Thursday. All that we can make out is that Lord Brougham wanted to compel a railroad company to set up gates for him, where they could have nothing to do with the railroad, and that he vowed vengeance against them in future legislation for having thwarted him.

We copy from the *Times* report—

"The noble and learned lord was on the point of resuming his seat, when he suddenly advanced towards the table, and exclaimed with peculiar emphasis—'I will take very good care of these people when they come with their next bill. (A laugh.) They will have a very difficult task to induce me to withdraw my opposition to their next bill.' (Loud laughter.)"

Upon the decency of this menace it is quite unnecessary to offer any remark. It is a most frank but imprudent betrayal of the spirit and motives of Lord Brougham's conduct as a legislator.

Lord Clanricarde told the learned lord some spirited truths in reply to the imputation that party rancour had moved him to oppose the gate-jobbing clause—

"His noble and learned friend must allow him to tell him that he a little overrated the fact that their opposition to the clause was occasioned by his hostility to certain noble lords, near whom for some reason or other he chose to sit. He (the Marquis of Clanricarde) knew no one who, in argument or reasoning, could give greater support to a party than his noble and learned friend: he knew how great was the power which his noble and learned friend lent to a debate; he knew how much aid he extended to the Administration, and to the noble and learned lord on the woolsack; but power in this country was not only founded on eloquence, or on energy—other attributes were required, and he was not afraid to say that, if they wished to single out their most dangerous enemy, and the one that was perhaps in the first class of those to whom they

would be most disposed to hold out a bait and to conciliate, he (the Marquis of Clanricarde) for one should not put his noble and learned friend in that class. He thought that great advantages might be derived from his stupendous abilities, his wonderful acquirements, and great resources, and the readiness with which he applied them; but, if he thought that he (the Marquis of Clanricarde) would for those advantages think it worth his while, putting the thing merely as a matter of mercantile value, to forfeit one particle of character from any motive, or abate one jot of a proper appreciation of duty and honesty, his noble and learned friend was widely mistaken (hear, hear); and if he (the Marquis of Clanricarde), as far as his part in the matter went, had suffered himself to be actuated by personal or party motives, he should do himself a mischief which he could assure his noble and learned friend his noble and learned friend could not do him in the very small and insignificant space he occupied in the public eye, great as were his noble and learned friend's abilities, great as was his energy. (Hear, hear.)"

Lord Brougham, in a rejoinder, desired to put the case as it would stand if he were not in existence, and the terms he used for this purpose were not without their significance beyond the point to be conveyed, for he did not satisfy himself with saying, as any other man would have done, 'Suppose that I were not in existence,' but remembering his lamentable demise in '39, strengthened the terms to the degree of "non-existent and entirely dead"—not dead by note of hand, not dead upon his own authority, the worst in the world, for, as with most other things, so long as he says it it will not be true—but "entirely dead," so entirely dead that no contradiction in "a dead letter that most unaccountably miscarried" could ever bring him to life again.

In a vindication of his consistency, which of course followed, dragged in as it is on all occasions because Lord Brougham feels how much it is wanted, and that he has never yet succeeded in accomplishing it, he boasted of being in good company with Lord Howden. It is unfortunate that Lord Howden cannot return the compliment.

#### TREATMENT OF PETTY GAMESTERS.

The treatment of the gambling gentry at Epsom is an edifying example of even justice.

They have long been in the habit of fleecing the public with impunity; great noblemen, and law-givers, and magistrates have not scrupled to receive rent from them for the ground for their booths; they had the same claim of usage that the Six Clerks, who did nothing for their many thousands a year, and the sixty who helped them, pleaded with such success as to procure for the first seven thousand a year for life, and for some years after death; but their booths were not in Chancery lane, their pillage was not on the scale of hundreds of thousands, and they had no sympathising patron in a Lord Chancellor, so at sudden notice their tables were upset, and their outlays turned to dead loss.

In a memorial to the Home Secretary these people say—

"That your memorialists have no desire to defend gambling of any description; but they feel that the peculiar circumstances of the present moment justify them in addressing you on the subject of the notice issued last night only by the Commissioners of Police. It is notorious that for many years past the keeping of gaming tables at the various races round the metropolis has been indirectly sanctioned, and the keepers of those places not being apprized that a different course would be pursued at these races, have spent large sums in hiring the ground, and fitting up places for the entertainment of the public, and which sums have been appropriated in making stakes for the different races now running on Epsom Downs, and if they are not allowed to proceed, hundreds of persons must be reduced to a state of destitution, many having travelled from all parts of the United Kingdom. That bearing in mind, as your memorialists have heard, that within the last week large sums of money were paid in the presence of the police to the Earl of Verulam at Gorbunbury, that a similar practice has prevailed with the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and at Ascot, Moulsey, and other places, your memorialists hope that they may be excused for suggesting to your lordship the propriety of permitting the present races to pass over without interference, and of giving full notice that gambling of every description will be suppressed at future races, in which case your petitioners would be happy to co-operate with her Majesty's Government in giving full effect to the law; but to do so at the present moment would be a flagrant act of injustice, and be opposed to every principle of justice and fair play, to which the humblest criminal is said to be entitled."

It may be said that their bad trade, though long connived at, if not absolutely sanctioned by the magistracy, was always notoriously illegal, and that therefore they have no right to complain that the law, which long slumbered, is enforced.

But in other cases have we seen the law (long slumbering) enforced against gamblers, when those to whom it has promised rewards for giving effect to it have performed their part of the express contract? In such case the legislature has not scrupled to break faith with the informer, or in plain terms, to cheat him, and to protect the offenders by suspending the law.

But gentlemen, and not petty gamblers, were concerned in the affair to which we allude, and their plea of usage and sufferance was therefore admitted to entitle them to indulgence and relief in violation of an express engagement with the informer, but of course no such defence could be allowed to shelter the petty and vulgar offenders. The statement in the above quoted memorial,

that large sums of money have been paid to the Duke of Richmond for the standing of gambling booths, throws an additional grace on that noble legislator's zeal and activity in passing the Horse-legislators Penalties Indemnity Bill, and illustrates the honesty of his tirades against black-legs on that decent occasion.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT TO FRAUD.

A man of the name of Walker wrote a begging letter to Mr Charles Dickens, who was so touched by the account of his distress as to send him a sovereign and a suit of clothes. Another application soon followed, which succeeded likewise to the extent of 2l. 12s. This was followed by a third, to the effect that, having done so much, Mr Dickens must do more, and a water-but was wanted. Mr Dickens was unmoved by the want of the water-but. Mrs Walker was then taken desperately ill, and succour was wanted for a dying wife. This did not do. Nothing could be made of the dying wife. What, then, was the next expedient? Why, if nothing could be made of a dying wife, making her well again would not make a better case; but killing her outright might perhaps do better, so this was tried—

"5 Mitre street, Webber street, Lambeth, Friday, May 17.

"Sir,—My poor wife is dead. God rest her soul. She is now in Heaven, I trust, for she was a good mother and a good wife. In few words, can you spare a few crumbs that fall from your table for my children? I shall be grateful.

"Yours in the lowest depth of misery,  
"JOHN WALKER."

"To C. Dickens, Esq.  
Mr Dickens, having made inquiries, found that the woman was alive, and upon this proof of fraud placed the affair in the hands of the chief clerk of the Mendicity Society, who brought the case before Mr Rawlinson at the Marylebone police office.

Mr Surgeon, the officer of the Mendicity Society, stated—

"He went to 5 Mitre street. The prisoner led him into a back kitchen, and said he was in very great distress, so much so as to be totally unable to procure even a scanty meal. Witness told him he thought it was a pity that his wife didn't take in needlework to help to support her family; when he said she had been ill, but was now much better, and that she would soon get into employ. Upon the prisoner's admission that his wife was living, he (prisoner) was given into custody, and after he was locked up witness went back to the house, where he saw the wife and her four children, who were evidently in very great distress; he gave the poor woman a trifle from his own pocket, and afterwards went to the station house, and afforded relief to the prisoner; he had previously ascertained that the wife had really been very ill.

"Mr Rawlinson (to Mr Knyvett): The prisoner has no doubt done wrong, but here is a case of great distress, and that distress is proved out of the mouth of your own officer; after that, do you really wish me to commit this man?"

"Mr Knyvett: No, sir, I do not.  
"Mr Rawlinson (to the prisoner): What have you to say?—Prisoner (after some hesitation, and in a faint tone of voice): I wrote that last letter at the eleventh hour, when we were so badly off that I knew not what to do. I am sorry I overstepped the truth in saying that my wife was dead, but my motive was good, as we had not a bit of bread to eat. I have been a clerk and accountant, and from the period of my losing my last situation, I have not been able to support myself or my family.

"Mr Rawlinson: You are evidently a man of good education; but it cannot be denied, and even you admit it yourself, that you have put forth a falsehood in your last letter to Mr Dickens. Under all the circumstances you are discharged; and I am very sorry you have been brought here.

"The poor man burst into tears, and before he quitted the court several persons relieved him, for which he was truly grateful."

Here is fraud rewarded. As for Mr Dickens, he is, after all his bounty, by implication, treated as a very hard-hearted man, for having thought the false pretences deserving of punishment.

According to Mr Rawlinson, all latitude of falsehood is to be permitted to persons who have no other means of subsistence than the false pretences. It was this man's trade to live on the representation of distresses, and when he exhausted benevolence, or failed in a falsehood, he was, of course, as destitute as he had described himself; and then Mr Rawlinson is only sorry to see him at the bar of justice,—he was perhaps more sorry still that Mr Dickens had not been his dupe.

If a famishing creature begs in the street, the magistrate enforces the law against him, and the truth of his tale of misery is no excuse.

If another drives a trade in begging letters, and resorts to false pretences, the truth that he is in want is accepted as discharging him from justice, and as a complete set-off for the fraud by which he has attempted to obtain charity.

Why every trading mendicant, when his craft fails him, must be in want.

To grant to the mendicant impunity for his fraud, because of his distress upon the failure of his tricks, is only tantamount to annulling the law making such a mode of livelihood penal.

The conduct of the officer of the Mendicity Society, in relieving the man after he had detected his fraud, may appear odd, but it is quite consistent with all their proceedings.

We have more than once explained that the protection of impostors against interlopers whose appeals to charity are void of fraud, is the effect of the labours of the Mendicity Society, whatever may be the object of its supporters. Indeed it

would more aptly bear the title of the Mendacity Society, seeing how favourably it works for falsehood in all its guises of imposture.

If a poor, famishing wretch begs for bread, the officers of the Mendicity Society pounce upon him and punish him; but with the veteran cheats, and gangs of cheats, the psalm-singing sailors in white trowsers, who never were at sea,—the distressed families, the fathers of which, "though unaccustomed to sue for charity," have for years past made long theatrical orations in sonorous voices—the women with three or four children lying in their laps, who never get any older, thanks to the succession crops,—these nuisances are never meddled with, and the whole labour of the Mendicity's servants seems to be to guard them against the competition of any real objects of charity not regularly of the trade.

Consistently with this system, the moment the clerk of the Mendicity Society found that the man Walker resorted to fraud to swindle the charities, he saw in him an object for the Society's succour and encouragement.

The man is no doubt now set up, thoroughly established, and protected as one of the regular professional impostors.

#### THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

A young French naval officer who seeks distinction has certainly a hard task of it. He looks back through the annals of defeat, and looking forward, has but the alternative of a repetition of drubbings, or of inglorious peace. It is not surprising, then, that a French admiral should do out-of-the-way things, such as the storming of Queen Pomar's cabin with 500 marines, or as the pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville. Unable to earn his epaulettes with the sword, he is valiant with the pen; and what reality denies, the Prince achieves with his imagination. The pamphlet of Admiral Joinville is a romance—a naval Coningsby. And yet it is not the dream of a fiery poet, full of exaggeration, and pride, and resistless conquest. He does not picture to himself Aboukir or the First of June reversed, the tricolor flying at the mast-head of hostile navies. He does not aspire to be Nelson or Lord Howe. The form of Paul Jones contents him, and the Red Rover is evidently his ideal of nautical heroism.

The Prince de Joinville informs his countrymen that the attempt to rival or meet English fleets is absurd; for that even victory with sixteen sail of the line, which could not be replaced, would be tantamount to defeat. The only prospect, then, for France at sea is a war of corsairs, and these should have wings of steam. He therefore recommends them to lay up their men-of-war, build steamers, and turn their sailors and soldiers into engineers and marines. The achievements of those, whenever war may come, will be to render English commerce insecure, ravage the English coasts, and intimidate our fishermen, whenever our war-steamer have their backs turned.

Now we can conceive a petty power, like Tunis or Morocco, indulging in such dreams, and meditating such a war, but for a great and brave country like France, this is pitiable heroism. But the Orleans dynasty is humble in its military ambition. Tahiti is its New World, and Algiers is its India, where, after twenty years of constant war, the Arab enemy the other day defeated the Duc d'Aumale, killed his officers, cut up his division, and nearly captured himself. So much for the modern Condé.

Conjecture is afloat as to what could have induced the Prince de Joinville to publish his amiable plan for pillaging English merchantmen and ravaging the English coasts, at the very time that his Royal sire was meditating a visit to Spithead and Windsor. It seems certain that the Prince laid his book before his father, who hesitated much between the fear of offending Queen Victoria and the desire of presenting his son to France as one of its inveterate heroes. The latter prevailed. And M. Thiers's journal represents Louis Philippe as Dædalus, hesitating but at last deciding to launch his naval Icarus on his literary flight. The pamphlet was to be printed to only a certain number of copies for the Court and for diplomacy; but this half flight ended naturally in a regular stretch across the channel. And such is the gravity of the least incident in so excitable a community, that the political existence of the Marine Minister, Mackau, and even of M. Guizot, are said to be in danger on the vote on the budget de marine, in consequence of the Prince's revelations.

The storm with the French public was not the only menacing one; that from England was looked upon as also alarming. And accordingly a Court-disavowal of the Prince appeared in the Debats, which read the young Admiral a severe lesson. The Prince de Joinville, however, took this in dreadful dudgeon, went to Neuilly, and spoke very intemperate words to both his parents, threatening to resign and to appeal to the public against M. Guizot. What arguments were used with the young Prince is not known, but he left the Palace alone, unattended by friend or aid-de-camp, and it was not till night that he was brought back to calm and reason.

The debate on the Navy Budget will be warm. The opposition will adduce the Prince's arguments. On their side, the Ministry can plead not merely the immense sums spent on the navy, but their efforts to abolish beet-root sugar, and by confining the consumption of France to colonial sugar, thereby greatly increase the tonnage and the number of seamen. But the Prince has the feeling of a large portion of the Chamber with him. The owners of land, wood, and iron do not want to sacrifice their interests to the sea-ports, and care not for the commercial navy; but steam-boats they are prepared to patronise, provided that coal and iron be taken exclusively from them. The Prince de Joinville's plan of a steam navy in preference to a sailing one thus chimes in with the interests of the dominant few, as well as with the prejudices of the nose-led many; and such projects are apt to prosper as projects, however little they may be calculated to serve the public ends, put forth as their pretext.

#### THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

*The Triumphs of Time.* By the Author of 'Two Old Men's Tales.' 3 vols. Bentley.

The genius of the author of the *Simple Story*, with a humour less delicate but a greater power of tragedy, lived again in the story of the *Admiral's Daughter*. The second of the 'Two Old Men's Tales,' the *Deformed*, was of inferior merit, but not without many passages of redeeming excellence. On the whole, we must class the book before us with the last, not the first-mentioned tale.

The principal story is called, rather affectingly, the *Provisions of Lady Evelyn*, and illustrates the not very abstruse proposition, of the unavailingness of human foreseings. 'There is a providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will.' As a story, its defect is an over-refinement of the interest. And there is too much introductory matter. There is a little plot about Lady Evelyn herself, prettily sustained: there is another plot about the fortunes of the humble friends, whose son's future destiny she would fain provide, and the transition from these when the real tale begins, to quite new sources of interest, is not very tractable.

Lady Evelyn is a careless but good-hearted woman of fashion, unexpectedly placed in circumstances of deep obligation to the family of a dissenting minister in a country town. On her death bed she exacts a promise from her brother, Lord Glenmore, which afterwards shapes the destiny of the principal actors in the tale. The scene is a favorable specimen of quiet, natural pathos.

"My brother,"—said Lady Evelyn, holding out her hand, which he took, 'Sit down there, close by me, my brother.'

"Yes," said he, tenderly, 'I love to do so—Do you know, my pretty Evelyn, I sometimes think, father as I am of three children, I love you best of anything in the wide world.'

"You must not do that," said she, gently—"you must not love me better than your pretty little Clarinda; she wants love as much as I do."

"Ah, yes!—Well, but she is so young, and seems to me almost like a stranger—But it is a strong tie that knits us together, my Evelyn; and please God I may never live to see it broken!"

"Ah, Glenmore!"—fixing her eyes in serious earnestness on his.

"Why, what would you have me believe?—Not that there is anything dangerous in this d—d illness of yours—why, it's only your arm."

"Stop, stop," said she, endeavouring to raise the painful arm to press his lips, and avert language most painful to her ears. In her present solemn mood of mind, such light use of dread expressions was as blasphemy; but the motion of her arm caused exquisite pain. She groaned, and turned pale and sick.

"What's the matter?—How ill you look. Good God! cried he.

"A little water!"

"He gave it her. She drank it, composed herself, and then began again:

"My brother, your love for me makes you blind.—Do you not see, dear Glenmore, that I am about to leave you?"

"He gazed on her mournfully—his heart swelled—he could not speak—then large round tears, drop by drop, swelled over his brimming eyelids, and carried one another slowly down his cheeks.

"She was affected—sweetly touched—his tenderness soothed her. She lifted his hand, which she held, and kissed it.

"My Glenmore, we must part. You will miss your poor Evelyn, will you not?—But I will tell you what you must do. You must tend and cherish another delicate, little plant—you must take great care of your pretty Clarinda. Promise me, earnestly looking at him—"promise to take care of her—you are her only friend."

"I will, I will," sobbing. 'I will be kind to the poor little girl, for your sake. She is something a little like you, Evelyn; depend upon it, I will look after her.'

"You promise me?—Whenever you think of me, think of that promise—I exact it from you, dear Glenmore, in the most solemn manner—shield the happiness of that child."

"I will—I will. Anything else?"

"Yes; I have a request to make for myself; a favour for myself to ask."

"Oh! only name it!—only name it! as a ray of pleasure shot through his eyes.

"My dear friends, the Jameses,—you know what they have been to me—I have not had it in my power to show the deep gratitude I feel; it is a debt I leave undischarged. Will you, my brother, discharge it?—They have a son—I leave in his mother's hands a letter for you—Should that son ever require your protection, that letter will be deli-

vered. You will do for him, then, what your poor Evelyn, if living, would have wished,—will you not?

"Anything; everything; all—whatever you require."  
"You will by your interest forward his views in life as if he were a connexion of your own,—will you not?—Not in a common way, not with a common interest, my Glenmore?—The boy is a rare creature; these are rare people; you will remember your Evelyn, and you will push him forward in that career which he may choose—where honour and reputation—not mere common success, may be his?"

"I will—I will—I will look upon him as belonging to myself—Do you think a recommendation from you, my Evelyn, will be ineffectual?—How little you know me, sobbed Lord Glenmore,—'how little, my love! Have no anxiety on this subject. But you must and will get better.'"

"Let us talk no more of that now," said she, more cheerfully; "and, indeed, I feel tired, and disposed to sleep—You have relieved my mind much, dearest brother. Will you go down to the company?—But come up, and give me another kiss before you go away."

The contented, high-minded minister, has however no faith in the efficacy of lordly favours. He educates the heart as well as mind of his son, and prefers to leave him to the chances of the way of life he is born to. But he dies, leaving the young man no inheritance but of his virtues, and the letter of Lady Evelyn is sent to Lord Glenmore.

This nobleman is not without a heart, but with so much attendant feebleness and violence of character, that his heart serves him for only selfish uses. The conception is a good one, and with its coarseness, negligence, trivial indulgence, and miserable end, is well wrought. He takes Gerald James into his house as a kind of private secretary: it is the least troublesome way of keeping his promise to his dead sister. And the deplorable household the young man becomes a member of, shows how other promises of that death-bed scene have been kept.

Clarinda, the object of Lady Evelyn's solicitude, is one of the class of characters Mrs Inchbald delighted in: a child of nature misunderstood and mismanaged. She and a younger brother, also the victim of a bad education and vile domestic wrongs, are the issue of Glenmore's second marriage: a young Countess in her own right, and haughty ruler of the house, being only offspring of the first. And this home of theirs has become a scene of vulgar oppression and sullen wayward resistance; of servility, tyranny, and silent suffering; of partialities foolish and cruel, of heartless carelessness, and of fondness worse than hate.

The picture has some romantic, even childish exaggerations: but the general effect is bold and instructive.

We can only mention the result. Gerald James is unconsciously beloved by both sisters. His own growing passion for the Countess his high mind forbids him to whisper even to himself; his brother's tenderness and sympathy for Clarinda, he has indulged without restraint. Suddenly he discovers the secret of the elder sister, resigns his office, and flies the house. Clarinda, suspected as the cause of this, is made the victim of worse persecutions than have brought her brother to his grave; and knowing Gerald's retreat in London from his letters to her only friend, a kind old retainer of Glenmore's, she resolves (an incident after Mrs Inchbald's own heart) upon the desperate expedient of seeking refuge with him and his mother, who is supposed to be living with him. But he is alone in his London lodgings: toiling at literature for scanty bread: when Clarinda, disguised as a young boy and afraid to avow herself on finding him alone, asks charity of him, lives as his attendant for several days, is witness to his pains and struggles, and is at last discovered.

They marry, and their life of poverty and endurance is but briefly begun when the story closes. The old Earl, unforgiving to the last, is dead; and the unrelenting hostility of the Countess is on their track. This latter circumstance, and the strange position of Gerald in relation to the Countess, seem to offer the material of another story. The *Previsions of Lady Evelyn* is unequally written: but with many defects it has many passages that have deeply moved us, and it is nowhere the work of a commonplace mind.

There are two other tales in the volumes, and both very beautiful: but both are translations. Why the writer has suppressed the names of the French authors, we cannot imagine. We recognized *Sealed Orders* as one of the masterly and most affecting sea sketches of Eugene Sue: but we do not recollect the original of the *Soldier's Fortune*.

We take one scene from this latter story. To explain it, we must tell the reader that the hero and heroine are an old officer of Napoleon's guard who is just recovering from loss of a leg at Waterloo, and his pretty little daughter and nurse four teen years old; that their great poverty has been unexpectedly relieved by a charitable gift; that they are discussing what is to be done with the money; and that while with one portion of it they have been determining to order a wooden leg, the old soldier's dear comrade and faithful friend, Surgeon Dervieux, has already pawned his watch to buy him one.

"Now the third part,—what are we to do with that?"

"You have given me my potion, which every morning

I long to throw à tous les diables,—and would, if I had not been afraid you would scold me, you little thing—*Ventre bleu!* I think you have taught me to obey your orders, as a recruit of a week obeys the corporal."

"Yes, papa, and so you should, you know,—when it is for your own good."

"Well, well, my little love, you have given me my breakfast; I shall want nothing more till dinner time;—and if you will leave the key in the door, if my old comrade Dervieux, or your little friend the nun should come, they can let themselves in—Take the third part, and go and buy thyself a pretty printed cotton gown."

"Oh no, that I can not, papa."

"No!"

"No, certainly.—Do you think I could leave you without money, that I might have a new gown?"

"Do you think I will have a leg, if you hav'n't a new gown?"

"But only look, papa—don't you like me as I am?"

"No, *ventre bleu!* my darling, you are, Heaven knows, as pretty as an angel;—but *de par tous des diables!* I'll have no leg—"

"But papa—"

"But my dearest—"

The dispute continued, and it appeared uncertain, whether the veteran, or the little girl would have been victorious. Probabilities were in favour of the little girl; but a great incident interrupted the combat—a third person opened the door, and his appearance silenced the belligerent powers. Dervieux entered.

He had brushed his old coat with unusual care—he had cleaned the hilt of his sword, and polished the buttons of his uniform—he had turned the loop of his military hat; he had whitened his pantaloons, and blackened his boots—in three words, he was *en grande tenue*—and under his arm he carried something, which was very thin, and very long, and wrapped up in napkins.

The grave and solemn air; the ceremonious bow, with which Dervieux entered the room, astonished the Captain and Susanne.—They stood staring and immovable, while Dervieux slowly, and with a certain respect in his manner, unwrapped the article he held in his hand, and displayed—the most perfect of wooden legs—light, symmetrical, black as ebony—well furnished at one end with bands and buckles; terminated at the other with a ring of copper, as bright as gold.

At this sight the Captain started; his eyes fixed upon the insensible wood, soon to become, as it were, a part of himself—his breast heaved—then, without testifying any other emotion, and without raising his eyes from the object before him, he slowly stretched out his hand, took that of the surgeon, and pressed it.

As for Susanne, who looked at the leg with all her eyes—a sudden shuddering seized her, which obliged her to sit down, and the tears streamed—tears, almost as bitter as those which she had shed, upon that cruel day, when the fatal knife severed for ever the real leg of the brave old man."

"Come, come friend, put me together then—get away, Susanne."

"Sir, you are not going to hurt him."

"No, my dear, not in the least—with a cane, and with your arm, or mine, your father will soon be able to walk like a drill sergeant."

"Will he?—with that—"

She cast her eyes upon the piece of wood that was shaped more like a huge long-necked bottle than a leg; and, smothering a sob, she kissed her father, and went away, not daring to look again upon the terrible object. The poor little thing went into her room; but she could not take her work—she could not sit down. Her heart was full—she walked up and down, at first crying sadly, then she wiped her eyes, then she sat down—then she began to listen. Some moments passed; she heard conversation going on; then all at once, a dull heavy sound, as of the repeated sharp strokes of something striking the floor.

"He walks! Papa walks!"—and without waiting for more, she rushed into the other room.

The Captain had crossed his apartment, and there he was in his uniform, the Cross of Honour upon his bosom;—he was in the arms of his friend;—the two brave men were clasped to each other's breast, with difficulty restraining their tears. At this sight—the sight of her father once more erect, once more in his military dress—Susanne uttered a shrill cry; and throwing herself upon her knees, without knowing what she did, flung her arms round the terrible wooden leg, and wetted it with her tears."

The whole of this tale is exquisitely told, and of such a cheerful happy-making spirit that the reader is amply recompensed for the pain of the earlier stories. The translation is also incomparably easy, and shows a fresh, original hand. But some freedoms we cannot approve. To translate so pretty a story without telling the author's name is bad enough; but to "recast" his "sentiments," because the translator does not happen to approve them, is intolerable. Who is to be judge infallible in such a case? Here is a "sentiment" from this tale, which has doubtless been recast: "The English were, of course, victorious; and the French, of course, endeavoured to deny it, or to account for it." It may be very true: but it is too bad to make the unhappy Frenchman responsible for John Bullism of this kind.

We meant, in connexion with these *Old Men's Tales*, to have remarked on another late addition to our list of lady novelists, of excellent promise. But the clever story of *Ellen Middleton* must wait another week.

*Blair's Chronological and Historical Tables, from the Creation to the present Time.* Longman and Co.

This is the revival and enlargement, in far more compact and available form than the original, of the celebrated *Chronological Tables* of Doctor Blair. It comprises additions to our own time, and corrections from the most recent authorities. The outline of the plan is faithfully preserved and carried out; with every improvement of which it was capable. The mechanical difficulties, once thought insuperable, which obliged Doctor Blair to resort

to engraving, are now among the ordinary incidents of printing.

The student of history, long accustomed to the doctor's ponderous and unmanageable folio, will rejoice over this volume. The editor's name does not appear. But for the thorough revision of the manuscript, and its transit through the press, Sir Henry Ellis is responsible; and a brief preface expresses the perfect confidence of that eminent and competent authority, as to its general accuracy and great ability.

*A History of the Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783.* By John Drinkwater. (Colonial and Home Library, No. 8.) Murray.

Capt. Drinkwater's *History* is well known. It is a description of a series of curious and complicated military operations, very remarkable for its vigour and simplicity. Even apart from the special interest of its subject, it deserved to be added to Mr Murray's *Colonial Library*. And the announcement of a new life of Clive by Mr Lockhart promises still welcomer addition. A very cheap series of books we have always thought this; but judicious management, and some curtailment of the original plan, may make it a very good series—a preferable thing.

*Henry of Ofterdingen: A Romance.* From the German of Novalis. Boston, U. S. Munroe.

The student of German will be glad to hear that this celebrated fragment of romance has been cleverly translated and may be ordered from America. Tieck compared it in its unfinished state to some ruined picture of Raffaele or Corregio, and it has a character of softness, grace, and pathetic beauty, which doubtless suggested the comparison.

It is a sort of 'apotheosis of poetry.' Novalis had little taste for the poetical fashions of his time, and would have thrown into the book his more exalted views of 'a vision and a faculty divine.' It was to be, Tieck said, the lasting memorial of a new poesy. But Novalis died during its progress; the 'Blue Flower' remained still to be waited for, not possessed, by his adventurous hero; and it is only to the enthusiastic few, such as Tieck, who judge the writer's unfinished intention by their affection for the man, that *Henry of Ofterdingen* will ever be esteemed the masterpiece of Frederick von Hardenberg.

*The Comic Blackstone.* By Gilbert Abbott à Beckett. Illustrated by Cruikshank. Punch Office.

We have often and largely drawn upon this fountain of law and comedy, as it sparkled through the pages of *Punch*.

Mr à Beckett dedicates his book to the Commissioners of the Courts of Request, "who have so often extracted merriment from a dry subject by rendering law a burlesque and justice a farce." But this is not exactly what is done in the *Comic Blackstone*. Wit convicts law of making justice a farce, and, for example of the prime offender, makes a burlesque of law. And the *Comic Blackstone* is the work of a man of wit. Its loud laugh speaks anything but the vacant mind. Mr à Beckett's mind was doubtless too full of law, to be able to give quarter to its pretences and cant.

And George Cruikshank, with a warm gusto, shows you counsel for plaintiff and defendant hotly engaged at battledore, making shuttle-cocks of rueful clients: he exhibits for you a very Grimaldi of a judge, dancing a tight rope on skates, balanced by law and equity: and he calls up, in a manner too lively for any but an indifferent spectator, a terrible bill of costs swallowing its unhappy victim.

*Gallus: or Roman Scenes of the Time of Augustus.* Translated from the German of Professor Becker.

By Frederick Metcalfe, B.A. Parker.

The six years that have passed since the appearance of Professor Becker's work, have given it general acceptance with the best scholars. The idea of illustrating the private life of the Romans by a book of this kind, was most happily conceived. We know of no man who moves so easily under such a weight of learning, as this excellent German Professor.

Cornelius Gallus was a real person. Some interesting incidents of his life are preserved in Dio Cassius, Suetonius, Strabo, and Virgil. He commanded a division in the war against Antony, and was one of the first prefects of Egypt. He enjoyed the friendship of Virgil, and had risen from obscurity to the intimacy and favour of Augustus. Some fragments of poetry bear his name, but their authenticity has been doubted.

Professor Becker revives this old Roman for us, and makes him the hero of twelve scenes, illustrative of the customs of Roman life from youth to the grave. In a series of notes of great learning the authorities for every incident are carefully and conscientiously given; and each scene has an *Excursus* of classical erudition, for its extent, variety, and completeness, really surprising. The book is a thousand times more valuable than all

the dry accounts of Roman antiquities that were ever devised or penned. Mr Metcalfe has executed his task with remarkable judiciousness. He has compressed and simplified the arrangement, preserving every point of importance: and his translation is both lively and exact.

THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

By the perfection of acting, Cimarosa's *Matrimonio Segreto* is made one of the most attractive pieces at the Opera House. One beautiful flow of graceful melody throughout,—we nevertheless question whether the modern ear, accustomed to the greater fulness and variety of later works, would not find it meagre and perhaps insipid, were it not for the admirable impersonation of the principal characters. Lablache with his deafness, and exuberance of real buffo humour; Persiani so gracefully teasing; Grisi so penderously wrathful; Lablache junior trying to be comic as *Conte Robinson*, and succeeding; Favanti in *Fidalma* attending carefully to the wants of the scene, and filling a not very grateful part with exactness and propriety;—nothing can be more admirable.

It is the Italian comic (not the English—observe) pushed to its height, with all its apparatus of grotesqueness. There is no end to the "humour," if we translate that word into a broad kind of laughter-loving fun. Give it a more definite signification, and it is no longer applicable. There is no real vitality in these Italian characters; they are but sketches in outline; and the amusement we derive from them depends on the phantasy of the artist, who has full licence to bring in as many arabesque embellishments as he pleases.

In devising these little scintillations of drollery, Lablache shows his wonderful and truly Italian talent: a talent which distinguished the ancient *Arclecchini*, and rendered the death of an artist such an irreparable loss, at a time when plots only were written, not dialogues. The electric spark that changes these southern drolleries into the real man, is the burst of rage and hysterical grief in the last scene, at the word "*matrimonio*." This touch is astounding.

With *Matrimonio*, produced on Thursday, came a new divertissement, called *La Vivandière*. It is chiefly remarkable for a new *pas de caractere*, called the "*Redowa Polka*:" one of the merriest and most taking things of the sort we have ever seen. The effect of this sort of dance depends chiefly on the sportiveness and humour of the dancers, and no one could have been more sportive and more luxurious in their mirth than Cerito and St Leon.

Our readers must imagine a pair of unsophisticated lovers, with just art enough to find amusement in teasing each other, provided the quarrel can soon be made up again. The swain would tantalize his *inamorata* by putting on a sort of *gaucherie*. He will be clumsy and awkward, and he won't dance. The fair one is not to be daunted. What is this clownishness before her power? She puts down that stupid humour, and dance he must. Then what shaking of heads, and *naïve* coquetry, and trying to kiss on the gentleman's part, and drawing back on the lady's part, ensue; and how happily is the spirit of mere joyousness combined with the most amicable love of mischief;—for the lady can tease and torment as well as her lover. This "*Redowa*" is really a new sensation for even the inmates of the omnibus box.

ST JAMES'S.

The management of the FRENCH PLAY deserves infinite credit for the production of the *Marriage de Figaro*. The *mise en scene* is excellent, and there is a more than average cast of the characters. All the great points told remarkably well, and put a spirit of enjoyment in the house.

Mademoiselle Plessy's *Susanne* is one of her best pieces of acting; arch, enjoying, and unreserved. *Figaro* has no reason to be ashamed of M. Cartigny; Mademoiselle Forgeot is an unexceptionable *Cherubino*; and in the part of *Bridoisson*, M. Barqui shows a quiet comic spirit, of the most genuine kind.

The acting of Plessy seems to us greatly improved. Since the *Susanne* we have seen her in *La Marquise de Senneterre*, one of the cleverest pieces we have seen for a long time, where her ladylike vivacity and humour often reminded us of Mars.

King John was the subject of Mr Kemble's second reading. With the same earnest care and fine discrimination as at the first, we had greater vivacity and fire, and therefore a more telling effect. Mr Kemble has since read the first part of *Henry IV*.

— The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have given instructions for the sale of a large number of houses, situated on the line of street which is to connect Oxford street and Holborn. Most of the houses in "the Rookery" are said to be in such a decayed state that they are not worth more than 5*l.* each.

MUSICAL EXAMINER.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

Seventh Concert, Wednesday, May 22. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, FOR THE KING OF HANOVER.

- PART I.  
 Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice" Handel.  
 Recit. and Air, Miss E. Birch, "What though I trace" (Solomon) Ditto.  
 Quintetto and Semi-Chorus, "Ah lasciar" (Joseph) Mehul.  
 Recit. and Aria, Madame Caradori, "Deh! parlate" (*Il Sacrificio d'Abraham*) Cimarosa.  
 Selection from Service in C, "Gloria" Cherubini.  
 Recit. and Air, Madame Castellan, "With verdure clad" (*Creation*) Haydn.  
 March; Aria, M. Staudigl, "Possenti Numi," Coro, "E non l'alletta" (*Die Zauberflöte*) Mozart.  
 Chorus, "Immortal Lord" (*Deborah*) Handel.  
 PART II.  
 Overture (*Ariadne*) Handel.  
 Recit. and Aria, Madame Caradori, "Guardami!" (*Apelle e Campaspe*) Zingarelli.  
 Glee, "O bird of eve" The Earl of Mornington.  
 Aria, Signor Salvi, "Rendi il sereno" (*Sossame*) Handel.  
 Chorus, "The many rend the skies" (*Alexander's Feast*) Ditto.  
 Recit. and Aria, Madame Castellan, "Dove sono" (*Figaro*) Mozart.  
 Aria, M. Staudigl, "Al tardar della vendetta" (*Deidamia*) Handel.  
 Chorus, "O sing praises" J. Sebastian Bach.

Though curiosity was not now gratified by the introduction of any composition "never before heard at these concerts," yet the present performance yielded to none of the season in the satisfaction it afforded the subscribers. And first we must mention the quintet from Mehul's oratorio, *Joseph*, adapted—and thereby much improved—to Italian words, a work which, in artistic management and in effect, has few rivals. Next our almost unbounded praise is due to the "*Gloria in excelsis*," from Cherubini's Mass in C, wherein the author has availed himself of all his resources—of his originality of conception, beauty of melody, and skill in combining. The concluding fugue, though certainly rather long, is one of the best specimens of scientific choral compositions that the Italian school ever produced. Of the two fine choruses of Handel it is only necessary to say that they were admirably executed. The Coronation Anthem is one of the composer's most popular works. Nothing can be grander than the full parts; and for beauty the quartet, "Exceeding glad shall he be of thy salvation," has rarely been excelled. It would, however, have been more perfect had the alto part been supported by a stronger voice. What is become of Miss Hawes, who would have given such effect to this?

Madame Caradori has made the grand work of Cimarosa quite her own, by her singularly judicious manner of giving just as much of dramatic effect to it as is suitable to a concert-room. Madame Castellan was exceedingly charming in the air from *The Creation*, which, as well as in the lovely scena from *Figaro*, she gave with exemplary purity of taste. And not less commendable was M. Staudigl in the simple, sublime prayer from the *Flauto Magico*, or *Zauberflöte*. Here he was all that the severest critic could wish. In the aria from Handel's opera—a composition, by-the-by, of very doubtful merit—he rather reminded us of those "guardians of the night,"—now only known in the page of parochial history—who were more famed for stentorian power than for vocal grace. And this gigantic display of pulmonary strength was rendered more remarkable by coming so soon after the delicate, the exquisite performance of the sweet, soothing air, "Rendi 'il sereno," sung in a new but very sensible and highly-finished manner, by Signor Salvi.

Only two instrumental pieces appear in this program, and one of them very brief, but both excellent in their different styles. Why the Minuet in *Ariadne* and the March in the *Zauberflöte* should have been given in a time so unprecedently slow, we cannot divine. The author of each has explained his intention clearly by the word *andante*: and in the March, the character at the beginning—a c barred—leaves, we respectfully opine, no doubt concerning the composer's meaning.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 20.

FACTORIES BILL.—The second reading of the factories bill was moved by Lord WHARNCLIFFE, who stated the leading provisions of the bill, and the nature of the alterations which it would effect in the existing law.—The Marquis of NORMANBY spoke at some length, arguing in favour of a greater limitation of the hours of factory labour, but saying that he would not make any proposition for that object, as he differed from many even of his own political friends on the question, and his attempt would, therefore, be wholly unavailing.—Lord BROUGHAM protested altogether against the bill, condemning all interference whatever with labour. Opposed to the restriction to "twelve," he was, therefore, more strongly opposed to that of "ten" hours.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA considered the bill to be a great improvement of the existing law, but wished that the hours of labour had been limited to "ten."—Lord CAMPBELL expressed a contrary opinion, the Earl of HADDINGTON vindicated the government, and after some observations from Earls MINTO and FITZWILLIAM, and from Lord WHARNCLIFFE in reply, the bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, May 21.

A bill, by Lord BROUGHAM, was laid on the table, the object of which is "to amend the laws relating to imprisonment for debt."

CONSUL AT TUNIS.—Lord BEAUMONT moved for the production of the correspondence between the foreign office and Sir Thomas Reade, our consul at Tunis, relating

to the case of a Maltese tried for murder.—The Earl of ABERDEEN replied, that the difficulties attending the subject of jurisdiction in the Levant were very great. The particular case referred to by Lord Beaumont was that of a deliberately planned and cold-blooded murder, perpetrated in the open day; and the government were in communication with the respective governments concerned. As a proof that they were not indifferent to the rights of British subjects in the east, or neglecting British influence in that quarter, he mentioned that they had recently induced the Porte to abandon the practice by which Christians who had embraced Mahomedanism were put to death if they relapsed. He consented to the production of the correspondence.

Thursday, May 23.

There was some discussion of a lively and peculiar character raised on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway bill, Lord BROUGHAM considering himself particularly aggrieved by the conduct of the company, in their proposed mode of passing his property; and having procured the addition of a clause to enable him, as Lord Campbell said, "to erect gates across the Queen's highway, and that, too, upon the great north road." But the matter took a wider and somewhat more personal range than the merits of a particular clause in a railway bill. Lord BROUGHAM attributed the opposition to the clause to feelings of spleen towards himself; whereupon the Marquis of CLANRICARDE got up, and, with much warmth, rebuked the noble and learned lord for overrating himself; he had great abilities, eloquence, and so forth, but other and higher qualities were requisite to the formation of a great man. The remarks of the noble marquis called up Lord BROUGHAM again, who affirmed that he had good Whig authority for abandoning his party, inasmuch as Earl Grey himself had written to Lord Howden, stating that, if he were present in parliament, he would support the government. The report of the debate does not admit of a brief abridgment. A division took place on a motion by the Earl of DEVON for a postponement of the question, which was lost by a majority of one.—Lord BROUGHAM proposed another amendment, but withdrew it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 20.

The house adopted, during the early period of the evening, the recommendation of the select committee on railways, that the deposit money on railway bills should be reduced from ten to five per cent.

BANK CHARTER RESOLUTIONS.—The house having gone into committee, Sir R. PEEL spoke at considerable length, re-expounding the principles which he had laid down in his speech of the 6th of May last, and giving explanations on various points. His former speech had been made without communication with any one interested, for the principle of maintaining secrecy in government measures held especially in those relating to monetary matters. If, therefore, subsequent communication had led him to alter his opinion, he would have had no hesitation in modifying his plan. Though adhering to a GOLD standard, regulating the issues by gold, and making gold, as now, the only legal medium of payments, he thought that it might be convenient to include SILVER in the stock of bullion. It is the standard of other countries; large amounts of it are now imported from China and America; and though in this country silver coins are only tokens, and it would be injudicious in any form to make a compromise of the principle of a gold standard, it would give convenience and facility to commerce if the bank could include a certain amount of silver in its stock of "bullion," and, therefore, it will be allowed to return one-fourth of it, say, out of 5,000,000*l.* in bullion, 4,000,000*l.* may be in gold, and 1,000,000*l.* in silver. These two points were the only explanations he had to make on his plan, so far as the Bank of England was concerned; the increase of circulation on securities beyond 14,000,000*l.* can only be effected through an order in council, and silver to the extent of one-fourth may be included in the stock of bullion. With respect to joint-stock and provincial banks, he had also some explanations to give on details. He claims the privilege of issuing paper money as the prerogative of parliament, which it may deal with when and how it pleases. But as the prerogative had been parted with, and was not at present to be withdrawn from those who possessed it, he would take the 6th of May last as the line of demarcation; all existent banks of issue on that day will retain their privilege until parliament shall think fit again to interfere; the amount of their issues is to be regulated by their average amount during the two years preceding the 6th of May last, and the present maximum amount of country bank circulation, which is 8,000,000*l.*, is not in future to be exceeded. The returns of issues are to be made DAILY to the Stamp office, from which a WEEKLY average is to be made up, for publication in the *Gazette*, along with the weekly publication of the returns from the Bank of England, which establishment is prepared to enter into negotiations with provincial banks of issue, for the purpose of substituting its notes for theirs. It was said that he had not made out a sufficient case for interference with the privilege of issue. He thought he had done so fully, for he referred to the experience of the last twenty-five years, which proved the absolute necessity of a controlling power over the issue of bank notes. In 1825, in 1832, in 1835-6, and 1838-9, each of these periods being marked by great monetary derangements, the evidence showed that when gold was draining from the Bank of England, and the state of the exchanges was compelling a contraction of its circulation, the country banks, instead of contracting, enlarged their issues, to which they were tempted by temporary rise in prices, and consequent speculation. This, of itself, would justify interference; but the history of their management afforded another. (Hear.) In 1839, nine country banks failed, seven of which paid no dividends; in 1840, twenty-four failed, seventeen paying no dividend; and if they went back to an earlier period, they would find that in the three years from 1814 to 1816 no less than 240 failed. The causes assigned for the failure of some of the issuing banks were ludicrous or absurd, and showed how imperfectly or recklessly they were managed, as speculation in Spanish bonds, the state of the spirit trade, advances to partners, railway speculations, and so forth. One of these banks, which on its bankruptcy had liabilities to the extent of 150,000*l.*, had only 20*l.* in assets, and of course paid no dividend. When, therefore, they talked of affording facilities for commerce, they must recollect that when pushed beyond a certain limit, facilities in the issue of bank notes became an injury instead of a benefit. (Hear.) The notes of bankrupt banks were most usually to be found in the hands of that class of the community least able to protect itself or to bear the loss. Let them

take precaution in time; and assuming that the principle of a metallic or convertible currency was adopted as the sound one, he contended that his present measure would secure our commerce from those extraordinary revulsions to which it has been exposed from the state of our currency in past times. (Cheers.)

Mr C. WOOD followed, in a speech of considerable length, in which he went with great minuteness over the whole subject, criticising the new plan, which he characterised as being sound so far as it went. He concurred generally with the principles laid down by Sir R. Peel; the doctrines of free trade were inadmissible in the regulation of the currency; control as well as convertibility was essential to security; a gold standard was the safest as well as the most convenient one; and though no legislative measures could effectually guard against the mischiefs of over-speculation, rashness, and so forth, the regulation of our paper circulation would do much to prevent those violent fluctuations to which our commerce had hitherto been subjected. He pointed out two or three objections to the details of the plan, to which, however, as a whole, he would give his cordial support.

Sir W. CLAY, in like manner, expressed his approbation of the plan, went into detail on the subject, and intimated that he will, at some stage of the bill which is to be introduced, move an amendment, authorising the granting of royal charters to banks which shall have paid up three-fourths of their capital, and substitute the notes of the Bank of England for their own.

Mr S. WORTLEY added some observations of a similar nature.

Mr P. M. STEWART remarked that the new plan was strongly indicative of the presumed intention of the government to have ultimately only one bank of issue. There were many symptoms which indicated that there was a similarity in our commercial condition to the state of things which preceded the crash of 1825; and it might yet be necessary to retrace their steps, and seek the aid of other banks in enlarging the facilities afforded by a paper circulation. The country issues were to be regulated by the average of the last two years. But it so happened that these years were characterised by a much lower state of the circulation than had prevailed for several previous years. The difference between taking the average of the last two and the last five years would be a million and a half on the entire amount to which the country issues are hereafter to be confined. He pointed out, also, the objections to the exclusive privileges of the Bank of England within the circle of sixty-five miles round the metropolis.

Mr M. GORE approved generally of the government plan.—Mr GISBORNE was alarmed by the awful unanimity which was manifested on the subject. He was for free trade in banking as in other commercial matters. The measure of the government would bring about a permanent fall in prices, and substitute bullion for an expansive currency.—Mr NEWDEGATE suggested that an increase in productive industry, unaccompanied by an increase in the amount of money, would tend to lower the value of capital and labour.—Mr F. BARING, looking to the importance of placing our monetary system on a secure basis, expressed his approbation of the plan.—Mr PLUMPTRE objected to the limitation of the future provincial issues to the average of the last two years.—Mr MUNTZ doubted the possibility of restricting our currency, with a corn law which made provisions fifty per cent. higher in this country than on the continent.

Mr C. BULLER remarked that amongst the banks enumerated as having failed, very few were banks of issue; and the failure of one private bank in London had caused more distress than all the banks of issue which, during the same period, had failed in the country.—Sir R. PEEL replied that, in stating the number of banks which had failed, his object was to show the necessity for such an improvement of the system as his plan proposed to effect. He had been asked how a limitation of the circulation would affect prices, and in what respect this measure was a carrying out of the act of 1819. His plan was the complement of the act of 1819, but it was no extension of its principle. Taking a certain amount of gold as the measure of value, no rise in prices caused by over-issues of paper money could either be permanent or useful; and his plan was intended to prevent those sudden expansions and contractions to which an uncontrolled currency was liable.—Lord WORSLEY urged the taking the average circulation of the last five or six years, instead of the last two.—Mr DARBYSpoke to the same effect.—Mr T. BARING put a question, which Sir R. PEEL answered; and then the resolutions, having been severally put from the chair, were carried unanimously.

Tuesday, May 21.

The house, after disposing of its preliminary business, had its attention called by Mr P. BORTHWICK to the operation of the anatomy act. As he was proceeding with his speech, the house suddenly wasted away to a skeleton; and at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock expired of "counting out."

Wednesday, May 22.

The proceedings were merely of a routine character. The house adjourned at a very early hour.

Thursday, May 23.

The dissenters' chapels bill was fixed for the second reading on the 6th or 7th of June.

The customs' duties bill was read a third time and passed.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS.—Mr W. O. STANLEY called the attention of the house to the petition of Dr O. Roberts, presented on the 15th of April, praying for inquiry into the management of the Friars Bangor free school, and other endowed free schools; and stated the facts of the case, moving for a select committee.—Colonel PENNANT, Sir G. GREY, and Mr HUME took part in the discussion.—Sir J. GRAHAM intimated that the Lord Chancellor was preparing a matured measure for the better regulation of these charitable trusts, which would be introduced after Whitsuntide. Mr Stanley withdrew his motion.

PEERAGE FEES.—Mr HUME moved an address to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give directions that, whenever her Majesty shall grant the honour of the peerage or baronetcy, or knighthood, or order, for eminent public services, no fees shall be charged thereon.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that these fees were the right, sanctioned by law, of the officers interested in them, and that the crown could not exert its prerogative in their abrogation without injustice. The evil, if it were one, was not so grievous as to warrant their interference, more especially as the fees paid on honours conferred on foreigners, or from which, for special reasons, subjects were exempted, were included in the estimates, and brought under the consideration of parliament. After a few obser-

vations from Mr WILLIAMS, the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr CHRISTIE rose to bring on his motion respecting the universities, but was met by a request that the house be counted, when forty members not being present, the house adjourned.

Friday, May 24.

Admiral BOWLES took the oaths and his seat for Launceston, in the room of Sir Henry Hardinge.

Sir G. CLERK brought up the bank charter bill, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he should move the second reading on an early day after the holidays.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in laying upon the table the report of the poor-law commissioners on the state of union work-houses in Ireland, gave notice that he should, on Thursday next, move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the report.

Mr C. BERKELEY begged to ask upon what authority the police had interfered at Epsom races, not only to put down the gaming booths and tables (which he did not object to), but to prevent the throwing of sticks, an amusement which the people had always been accustomed to indulge in.

Sir J. GRAHAM said the orders under which the police acted had emanated from him. He had ascertained, from the report of the committee on gaming, that that vice was carried to a most ruinous extent at the race courses and throughout the metropolis; and believing that he should receive the support of that house and the country, he was determined to exert all the powers the law vested in him in order to put down that pernicious system.

Mr M. MILNES complained of the great expense and inconvenience to which the committee for getting up the dinner to the brave companions in arms of Nelson had been put by the refusal of the Woods and Forests at the eleventh hour to grant the use of Trafalgar square for that purpose.

—Lord LINCOLN said his promise was given at a time when the square was enclosed from the public, and in consequence of the damage that was likely to occur to the cement, which was not yet sufficiently hard, he had ten days ago written to the committee to state that he must recal his permission.

In answer to Mr Labouchere, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the government had granted permission for the establishment of bonding warehouses in Manchester merely as an experiment, but they did not mean to extend that permission to other towns for the present.—On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, it was ordered that the house at its rising do adjourn till Thursday next.—Mr CHRISTIE complained of the conduct of the honourable member for Wallingford and some of his associates on the previous evening, by which the house had been "counted out," when he was about to bring under its consideration the state of the universities. He thought it was extremely ungracious of the government not to have assisted in keeping a house after they had given permission to the president of the Board of Trade to take government bill before the notices of motion, which had precedence.—Mr BLACKSTONE admitted that he had called upon the Speaker to count the house, as he thought the subject of too much importance to be discussed when there were only about thirty members present.—Sir R. PEEL was on his way down to the house when he learned that it had been counted out; the government, therefore, had nothing to do with any scheme that might have been resorted to. The right honourable gentleman then gave notice that he should on Friday next take the ecclesiastical courts bill; on Monday, June 3, the sugar duties bill; on the 6th the dissenters' chapels bill, and on the 7th the Scotch parochial assessments bill.

CORN LAWS.—Mr VILLIERS postponed his motion on the subject of the corn laws from the 11th to the 18th of June, and if he could not then bring it forward he should move it as an amendment on the first night of supply.—Mr HUME begged to ask what government at present existed in Canada, or whether any administration had yet been formed there.—Lord STANLEY said the governor-general, Sir C. Metcalf, was most anxious to carry on the government on the principles that had been recommended by his predecessor, Lord Sydenham, and sanctioned by the legislature. The administration had not yet been completed, but he hoped it shortly would be.

On the motion of Sir G. CLERK, the house went into committee of supply on the colonial and other miscellaneous estimates.

The courts of common law (Scotland) bill was read a second time.—The gold and silver wares bill was read a third time and passed.—The damage by fire (Metropolis) bill went through a committee.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the management of Gilbert unions. Capt. PEACHELL objected to such a motion at so late an hour of the night, and when nearly all the members interested were out of town.—After some conversation the motion was agreed to, and the house adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The Prison Discipline Bill, so long under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, was passed on Saturday by a majority of 231 against 128. On Monday a discussion took place on the Nismes and Montpellier Railway Bill, and there was no doubt the bill would be passed. The discussion on the Supplementary Credits was to commence on Tuesday, but has been postponed. The debate in the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday, on the clause of the Secondary Instruction Bill, was more interesting than the proceedings in that branch of the Legislature have been of late.

The Prince of Joinville's pamphlet is still the subject of every conversation in Paris.

### SPAIN.

The *Espectador* states that Count de Trepani was to have an interview with the young Queen at Barcelona. General Narvaez was to leave on the 18th for Barcelona, to make the necessary arrangements for the journey of her Majesty. The Ambassadors of England and France were to accompany the Queen.

Levers of the 15th inst. say that some alarm had been created by an unfounded rumour that the Marquis de Villuma had declined the post of Foreign Minister. The Minister of Marine, General Armero, had been definitively installed in his department. But there is no doubt that dissensions have already arisen in the

Spanish Cabinet. General Narvaez and M. Mon have fallen out, the latter having refused the amount of money required by the other for the army. M. Men also requires that the Cortes should be at once convoked, which Narvaez refuses. The result will probably be another change of Ministry.

### PORTUGAL.

A letter in the *Times*, dated Lisbon, May 14, says, "A fresh and, if possible, more atrocious outrage upon the rights of British subjects than that recorded in the case of Mr Fletcher, arising from Senhor Cabral's suspension of the guarantees," is now in the course of preparation upon a victim of equal respectability, Mr John Alfred Tozer, of Coimbra, brother of the British Consul at Figueira. Mr Tozer has now been thirty days under arrest, and dragged, during that period, through no fewer than six Portuguese prisons; one, the common felon's *calabouço*, or dungeon, at Coimbra; another, the Limoeiro, or ordinary felons' gaol, in Lisbon, sickened with noisome exhalations, and literally covered with vermin from the persons of his convict associates; and, up to the present moment, no formal act of accusation, nor specific charge, has been preferred against him, nor any all-gation but the vague one that he was concerned in bribing some soldiers at Coimbra to join the insurgents in Almeida—a charge which, on the two sergeants who affirmed it having been a second time questioned, dwindled down to the still vaguer statement, that he was present when money was offered them. I have the strongest assurance from quarters of the highest respectability that the charge originated in malice, without a shadow of foundation in fact. Mr Tozer is an independent merchant."

### BELGIUM.

The King of Saxony is expected to pass through Brussels on his way to London. On the 20th, at the sitting of the Chamber of Representatives, two votes of importance were agreed to; after a long debate, the Chamber adopted, by a majority of 41 to 17, the principle of differential duties; seven members declined voting. The motion of M. Meens, to defer the application of this principle till next session, was then rejected by a majority of 40 to 25.

### SWITZERLAND.

Another squabble has broken out in the Valais. Every two years the German and High-Church Catholics of the Upper Valais come to blows with their French and latitudinarian compatriots of the lower portion of the canton. Last time the Upper Valaisians were beaten, and the Democrats gained the ascendancy. This year the upper party, having a Vorort, or executive canton (Lucerne), favourable to ultra-Catholic ideas, grew more bold. Disputes threatened, and the interference of the Vorort was obtained. This madened the Lower Valaisians, whose deputies accused the Upper Valaisians, in council, of having given pretext to the interference of the Federal Executive by false documents and pretences. The dispute grew high. Both parties meditated an appeal to force. The Lower Valaisians talked of seizing the arsenal of Sion, in which they were expected by the Upper Valaisians, and an encounter was expected. The following is from the *Nouvelliste Vaudois* of the 19th:—"What was predicted has happened. The inconsiderate proceedings of the Council of Valais, and the intervention of the Vorort of Lucerne, has caused civil war to break out in the Valais."

### GREECE.

Accounts from Athens, May 6, state that an extraordinary sensation has been created by the discovery, a few days ago, of a secret society, with ramifications, not only over all Greece, but in Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. It is called "The Grand Brotherhood," and its principal object is to subvert the Government and the existing order of things, under the mask of religion and liberation of the fatherland. Some of the Athenian journals have published the bye-laws and oath to be taken by the members.

Private advices received from the Mauritius to the 26th of February state that a hurricane had been experienced there, which had done some damage. Grand Port and Savannah appear to have been the chief scenes of destruction.

Papers from the West Indies brought by the *Clyde* reach to the end of April, and those which contain the news worth reading are from Jamaica, as they give an account of the state of affairs in Hayti, which is quite as deplorable as before represented. English interests in Hayti and Cuba are stated to be in a precarious position.

Affairs in the West India Islands have undergone no material change. Business continues flat. Mr Thomas, the manager of the Bank in Barbadoes, had been found guilty of robbery, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 16th of March, and Buenos Ayres papers to the 25th of February, have arrived, but they are very barren of interesting intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS, SMUGGLING, &c.—A Parliamentary return gives an account of the law and other expenses incurred against persons for smuggling and frauds in the Customs for 1842 and 1843. In England, in 1842, there were 815 prosecutions, the expenses of which were 3,254l. 15s.; the duties were 52l. 10s. 2d.; the penalties, 1,782l. 7s. 1d.; and the amount received in compromises was 694l. 19s. 4d. In 1843 there were 1,147 prosecutions in England, at an expense of 5,599l. 15s. 7d.; the duties were 267l. 10s. 6d.; the penalties, 948l. 12s. 9d.; and the compromises amounted to 2,533l. 16s. 4d. In the two years the expenses were 8,856l. 10s. 7d.; and the amount recovered, 3,228l. 15s. 8d. A similar return is given respecting Ireland and Scotland. On the whole, the expenses in the United Kingdom were 10,117l. 8s. 6d.; and the amount recovered in compromises was under 5,000l.

## COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon for Claremont.

Lord Talbot has the garter vacant by the death of the late Earl of Lonsdale. Lord Granville Somerset has a seat in the Cabinet, retaining his present appointment of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Thomas Fremantle succeeds Sir Henry Hardinge as Secretary at War, without a seat in the Cabinet. John Young, Esq., M.P. for the county of Cavan, and one of the Lords of the Treasury, succeeds Sir Thomas Fremantle as Secretary to the Treasury. The vacant mantle of the Treasury has been given to Lord A. Lennox.

Norris Castle, it is said, has neither been purchased nor hired by her Majesty.

Contradiction is given to a report, current in the legal circle, that the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas had expressed a wish to resign his office at the expiration of the present term.

A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland was held at the Duke of Leinster's residence on the 18th. Resolutions were passed unanimously:— Moved by the Marquis of Downshire; seconded by Mr T. N. Redington, M.P.—That it is of the highest importance that the Ordnance Memoir of Ireland should be carried on in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the commissioners appointed last year to inquire into the subject. Moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, seconded by the Right Hon. F. Shaw, M.P.—That noblemen and gentlemen (then named) be requested to form a deputation to wait on Sir Robert Peel, in order to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

Great preparations are going forward at Eton for the Montem, which takes place on Tuesday next. The Queen is expected to be there, and preparations will be made for her Majesty's reception.

Sir Hugh Pigott, K.C.B., the successor of Admiral Bowles, has arrived in Cove, and hoisted his flag on board the *Volage*, as Commander-in-Chief on the Irish station.

Sir Henry Hardinge will be the first Governor General of India who has proceeded to his government by what is called "the Overland route." It is a question whether Lord Ellenborough will have had time to make arrangements for his departure ere his successor's arrival.

**THE NELSON PILLAR.**—The committee lately assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the completing the pillar in a manner due to the memory of the illustrious hero. There were present the Marquis of Northampton, Lords Colborne and Monteagle, Sir John Barrow, Sir H. Inglis, Sir Peter Laurie, Mr J. Wilson Croker, and Sir George Cockburn. The additional sum required for the purpose of making lions, bas-reliefs, and steps, was between 10,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* The committee had expended 20,000*l.*, the total amount possible to be raised by public subscription, and were obliged to express a decided opinion, that if the Government did not come forward and supply the money for finishing the monument, it must remain in its present condition, and be viewed rather as a reproach upon the metropolis than a credit. They agreed in the propriety of waiting upon Sir Robert Peel, to represent the exact state of the case, and to request the Minister's aid.

The dinner to the Greenwich pensioners, which was fixed for Friday, was postponed, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having refused to grant the site of Trafalgar square for that purpose in its present unfinished state.

The committee appointed by Mr Webster to award the prize of 500*l.* for the "best prose comedy illustrative of modern British manners and customs," concluded their labours at their twentieth meeting, by adopting the piece entitled *Quid pro Quo; or, the Day of Dupes*. A daily paper intimates that "it is by a lady, and one who is by no means unknown to literary fame."

**SUGAR AND COFFEE DUTIES.**—Tuesday a general meeting of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West India colonies, took place at Willis's Rooms, King street, St James's, "to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature against any alteration in the duties on sugar, coffee, and cocoa, which should not embrace a reduction of the duties on similar produce from the British possessions." Viscount Combermere was called on to preside. A number of West India proprietors were present. The noble Chairman observed that the resolutions it was intended to propose exhibited forcibly the injuries which had been inflicted on the West India body of Proprietors since the abolition of slavery. All they now sought for was protection, and they had a right to demand that if the duties on the sugar of foreign colonial produce were to be reduced, that the duties on British colonial sugar should be reduced also. The Earl of Harewood proposed the first resolution. Since slavery had been abolished, he had felt it necessary to lay his land in fallow, and give up entirely the cultivation of the estate. Prior to the abolition of slavery there were 400 slaves on that estate, but now there was not a quarter of that number of labourers. Lord Saltoun proposed the second resolution, and thanked the meeting for the warmth with which they had received him on his return to England. It was not only the West India proprietary body that had to be looked to; they must bear in mind the vast amount of money wholly arising from West India property, upon which widows and fatherless children were solely dependent. Mr Carrington, Lord Reay, Viscount St Vincent, Sir Alexander Grant, Sir W. Codrington, Sir A. Leith Hay, Sir R. Dallas, Sir John Rae Reid, Mr P. Stewart, M.P., Mr J. Smith, M.P., and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and resolutions, fifteen in number, were agreed to, as was also a petition to the Legislature.

## POLITICAL.

## ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

## WEEKLY MEETING AT COVENT GARDEN.

The Anti-Corn-law League held its usual weekly meeting, and the attendance was far more numerous than it had been for some weeks past. Perhaps the announcement made last week that the meetings would not be held in as regular recurrence as heretofore had something to do with stimulating public curiosity. However that may be, the enthusiasm of the assembly seemed to keep pace with the increased numbers, and the several speakers were applauded to the very echo.

The chair was taken shortly after half-past 7 o'clock by Gen. Briggs, and the minutes of the preceding meeting having been read.

The Rev. Mr Green pronounced himself an advocate for the abolition of protecting duties on corn, and insisted that the nature of the Tithe Commutation Act rendered the hierarchy and church establishment of the land more hostile to the principles of free trade than they were formerly. He should like the Anti-League to take Drury-lane Theatre, and convene such a meeting as was here assembled to-night. They would then see the men who composed the Anti-League, and should have an opportunity of listening to their arguments, and the shouts of derision with which those arguments would be met. (Cheers.)

Mr Richard Taylor, who was cordially received, came forward as an old inhabitant of the metropolis, to express his hearty sympathy with the great cause they had in hand. He urged the co-operation of the metropolis in the efforts of the League, on the ground that the heart was always in a greater or lesser degree dependent on the extremities. If the large manufacturing towns were at a stand the metropolis must feel the effects. Again, those driven into the metropolis from the rural districts found, according to an able pamphlet written by Lord Ranelagh, nine-tenths of the casual poor of London driven in by extreme destitution. The incendiary fires were the result of agricultural destitution, and it was idle on this question to talk of agricultural interests. A great deal of the land of this country formerly belonged to the people, but now they heard of inclosure bills. It was vain to suppose people would respect the rights of property when their own rights of property were violated. He had mixed much with the people in various countries in Europe, and his painful conviction was, that none were so wretched as our own.

Mr G. Thompson urged the vast advantages which the public had derived, and was deriving, from the efforts and the lessons of the League, and quoted several instances from the French journals, from the taunts used to Joseph Sturge in America, and from the retort of Ali Pasha, to show how foreigners cast in our teeth our own rejection of the principles which we affected to advocate, whilst we, who were said to have a popular representation, persisted in the maintenance of corn laws. (Cheers.) In reference to the sugar-duty question, Mr Thompson proceeded to free himself from the charge of inconsistency and of giving indirect encouragement to slavery in professing to admit slave-grown sugar, by showing that almost all the tracts put forward by the Anti-Slavery Association taught the doctrine, that the best way to put down slavery was to suffer slave-grown produce to come into full and fair competition with the production of free labour. (Loud cheers.)

Mr W. J. Fox concluded the business of the evening in a long and eloquent speech. Landownerism was as much a trade as any other—it was a trade in rents, in votes, in political and moral demoralization. He adverted to the statement lately made by the Duke of Richmond in the House of Lords, that he had incurred a loss by the new tariff of 2,000*l.* a year, by reducing the rent of a salmon fishery, from which it followed, argued Mr Fox, that the people of this country had been hitherto plundered to the amount of 2,000*l.* per annum by a corrupted fishmonger. (Loud and continued cheers.) Mr Fox next commented with great force upon some articles which had lately appeared in the *Morning Herald*, relating to incendiarianism in Suffolk, stating that fifty cases had occurred in that county within two months, and showing that the number of cottages had actually decreased with the increase of the population. (The reading of this document was greeted with cries of "Shame.") After this Mr Fox observed that there was one point which he was anxious should not escape the attention of the public—it was the dereliction from all principle displayed in the first publication of the agricultural protection society. It would not do to call this, as some had, a question of literary criticism. It was no such thing. It was a question of moral honesty and common decency. (Repeated cheers.) It was simply a false quotation from the writings of Adam Smith, proved to exist in the pamphlet of Mr Cayley. After a time Mr Cayley put forth a letter in the *Morning Herald*, half confessing and half defending this quotation, but admitting that in two instances, if not more, he had not taken the consecutive words as those marked in his pamphlet as the expressions of Adam Smith, but promising that that and any other errors that might be pointed out should be corrected. What was the fact of the case? This publication was now reduced from 1*s.* to 2*d.*, and was, no doubt, distributed very largely in South Lancashire, for the purposes of the election; but, notwithstanding Mr Cayley's pledge and profession, let the meeting mark that to this day the falsification has never been contradicted. (Loud cheers.) If the chivalrous ancestors of these landowners—those at least who had chivalrous ancestors—had behaved in the tournament as their descendants had behaved in argument, their spurs would have been hacked from their heels, and their banners kicked from out the lists. (Cheers.) Here, however, were five dukes, nineteen earls and members of Parliament, all brilliant names, and all the heralds of a lie. (Repeated cheers.) Mr Fox concluded by observing that it was not by such devices

that the League were to be defeated, and concluded amidst vociferous cheering.

The Chairman announced the next meeting for Wednesday next, and the assemblage separated at half-past ten o'clock, with three cheers, and one cheer more for the League.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr Villiers fixed his motion for "a repeal of the corn laws" for Tuesday week.

## ELECTIONS.

## SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

Mr Brown continued his canvas on Monday, accompanied by Mr Cobden and others. His first movement was to the beautiful vale of Todmorden, or the "Happy Valley," as it has been called. Mr Brown was received by a host of friends, including many eminent manufacturers. He addressed the large assemblage of people (between 3,000 and 4,000), and was received with enthusiastic cheering. Not less than twenty questions were put to him by a Chartist, and most of them answered apparently to the satisfaction of the meeting. There are from 170 to 180 voters at Todmorden, and out of these the free traders calculate on a majority of at least 100. The next place in the route was Rochdale, and the whole neighbourhood seemed to have sent forth its entire population to greet him. Parties of gentlemen on horseback, and groups of carriages, were in waiting at the junction of the different roads with that along which the route lay. There were in the procession not less than 150 gentlemen on horseback, a string of open carriages reaching a third of a mile, and there could not be less than from 15,000 to 20,000 people on foot. Mr Brown was formally introduced to the electors by John Fenton, Esq., late member for the borough. He was interrogated by some of the extreme Radicals; and though not coming exactly up to their "mark" in all his answers, went through with a success equal to that which had attended his catechising at Todmorden.—Mr Livesey, the chief questioner, said they had put the same questions to Mr Brown as they had a few days before to Mr Entwisle; and though Mr Brown did not go so far as he could wish, there was a degree of toleration about his sentiments much more deserving of their applause.—Mr Cobden was received with great cheering. He said Mr Brown did not come up to his point on many questions; but this was a free-trade contest; and as the result of the contest went in favour of Entwisle or Brown, so would the rest of the country set the people of Lancashire down to be free traders or monopolists. (Loud cheers.) The Chartists, who had come forward here, had said first that free trade was humbug, and then they said, "Give us the charter, and we'll repeal the corn laws and all other monopolies." But how could they with any honesty call upon him to support the Charter, in the hopes of getting free trade through it, when the Chartists pressed to be against free trade. (Cheers.) Here, in 1837, the Tories polled 510 votes, and the Liberals, 509; on this occasion there will be a great majority against the Tories. Oldham was the next place of meeting. About midway between the two towns the escort was increased to nearly 500 horsemen and about 50 open carriages; and this splendid cavalcade entered Oldham about four o'clock, where it was received by a concourse of people lining both sides of the road, amounting to many thousands, and extending nearly two miles. A meeting in the spacious town hall of this borough was awaiting the arrival of Mr Brown, and he was received with loud plaudits. The chair was taken by Horatio Nelson, Esq. (county magistrate.) The candidate addressed the meeting for about half an hour. His sentiments on free trade were received with unanimous applause.

The party left for Ashton about a quarter to six o'clock, where another meeting had been called to receive the free-trade candidate. The distance is about four miles, and Mr Brown was escorted the whole distance by a large body of gentlemen on horseback, who had come over on purpose from Ashton. Almost the whole line of road was lined by people who cheered the party as it passed. A crowded meeting had already assembled in the town hall, and many of the principal freeholders were present.—John Cheetham, Esq., was called to the chair, and the usual vote, pledging the meeting to support the free-trade candidate, was carried unanimously. Mr Brown and his friends returned to Manchester at a late hour.

The *Chronicle's* Correspondent says—"I write this after leaving a meeting on the Manchester Exchange, such as was certainly never witnessed in this country, and probably not in the world. Tuesday is the principal market day; it is a day on which men engaged in business make it a rule never to be absent if it is possible to avoid it; and at half-past twelve o'clock—the 'hour of high change,' as it is denominated here—both candidates were presented by their friends. The rules of the institution do not allow the discussion of public questions within the building, but the friends of Mr Brown, the free-trade candidate, at once saw that there was such a marked feeling in his favour, that to omit obtaining some signal proof or expression of it was to lose a golden opportunity. Mr Entwisle, the Conservative candidate, a retired and comparatively unknown manufacturer, by the side of Mr Brown, walked about 'Change, leaning upon the arm of Mr Richard Birly, the chairman of his committee, apparently overlooked or neglected even by those who professed to be his own friends. Mr Brown's friends decided how to act immediately. Along the eastern side of the Exchange is an extensive and comparatively retired paved court, called Ducie place, and by throwing open one of the first-floor windows of the building on the opposite side of it (the *Manchester Times* office), there was a hustings provided for the free-trade candidate at once. The merchants and manufacturers at this moment assembled within and

without the Exchange were numerous and excited, and obeying almost to a man the invitation to hear Mr Brown's sentiments, there was in the course of about ten minutes an open-air meeting, extending the whole width of Ducie place, and in length from the Arcade buildings to Market street, and comprising at the very least from 4,000 to 5,000 *bona fide* merchants and manufacturers. The space could not have been more densely packed, whilst the merchants who could not get out stood inside the Exchange, listening. The meeting, too, was as remarkable for the wealth represented, as for its numbers. To give a list of names would only be to copy those of the most eminent among the subscribers to the Exchange, for on looking through the crowd of them closely packed in front of the building, I did not miss a face—and their faces are all familiar to me. I heard merchants who were near me, of the oldest standing on 'Change, remark on the extraordinary nature of the spectacle; they said they had not seen such a meeting in their lives before. Immediately the meeting had assembled, J. Heywood, Esq., banker, said—Gentlemen, I beg to introduce to you Mr Brown, who comes before you as an advocate for the removal of those shackles which have too long been allowed to fetter your industry. Mr Brown was most enthusiastically cheered, and addressed the meeting at great length.

After the splendid meeting of the merchants, &c., on 'Change, there was a meeting of the electors at New Windsor, Pendleton. This was followed by a similar demonstration at Blackley. In the evening Mr Brown and Mr Cobden proceeded per rail to St Helen's, where a numerous meeting awaited their arrival. At a later hour another meeting was held at Prescott, where Mr Brown was received with great enthusiasm. On Wednesday Mr Brown attended a large meeting of his friends at Warrington, and a meeting at Ormskirk.

The following placard, we are assured, has been published at Manchester. The correspondent who sends it adds:—"How far Lord Stanley is mixed up with this notice, and what reference it has to the pending South Lancashire election, I leave to others to determine."—"Notice is hereby given, that the Earl of Derby's annual rent-day for the Manor of Bury will be holden on Monday,\* the 27th of May, 1844, at the house of Mrs Wilding, the Eagle and Child inn, in Bury aforesaid; for the Manor of Pilkington, on Tuesday,\* the 28th of May, at the house of Miss Anne Edge, at Besses o'th' Barn; and for Manchester, Salford, and Cheetham, on Wednesday, the 29th of May, at the house of Mrs Burns, the Eagle and Child, Temple, Cheetham. The tenants are particularly requested to pay their rents on the above days, to prevent the necessity of personal application, and ultimately more severe measures being resorted to!—THOS. STRATTON, Agent. Office: Market street, Bury."

Mr Entwisle, the Conservative, has been at Bury, Bolton, Wigan, and other places, where the spirit manifested on his behalf was very tame, and the proceedings of little interest.

**LAUNCESTON.**—The election for this borough came off on Monday. Mr Smith proposed Rear Admiral Wm. Bowles, who was declared duly elected. The gallant Admiral addressed the electors, declaring his firm adherence to Sir Robert Peel and his government. The business only lasted half an hour.

**KILMARNOCK.**—The Kilmarnock district of burghs are scattered over four counties, viz.: Kilmarnock in Ayrshire, Rutherglen in Lanarkshire, Dumbarton in the county of the same name, and Renfrew and Port Glasgow in Renfrewshire. The excitement will be shared in by a numerous population. A meeting has been held in the town hall at Rutherglen, called by the friends of Mr E. P. Bouverie, for the purpose of hearing that gentleman explain his political sentiments. Mr Vincent made his appearance, and Mr Robertson. The three gentlemen severally addressed the meeting, and were all subjected to some harassing questions. Nothing was decided. All the candidates have published addresses to the electors. The Sheriff of Ayrshire has appointed the nomination to take place on Saturday; and there is every reason to believe that Mr Bouverie will be returned. Messrs Vincent and Robertson, indeed, still keep the field; but we cannot believe that they will go to a poll.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

#### ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR H. HARDINGE.

Wednesday the Directors of the East India Company entertained Sir Henry Hardinge and other distinguished guests at the London Tavern. The preparations were on a very splendid scale. The tables were covered with gold plate, and when the room was lit up by hundreds of waxlights, the uniforms of the military officers present, and the stars and decorations of the chief guests, together with the gay dresses of the ladies in the gallery, rendered the scene very brilliant and animated. The Coldstream band was in attendance, and played favourite music during the evening.

The Chairman (Mr Shepherd) proposed the health of the distinguished guest whose appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India they were met there to celebrate. His service to his country did not end with his service in the field. The years of peace with which Europe had been blessed since the battle of Waterloo had afforded the right hon. and gallant gentleman an opportunity of renewing his claims on his country by his services in the civil government and administration of the state. It must be most gratifying to him and to his friends that, without any previous concert between her Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors, the name of Sir Henry Hardinge had occurred to both as that of the fittest person to be appointed to the office of Governor-General. The right hon. gentleman, in going to India, would bear with him the confidence of her Majesty's Ministers, of the Directors, and of the public

\* The polling days for the South Lancashire election.

generally. The toast was received with loud applause, and drunk with three times three.

Sir H. Hardinge rose and said, the assurance which we have just heard from the chairman, that my appointment was unanimously approved of by the Court, and that I should receive the cordial support of the Directors, is most gratifying to me, because it will enable me to perform my public duty in India with more weight and authority, when it is known that I carry with me the support of the Court of Directors, men well versed in Indian affairs, and the confidence of my late colleagues, and, above all, that my appointment has received the confirmation and sanction of her Majesty's high authority. I know also that I shall receive the assistance of able men in the civil service of the East India Company (hear, hear)—that I shall be guided by the experience and local knowledge of the Court of Directors. (Hear, hear.) That experience, he repeated, must be of great assistance to him; in addition to which he should have another advantage of an invaluable nature, namely, that he could refer to his friend and former commander, the Duke of Wellington. (Great cheering.) When he reminded them that a large portion of his life had been spent in military avocations, he could assure them that such a statement afforded the fullest guarantee of his desire to maintain the welfare and peace of India. (Cheers.) Let the achievements of the army be ever so brilliant—let their successes be ever so dazzling and glittering, he trusted that their triumphs should always be directed towards obtaining that which was the legitimate consequence of war, a long and a durable peace. (Loud cheers.) To those objects he should always turn his attention—he hoped that a peace, which would be beneficial to the country, would be the successor of war; and great as was the distance between this country and India, if there was any consideration which more than another could induce him to apply to his duties with diligence and ardour, it was the hope that, by securing those advantages to India, he might be able to lay the foundation for the lasting peace and happiness and prosperity of the people of India. (Cheers.) He hoped by moderation and good faith to secure that cheerful allegiance which the people of that country had always borne to Great Britain. (Immense cheering.)

The Chairman then gave "The Duke of Wellington and the British army." The Duke of Wellington, amidst loud applause, expressed his acknowledgments.

The Chairman then proposed "The health of Sir R. Peel and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers." Sir R. Peel said, seeing the extent of the competition to which our commerce is exposed, and the jealousy there is on the part of other nations of our commercial and manufacturing pre-eminence, it is of the utmost importance to cultivate commercial relations with India, which can only succeed by means of a reciprocity of advantages and the maintenance of the prosperity of India itself. In the administration of the complicated affairs of a great empire, it cannot be expected that there should not occasionally be an honest difference of opinion among those entrusted with that administration, but I trust that those differences, when they unfortunately do exist, will never make us forget the responsibility which devolves on all the authorities connected with the administration of India. For the advancement of the interests of that country we have consented to sever our connexion with a colleague who was entitled to our entire confidence, and who possesses our esteem and regard as a private friend.—Other toasts were given, and the splendid entertainment terminated.

#### IRELAND.

##### STATE PROSECUTIONS.

##### DUBLIN COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

**THE QUEEN v. O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.**—The Judges did not enter Court on the 22nd until twenty minutes past four o'clock, having been for several hours previous shut up in chamber in consultation, and Mr Justice Burton alone having attended for the purpose of swearing in the grand jury. The Chief Justice said, immediately after taking his seat—Mr Attorney-General, I have to state to you that the Court has appointed Friday morning for giving judgment in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell and others. The Court had been crowded during the day.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The weekly meeting took place on Monday. Mr John O'Connell, M.P., announced the receipt of various sums from America; 200*l.* was enclosed in a letter from Mr Robert Tyler. Mr J. O'Connell, in moving the thanks of the Association to the writer of this letter, said that he had but one difficulty in doing so, which arose from the fact of his being the son of the man who had set his name to a document authorising the annexation to the Union of the ruffianly, slaveholding district of Texas. There was one sentence in Mr Tyler's letter, however, which showed that it was impossible he could approve of the acts of these scoundrel Texans. It was to the effect that all men were capable of self-government, and that sentence redeemed the writer from the imputation of sanctioning slavery. The total of the rent received during the week was stated to be 600*l.* and upwards.

**LAND COMMISSION.**—The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has written to the Earl of Devon, as chairman of the land commission, pointing out the several difficulties arising from the relations between landlords, or those empowered to act as such, and tenants, as respects property under the control of the Court of Chancery. Those difficulties, with the orders made by the Court from time to time, to facilitate their removal, the Lord Chancellor points out with great minuteness of detail, and also the extent to which these orders have either succeeded or failed in effecting the desired object. His Lordship has further given directions that all documents in the offices of the Court shall be open for inspection, and that the masters, receivers, and agents, shall submit themselves to examination.

It has been stated that the Government intend making such officers as will be superannuated on full pay, under the new Courts Bill, perform the duties of police magistrates without any additional emolument.—*Dublin letter.*

Nearly all the nisi prius cases this term were cases in which attorneys were either plaintiffs or defendants.—*Dublin paper.*

#### THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX,

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—Thursday being appointed for the "Committee of Privileges" to take into consideration the claim of Sir Augustus Frederick d'Este to the dukedom of Sussex, every avenue leading to the House was crowded. Not only were their Lordships summoned, but the attendance of the Judges was also required.

Soon after 10 o'clock their Lordships formed themselves into a committee.

Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr Erle, and Mr James Wilde appeared as counsel on behalf of the claimant; and the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, together with Mr Waddington, were for the Crown.

Sir T. Wilde, in opening the case, said that he appeared at the bar of the House to submit for the consideration of their Lordships the grounds upon which Sir Augustus d'Este claimed to succeed to the honours and privileges of his late father, as Duke of Sussex. The following is an abstract of the case, and of the arguments. The claimant first sets forth his pedigree as the son of the late Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray, the only male issue of the marriage celebrated at Rome, A.D. 1793. The marriage took place without previous communication with George III, and with the strictest secrecy; but the fact soon became known. "The king" (to use the language of the claimant's case) "was displeased at the event, and from the time it came to his knowledge every endeavour was made to cause a separation of the prince from his wife. This was accomplished, in the first instance, by his Royal Highness being immediately sent abroad, and after several short periods of residence together, the desired object of a permanent separation was attained in the year 1806, the claimant and a daughter being the only children of the marriage." On the death of his royal parent, the claimant presented his petition to her Majesty, claiming the dignities of Baron of Arklow, Earl of Inverness, and the Duke of Sussex, which petition was referred to the consideration of the Attorney-General, who, having heard the evidence in support of its allegations, made his report in August 1843. From that report it appears that the fact of a marriage between the late Duke of Sussex and the claimant's mother having been celebrated at Rome, was proved; but with the view of establishing the lawfulness of that marriage, and of showing that its validity was not affected by the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act, 12 Geo. III, c. 11, a statement of the circumstances under which the marriage took place is relied on by the claimant. The claimant, in the course of a detailed narrative of those circumstances, strongly relies on the fact that neither the sense which both the prince and the claimant's mother entertained of the sufferings and disasters which their union had wrought, nor the feelings consonant upon the disagreement which put an end to the union, ever once induced either of them to deny the fact of the marriage at Rome, or to express any doubt in their own minds as to the legal validity of that marriage. Unequivocal evidence is given that his late Royal Highness repeatedly acknowledged and treated the claimant as his legitimate son; indeed, one letter, written in 1801, is directed by the Duke "to my dearly-beloved son, Prince Augustus Frederick, No. 40 Lower Grosvenor street, Grosvenor square, London." Her Majesty having been pleased to refer the claimant's case to the consideration of the House of Peers, this case is now submitted, and these three principal questions arise:—"First, the question of fact as to the marriage, upon which he relies, as having been contracted at Rome; secondly, the legality of that marriage. The third question will be, whether a marriage contracted by a descendant of his late Majesty George II out of her Majesty's dominions, and legal in all other respects, is rendered invalid by the operation of the statute 12 George III, c. 11, commonly called the Royal Marriage Act. Whatever impression may be received from the first view of the question, the claimant confidently anticipates that a due investigation of the general principles of international law and of local legislation, upon which the proper construction and effect of the statute will depend, and by which it must be governed, will in its result abundantly satisfy your Lordships that that statute does not invalidate the marriage upon which he relies, or defeat his claim, as the legitimate offspring of that marriage, to succeed to the honours of his royal parent."

Sir Thomas Wilde said he was in a condition to present before their Lordships a vast mass of letters which had passed between the Prince and Lady Augusta Murray. Prior to the performance of the ceremony, which event occurred on the 4th of April, 1793, a contract of marriage had been entered into, and signed by both parties. That document bore the date of the 25th of March.

"On my knees before God our Creator, I, Augustus Frederick, promise thee, Augusta Murray, and swear upon the bible, as I hope for salvation in the world to come, that I will take thee, Augusta Murray, for my wife; for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish till death us do part; to love but thee only, and none other; and may God forget me if ever I forget thee. The Lord's name be praised! So bless me! So bless us, O God! And with my handwriting do I, Augustus Frederick, this sign, March the 21st, 1793, at Rome, and put my seal to it, and my name.

"AUGUSTUS FREDERICK."  
"March 21, 1793.—On my knees before God my Creator, I, Augusta Murray, promise and swear upon the bible, as I hope for salvation in the world to come, to take thee, Augustus Frederick, for my husband; for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish till death us do part. So bless my God, and sign this."  
"AUGUSTA MURRAY."

Then there were other letters full of declarations of attachment:—

"March 26, 1793.—Do, my dearest Augusta, trust me, I never will abuse the confidence you put in me, and more and more will endeavour to deserve it. I only wait for your orders to speak to Mr Gunn. [Mr Gunn was a clergyman of the Establishment, whom they were soliciting to marry them.] My solemn oath is given, and that can never be recalled. I am yours, my soul, ever yours."

March 29, 1793.—Lady Augusta writes: "I am now come to the more serious part of your letter, my dearest love. You tell me you will speak to Mr Gunn about your intention of marrying, and not name me; but I think when



you do confide in him sufficiently to tell him one thing, you ought to tell him the whole. Then, my treasure, you say you will talk of honour to him. There is no honour in saying you will marry me; I will not marry you. I love you, the case; if there is, I will not marry you. I love you, and I have reason to hope and believe you love me; but honour, in the sense you take it, is out of the question. I cannot bear to owe my happiness to anything but affection, and all promises, though sacred in our eyes and in those of heaven, shall not oblige you to do anything towards me that can in the least prejudice your future interests. As for that can in the least prejudice your future interests, I am ashamed to fancy it—he will imagine I have been your mistress, and that humanity, commonly termed honour, now induces you to pity me, and so veil my follies by an honourable marriage. My own beloved Prince, forgive me if I am warm upon this subject. I wish you to feel you owe me nothing; and whatever I owe you I wish to owe to your love and to your good opinion, but to no other principle. Tell Mr Gunn, my own Augustus, that you love me; that you are resolved to marry me; that you have pledged a sacred word; tell him, if you please, that upon the bible you have sworn it; that I have done the same, and that nothing shall ever divide us; but don't let him imagine that I have been vile. Do this, my only love: but pray take care of the character of your wife, of your Augusta."

The learned counsel then proceeded to read the subjoined letters. One by the Prince.

April 4.—"Will you allow me to come this evening? It is my only hope; oh let me come, and we will send for Gunn. Everything but this is hateful to me; more than forty-eight hours have I passed without the smallest nourishment. Oh, let me not live so. Death is certainly better than this, which, if in forty-eight hours it has not taken place, must follow; for by all that is holy, till when I am married I will eat nothing, and if I am not to be married, the promise shall die with me. I am resolute; nothing in the world shall alter my determination. If Gunn will not marry me, I will die. . . . I will be conducted in everything by you, but I must be married or die. I would rather see none of my family than be deprived of you. You alone can make me; you alone shall this evening. I will sooner drop than give you up. Good God! what will become of me? I shall go mad most undoubtedly."

Augusta, you are none other but mine, and shall be mine to-night; for which reason I will not bid adieu. About seven I will be at your house, and you might write to Mr Gunn to be there at eight. . . . What a dreadful situation I am in, and how can I be otherwise, when she for whom I was taking care of myself will not have me? Life is a burden; but if Augusta will yield, this night will be hers, and she mine. In every point I will follow her direction. Augusta, listen to my prayer, pray do. I am in a state that truly deserves pity. Oh, pity me then, shed a tear of compassion upon me, and welcome me to-night."

Lady Augusta answers—"My treasure, my dearest life and love, how can I refuse you; and yet dare I trust to the happiness your letter promises me? You shall come if you wish it; you shall do as you like; my whole soul rejoices in the assurances of your love, and to your exertions I will trust. My mother has ordered her carriage at past seven, and will not, I fear, be out before the half hour after. To be yours to-night seems a dream that I cannot make out. I doubt its success, but do as you will; I am what you will; your will must be mine; and no will can ever be dearer to me—more mine—than that of my Augustus, my lover, my all. Don't be angry at my not adding my husband. I cannot any more say this till marriage sanctions it. Forgive my doubts—my fears. They are excusable in Augusta."

She then wrote to the Rev. William Gunn—"Dear Sir, After you have been with the Prince I shall be very happy to see you. My mother does not go out till near nine, so if you can come at nine we will drink tea together, and talk over our misfortunes."

The marriage ceremony having been performed, they instantly separated. Next day the following was written to the Prince:—"With what satisfaction, with what joy, I sit down to write to the idol of my soul—to my loved husband! How different from the letter that despair penned yesterday at the same hour! . . . I think you are quite right, my treasure, about —, and his name must no more appear in our letters. If you please, when we are obliged to write it, we will transpose the letters."

"Your love letter is come. Yes, my angelic husband, 'the dear man' is his right, his just name; he must always be called 'the dear man.'"

From a letter by the Prince, April 10.—"Every 4th of April will be a blessed remembrance for me, and the 5th not less so. . . . To-morrow evening we shall be more happy. That it may be ever so to you, my dearest Augusta, is my most ardent wish."

On the 15th of September, 1799, the parties were at Berlin, and whilst at that place his Royal Highness was in so perilous a state of health, that as an act of justice to his wife and son, he thought it necessary to make a will, declaring the legitimacy of his son, and calling on the executors to maintain his rights of succession. The Prince had also written a statement of the facts to many persons of distinction. Amongst these was a letter to Lord Erskine.

The evidence the claimant would have to submit to their Lordships would consist of documents of undoubted authority and genuineness. He argued, therefore, with the utmost confidence, that the marriage between the late Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray was a good and valid marriage. It was a marriage to which the prohibitory statute had not the slightest applicability. Then the question would arise as to whether the act was operative beyond the British dominions: he submitted that it was not. Sir T. Wilde concluded an elaborate argument, which had occupied nearly five hours in delivery, by urging that the claimant, being the descendant of the Duke of Sussex, by a lawful marriage, ought to be allowed to succeed to the titles and honours accruing to him by his illustrious birth. The further consideration of the claims was adjourned sine die, their Lordships being unable at present to name a day to proceed with the hearing.

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS, &amp;c.

On Thursday the annual general court of the Incorporated Society for promoting the Building and Enlargement of Churches and Chapels was held, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report stated that the number of applications received in the course of the year ending March 31, 1844, was 201, a greater number by 43 than the applications of the preceding year. The sum voted in grants amounted to 22,020*l.*, being an increase of between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* upon the expenditure of the year preceding; and additional accommodation had been afforded to 38,020 persons, of whom 32,896 would be provided with free sittings. In the dioceses of Chester, Ripon, and St David's, and in a populous parish of London which was not named, new churches were about to be built. The financial statement showed that the collections made under the authority of the Royal letter produced from 3,840 returns 30,818*l.* up to the 31st March last.

The same day the annual meeting of the West London Church Missionary Association was held in the Hanover square Rooms. Lord Howard was called upon to fill the duties of the presidency. Prince Albert forwarded 50*l.* This auxiliary society, established with a view to bring in aid of the great parent society all the wealth and influence connected with the Court, has collected up to the present time upwards of 800*l.*

Monday a meeting of Roman Catholics was held in the concert room adjoining the Princess's Theatre, Oxford street, to adopt measures to extend the operations of the Catholic schools in St John's Wood district, &c. D. O'Connell, Esq. M.P., presided, strongly advocating the objects for which they were assembled. This was a proof that Catholicism was not opposed to education. Education, he now perceived, was assuming a most important aspect in many countries. In Ireland it was making most rapid progress—more so than in England, and even more so than in Scotland.

The 28th anniversary meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace was held on Tuesday evening in the Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields. The report alluded to the practice which had recently been exposed, of the system of the enlistment of pauper youths from the union workhouses into the army. To prevent this enormous evil the society had lent its best aid. The balance sheet showed an income during the last year of 1,796*l.*, and an expenditure of 1,718*l.* A liberal collection was contributed.

The second anniversary meeting of the National Temperance Society was held the same evening in Exeter hall, under the presidency of Mr G. W. Alexander. The great room was densely crowded, and on the platform there was a most numerous and influential attendance of leading members of the Society of Friends, with several non-commissioned officers and privates of the household brigades, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings.

The general annual meeting of the Incorporated National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church was held on Wednesday in the Central School rooms, Sanctuary, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and the room was crowded to excess: the audience included a large number of fashionably attired ladies. The Bishop of London commenced the proceedings by reading several prayers from the Liturgy. The examination of a number of the children educated in the schools (about 30 of each sex), who were present, was then proceeded with. The children were subjected to an examination, conducted principally by the Bishop of London, in scriptural knowledge, in the doctrines of the established church, geography, English grammar, history, and arithmetic. Their answers were generally ready and correct; and the examination was most satisfactory, and highly creditable to the conductors of the schools. The children then went through some vocal exercises, under the direction of Mr Hullah, and sang several chants and other musical pieces, in which they acquitted themselves greatly to the satisfaction of the company.

The Royal South London Dispensary's twenty-third anniversary was celebrated on Tuesday by a dinner at the London Tavern. W. J. Denison, Esq., one of the members of the county, and president of the charity, was in the chair. There were now 5,000 patients relieved annually. £300 were subscribed towards the funds.

THE RAFFAELLE TAPESTRIES.—This exhibition is well worth the notice of the curious in art. It consists of seven magnificent pieces of tapestry, forming part of the set of ten, presented by Leo X to Henry VIII of England. By the order of Leo, two sets of the tapestries were executed from the designs of Raffaele, and under the superintendence of his pupils, Bernard von Orlay and Michael Coxis. One set continues to adorn the palace of the Vatican; the other, of which the present exhibition forms a portion, remained in the possession of the Crown of England until the death of Charles I. In the time of Cromwell they were sold to the Spanish ambassador, Alonzo de Cardenas; subsequently they passed into the possession of the family of the Duke of Alva, and in 1823 became the property of Mr Tupper, the British consul, who brought them back from Spain into England. From Mr Tupper they passed into the hands of their late proprietor. Their authenticity does not seem to admit of question. Nine only now remain in existence—seven corresponding to the cartoons at Hampton Court, and two others, which give peculiar interest to the exhibition—"The Stomping of St Stephen," and "The Conversion of St Paul,"—of which the cartoons are lost. The lapse of nearly three hundred and thirty years has scarcely dimmed the admirable colouring of these works—their state of preservation is nearly perfect.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE COLONEL FAWCETT AND MR MUNRO.—Mr Cuddy, in a letter published by him, says—"I feel myself bound to contradict the statement made by Mr Munro, to the effect that I was of opinion that Colonel Fawcett intended to kill him, or 'that he (Mr Munro) was moved at my suggestion off a target on which he would otherwise have been placed, and which plainly intimated the intentions of my principal.' The reverse is the fact.—Colonel Fawcett solemnly assured me, previous to the affair taking place, that although he felt himself forced to meet Mr Munro, no consideration whatever should induce him to fire at the husband of his wife's sister; and such was the case, as he did not discharge his pistol at all."—A letter from Major Daubney, C.B., 55th Regiment, who attended him until his decease, states—"He repeatedly expressed in my presence his thankfulness to the Almighty, not only that he had not fired at Mr Munro, but also that he had never intended to do so; and that it was his intention, had it been so permitted, to have left the ground with you (Mr Cuddy) immediately after receiving Mr Munro's fire, adding also that you were perfectly aware of his intentions on that head. Colonel Fawcett appeared to be perfectly aware that he was dying at the time that he made these observations."

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The Apothecaries' Hall has just issued a report of its proceedings since 1815, when penal enactments were passed against any unlicensed person practising. From the report it appears that from August, 1815, to January, 1844, there were 18,564 applicants for admission, of whom 1,531 were rejected, and 10,033 admitted. In the years 1836-7 the applications were 622, which in 1842-3 were reduced to 396. In 1843-4 there were registered 1,031 students, who had complied with the recent order of the board that they should produce certificates of having attended metropolitan schools. The report stated that the curriculum of study had been greatly extended, and the standard of examination raised. It further stated that the Hall had succeeded in almost every prosecution against unqualified practitioners, and that each prosecution cost 320*l.*—In the list of present members of the Royal College of Surgeons is that of John Bolger, who passed his examination September 16, 1756. At that time he must have been, by the rules of the college, twenty-two years of age, so that he now numbers at the least 110 years. Next on the list, Thomas Bolger, his son, who passed in 1784, and who is now, therefore, at least eighty-two years of age. Neither of these gentlemen has been elected a Fellow under the recent charter.

—The erection of booths and other preparations for Greenwich fair are going on rapidly. Deptford fair, which lasts three days, will take place the week after.

—It appears, by a return made to the House of Commons, that in 1838 the Lords of the Treasury limited Mr Barry's remuneration, as architect of the Houses of Parliament, to 25,000*l.*, to be paid at intervals, in proportion to the advance of the works.

—At St Paul's, on Saturday, the following notice was posted, that "from and after this day divine service will be discontinued (Sundays excepted), until further notice."

—Wednesday being the first day of Trinity Term, the Gresham lectures were commenced in Gresham College, Basinghall street. The attendance, though small, and during no part of the day exceeding forty persons, was more numerous than usual.

THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.—The *Tyne Mercury* states that the miners continue their strike. Various meetings have been held, at each of which resolutions in support of the union have been passed.—We learn, from the *Berwick Advertiser*, that the pitmen in that district continue in dispute with their employers. On Monday afternoon a large open air meeting of the coal miners of Oldham and the neighbouring places was held on the waste land in the rear of the Albion Inn. It was convened by a number of requisitionists, the head constables having declined. Resolutions were unanimously passed.

—The *Princess Alice*, from Dublin to Fleetwood, on Sunday, brought thirty-eight tons, or about 700,000 eggs! The whole were dispatched by railway to Manchester, Birmingham, and London.

—Bantry Bay has been the scene of great excitement, in consequence of a very large shoal of whales—grampus species—entering that harbour on Monday, and finding their way to the romantic bay of Glengariff on Tuesday. An immense number were secured.—*Cork Reporter*.

—A huge whale, eighty-four feet long and forty-four in girth, weighing some fifty tons, has been captured at Glendore, county Cork.

—Messrs Bright and Sons are erecting a new cotton mill, to be 300 feet long, seventy-five feet broad, and five stories high, at Cronkeyshaw, near Rochdale.

—We have reasons for surmising that a new move is just about to be made, more startling than any which has yet occurred. What will be thought of a new London and Birmingham railway?—*Railway Record*.

—The extra guards which for some time past have been placed throughout the Dublin garrison are discontinued, and the troops on duty are now reduced to the ordinary number.

—A Queen's messenger has been sent down to the Isle of Wight, with orders for some troops to be sent with all expedition to Guernsey. Three hundred and fifty of those in Parkhurst barracks were to embark.—*Globe*.

—The General Assembly has met again, but its proceedings were of no interest to the English reader. The Assembly of the Free Church also met.

—The Grand Duke of Hesse has remitted the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed upon Baron Moritz de Haber, as the principal in the late fatal duel.

ART-UNIONS.—A numerous meeting of the printsellers and publishers of London has been held at the British Hotel, Cockspur street, to take into consideration the effects of the various art-unions on their trade. Resolutions were carried, expressive of the evils which would probably result to the best interests of art by the operations of such societies. A requisition, signed by eminent engravers, is about to be presented to Mr Emerson Teunent, M.P., soliciting that gentleman to take the chair at a general meeting for the above purposes.

and he is now at liberty, after six weeks' imprisonment in the fortress of Babenhausen.

— Tamburini will be the loser of a sum of 250,000*l.* (10,000*l.*) by the failure of the house of Caccia in Paris.

— M. Geoffroy-Saint Hilaire, member of the Academy of Sciences, who has such a high reputation in the scientific world, is so ill that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Galvani.*

— Another rowing match between Newell and the Flemings, for 40*l.* a side, is to take place between Bruges and Ostend on the 17th ult. The Flemings have procured a galley from London.

### POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, May 25, 1844.

**PARLIAMENT.**—The House of Commons, on its rising last night, adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess—to re-assemble on Thursday next. The House of Lords had adjourned on the previous evening to the same day.

**THE STATE TRIALS.**—The Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, dating the 23rd, says—"Notwithstanding all and every report to the contrary, I have the best authority for stating that up to the present hour the Bench are still undecided with respect to the case of the Rev. Mr Tierney. Heretofore it was believed that Mr Justice Crompton alone dissented from his brethren, and was favourable to the motion for a new trial, so far as Mr Tierney was concerned. It now appears that another Judge entertains a similar opinion, and that, therefore, the Court is equally divided upon the question." The *Evening Post* says, "It is stated that the judgment of the Chief Justice has been already printed, and that, on account of its great length, the reading of the document will occupy an entire day." If the Court should decide against the application, Sir Coleman O'Loughlin is to proceed with his motion in arrest of judgment.

### SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.

#### NOMINATION.

The nomination took place at Newton yesterday morning; and drew together a very large assemblage of electors. Immense trains from Manchester and Liverpool poured many thousands of passengers from the manufacturing and mercantile districts, into this otherwise quiet little town.—Mr R. Gardner, a merchant of Manchester, proposed Mr Brown, and Mr J. C. Ewart, of Liverpool, seconded the nomination. Col. Temple nominated, and Sir T. Brancher seconded, Mr Entwisle.

Mr Brown prefaced his address by saying he was only anxious to carry out what the Premier had declared was the best policy—to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. If he was returned to the House of Commons as their representative, he would never be found offering a factious opposition to any good measure, whether proposed by Whig, Radical, or Conservative. (Cheers.) He ridiculed the idea of a free trade in corn rendering this country dependent on foreigners for the supply of food. We were now dependent on America for cotton, an article almost as necessary to this country as foreign corn; but if our supplies were cut off, we should not be without resource. The proud position attained by this country was not owing to, but in spite of, its restrictive policy. (Cheers.)

Mr Entwisle declared his satisfaction that the result of this election was made to hinge on the question of protection or no protection to British interests. He opposed the free-trade principles, as they were called, because in his opinion, they had a revolutionary tendency, and would lead to the wildest innovations in the laws of the country. (Cheers.) Even if they abrogated rent entirely, he believed it would effect but a very small reduction in the price of bread. (Cheers.)

After Mr Cobden had spoken, a show of hands was taken, which, after considerable hesitation, the High Sheriff declared to be in favour of Mr Entwisle. This decision created great dissatisfaction and surprise among the friends of Mr Brown.

The Earl of Derby (it is said) has signified to his tenants, that they are at perfect liberty to vote as they please at the ensuing election, and that no inquiries should be made as to how this man or that man voted.

**KILMARNOCK.**—We have been informed that the Marquis of Lorne has come forward as a candidate on the Tory interest.—*Glasgow Argus.*

**DREADFUL MURDER.**—The police have discovered the bodies of a woman and three children, in a plantation near Colwick, with their throats cut. They are identified as the wife and children of a William Saville, of this town, who was seen taking a walk with them in that direction, on Tuesday morning last. The man is apprehended.—*Nottingham Review.*

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—The two French Chambers were engaged on Wednesday in the discussion of the Secondary Instruction and Nimes and Montpellier Railway Bills. The debates on both were adjourned. The debate on the Tahiti affair had not commenced. A telegraphic despatch was received by the French Government on Thursday afternoon. "Bayonne, May 23.—The two Queens and the Infanta left Madrid for Barcelona on the morning of the 20th. General Narvaez accompanies them." Accounts from Madrid are of the 17th, upon which day a grand reception was held at Court. A Berlin letter says that the ratifications of the treaty of commerce between Portugal and the German Customs Union have been exchanged.

— The opening of the West London railway is to take place on Monday. The line commences at the basin of the Kensington canal, south of the Great Western road, under which it passes, from whence it proceeds across the Great Western railway at Kensal green, and thence passing under the Paddington canal, joins the London and Birmingham railway.

### COURTS OF LAW.

Wednesday being the first day of Trinity Term, the Lord Chancellor and the other Equity and the Common Law Judges proceeded to Westminster hall to open their respective courts. The practice of meeting at the Lord Chancellor's residence to breakfast was abandoned. The arrears of the respective courts presented a favourable appearance. A very considerable diminution has taken place in the arrears of cases by the act enabling the courts to determine such matters out of term. In the Court of Queen's Bench there are 85 applications for new trials.

### POLICE.

**THE NIGHT BELL.**—At Worship street Mr Smith, a wine merchant in Hoxton, was charged with annoying Mr Packer, a surgeon in Pitfield street, by ringing his door bell.—Mr Packer stated that at twelve o'clock on the previous night the prisoner rang at his night bell, and his assistant came upstairs and told him he was wanted to visit a sick person in Great Chart street. As he was fatigued by his exertions the night before, he told the assistant to say that he was out, which was done, and the prisoner went away. He, however, returned, and rang at the bell from that time till two o'clock, when complainant gave him into custody.—In defence the prisoner said that his wife had been taken dangerously ill, and Mr Packer having before attended his family, he went for him again. The assistant told him that his master would come immediately, and he went home; but after waiting a long time, and his wife getting worse, he went back to the complainant's house, when the assistant told him Mr Packer was out. He ran to the house of another surgeon, the ring at whose bell was answered by the surgeon himself, who put his head out of window and told him that he should not leave his comfortable bed at that time of night for anybody. In this emergency, thinking Mr Packer might by this time have returned home, he went to that person's house, and Mr Packer gave him into custody.—Mr Packer said that he wished to impress upon the prisoner's mind that a doctor was not bound at all times and under all circumstances to leave his house whenever he might be sent for.—Mr Bingham said that all parties appeared to have acted under a sort of mistake, and discharged the prisoner.—Mr Smith expressed his determination to institute ulterior proceedings.

**AN UNFORTUNATE PRIZE-HOLDER.**—At the Mansion house a Mr Groves, of Peckham, complained to Sir Peter Laurie that a sort of lottery had been established in the Old Jewry, and that it was carried on evidently for the purpose of getting hold of the money of unwary people. He had purchased the ticket No. 5,050, which stated a day for the drawing. He, however, found that the drawing did not take place on that day, after having incurred the expense of travelling into town; he also found that, though the ticket assured him who held it that the whole lot would be drawn prizes, the prize to which he became entitled was not worth 2*d.*—Sir P. Laurie immediately despatched a messenger to the lottery, which was stated to be carried on in the house of Messrs Taylor, Howett, and Co, tea-dealers, Old Jewry.—A young man, who said his name was Newman, waited upon the Alderman and declared that the lottery was conducted upon the most honourable and liberal principles, and that when the complainant had called and represented his objections, the amount of the ticket was offered to be returned, but rejected. The distribution of property to the value of 2,500*l.* was the result of the drawing, and the prizes consisted of Chinese jars and vases, and pictures, and other elegant articles of drawing-room decoration.—Sir P. Laurie: And there has been actually a drawing?—Mr Newman: There has been one, and Mr Groves having drawn one of the small prizes repented of his enterprise, and wanted his 5*s.*, but he also required to be remunerated for his trouble and disappointment. The buyers chose from 10,000 tickets, and Mr King, an accountant, drew two beautiful jars, estimated at 100 guineas.—Sir P. Laurie: I have no doubt at all that a few of the friends of the concern came in for the valuable prizes. (Laughter.) I am actually tired of cautioning the public against the various plans by which money is wheedled out of their pockets. Every day produces new dupes, who venture, with their eyes open, into all sorts of snares. In this case the complainant has certainly put a period to the existence of this Chinese lottery by the exposure he has given it here. Sir Peter Laurie then discharged the case, advising Mr Groves to take the opinion of his attorney on the subject.

**MURDER AND ROBBERY.**—James Austin, a dock foreman, Alexander Nicholson, a milkman, and two sisters named Mary Ann Ash and Rosetta Bragger, were brought before Mr Ballantine on a charge of assaulting and robbing Mr Williams, the landlord of a public-house in Shadwell, who has since died.—Wiseman, a police constable, stated that on Sunday morning he was on duty in the Commercial road, when Mrs Williams, the landlady of the Chequers, requested his interference, and said her husband had been robbed of 20*l.* He immediately accompanied her to a house in Brunswick place, Dorset street, occupied by the prisoner Nicholson and the two women, and found Mr Williams outside in a disordered state. He knocked, but they refused to open the door. Mr Williams then broke the sash of the window, and on entering the house found the two women and their mother there, and Mr Williams said he had been robbed of his money. He asked him to give the females in charge, but he said he would not do so until Nicholson, who had taken part of his money, returned home. He then left the house, and about four o'clock on the same afternoon was again called to go there, and found Mr Williams in one of the lower rooms apparently insensibly drunk. The prisoner Bragger and one of her sisters called Looey, were in the room. The mother of the women was also there, and she stated that Mr Williams had been quarrelling with a man outside the house, and had been knocked down. She also stated that the man who had knocked him down was Austin, and that he had lent him a shilling. Mrs Williams, who was sent for, ordered a cab to be fetched, and she took her husband home. He appeared in a dying state, and there were marks of violence on his person. That morning he went to the house and apprehended Nicholson, who, on his way to the station house, stated that he saw Mr Williams on Saturday morning; that he then had a pocket full of sovereigns in his possession, and gave him one to fetch half a pint of rum with. Soon afterwards he found the two females.—Mr Ballantine said he should remand the prisoners till Wednesday, and asked if it was known what sum Mr Williams had with him when he left home?—Wiseman said that Mrs Williams had informed him that her husband took out 31 sovereigns, or about that amount,

to change for Bank notes. The prisoners, he understood, were dragging Mr Williams about all day.—The prisoners were sent to Clerkenwell prison on remand.—The prisoners died the same night; he was formerly a courier in the service of government, and was superannuated a few years ago on a pension of 80*l.* per annum. The prisoners have been a second time examined, and are again remanded.

**STEALING A BANK NOTE.**—At Queen square Thomas and Susan Hayes, with their daughter, Emma Hayes, aged 13, were placed at the bar under the following circumstances:—The prisoner Emma had been employed as nurse girl in the establishment of Mr Severn, an artist, residing at 21 St James's street, Buckingham gate, who, a few days since, missed a 10*l.* note from his dressing case. Suspicion fell upon the prisoner Emma, who eventually admitted that she had taken it and given it to her mother, who had given it to her husband.—The male prisoner said that his wife had showed him the note on the previous night, and had told him that their daughter had picked it up in Spring gardens, and never having had a 10*l.* note before, and thinking that it might be a bad one, he had changed it to try whether it was so.—Mr Bond said he had fallen into a great mistake if he thought that he had a right to appropriate a note to his own use, however it was found. The only difference was robbing somebody whom he did not know, instead of somebody that he did.—The wife, in reply to the charge, said that the girl had declared that she picked up the note near Spring gardens on the previous evening, and had twice repeated that account to her.—Mr Bond said he must remand them.—The man and his wife implored the magistrate to have compassion upon them. They had a family of seven young children, without a friend to help them.—Mr Bond regretted that the prisoners should have got themselves into difficulty, but said he must remand them.—The woman exclaimed, "Oh my poor children," and the convulsive sobs of the party as they left the dock were most distressing.—Inspector Barefoot said that he would see that the children were taken care of.

**ROBBERY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.**—At Bow street, on Thursday, Ellen Lindsay, a housemaid employed in Buckingham Palace, and Elizabeth Lindsay, a linen woman, her sister, were charged with stealing a quantity of blankets, counterpanes, linen, and other articles, valued at about 40*l.*, the property of her Majesty; and James Lindsay, their brother, a surgeon, was charged with receiving the same, Mr Charles Brimfield, of 25 Upper Eaton street, said the male prisoner has lodged in my house since the month of December last, occupying two rooms on the second floor. He had two sisters employed in Buckingham Palace, who on several occasions visited him. Within the last two months I have seen in his bed-room large quantities of property, such as that produced, and some of the counterpanes were laid in a chest of drawers which, until the visits of the females became so frequent, I did not see in the drawers, but from time to time they appeared to increase in bulk, one of the articles being perfectly new, and marked "V. R., 1840;" and a blue china plate, such as the one produced, having "Buckingham Palace" on the back. The females usually came to the house separately, and the prisoner Ellen used to remain locked up with the male prisoner in the bed-room. On Tuesday I recollect the two boxes, with two smaller ones, were removed in a cart under the superintendence of the male prisoner, who delivered them to the carter about half-past two o'clock. On passing by the prisoner, he appeared agitated, and said, "We are removing these things out of your way." I happened to follow the boxes, and the two smaller ones were dropped at 17 Lower Eaton street, while the larger ones were left at No 9 Belgrave street South, the prisoner all the time following the cart. I accompanied the officer, on Wednesday last, to the house in Belgrave street, and identified the boxes produced. I now identify them as the same which were at my house, and in the possession of the male prisoner. The wife of the last witness, with some farther particulars, corroborated this statement; as did Ellen Castle, her servant. Inspector Steed went to the house of Mr Brimfield on the 11th instant, and on entering the bed room on the second floor with him, he pointed out the various articles similar to those produced. On the 15th he followed the prisoner Ellen to Mr Brimfield's, about six o'clock in the evening, with a small parcel. He knew Elizabeth was in the habit of employing Harding's van to conveying linen to and from the palace. The females reside in the palace, and on executing the search in Belgrave street South, to where the boxes were carried, he saw Captain M'Mahon, the occupier, to whom he told his business, and he instantly pointed out the two boxes, which witness took away. They were corded and locked, and having opened them, they were found to contain the articles spoken to by the last witnesses. There were among them a blanket of a very fine texture, with "W. R." and a crown, together with a duster marked "V. R." with a crown above, and 1839 marked in blue ink, which was picked out. Witness apprehended the male prisoner. He then said the boxes contained some of the Queen's property, and having informed him that one article bore the initials of her Majesty, he said he had nothing to do with it more than having charge of it for his sister, whose perquisite it was. He also pointed out the plate, but the prisoner made no reply. As they were leaving the sitting-room, before proceeding to the station-house, witness held the plate in his hand, and the prisoner said it was a trumpery article; can't you hide it? The boxes were then sealed up at the Lord Chamberlain's office; and yesterday, having apprehended the females, Elizabeth said, "What shall I do? can you give me any advice?" but witness declined, saying she would have justice shown to her. The male prisoner: Do you recollect my saying my sister brought the plate to me with some pudding?—Witness: I don't recollect your saying any such thing.—Mr Hall, after cautioning the prisoners, asked what they had to say in their defence?—The male prisoner said he always considered the articles brought to him always belonged to his sisters, as they had told him, and he only took charge of them, without ever examining what they consisted of. The prisoner Elizabeth said she considered the linen her own, as her mother, who was dead, had left it to her sister, who deposited it with her when she was living at St James's Palace, and she occasionally used it for the household when pressed for such an article; but as to the four common blankets, they were given to her by the late Sir Thomas Nash, as being condemned in his late Majesty's reign; and as to the other linen, she took it to replace what she took from what belonged to her sister. The prisoner Ellen said she could not account for the counterpane, unless it might have been in her possession by mistake. The prisoners were then removed in the van to Tothill-fields prison.

**CASE OF CRUELTY.**—At Queen square a lengthened in-

quiry into the circumstances of a revolting case has created a considerable sensation. The accused parties are *Harriet Eleanor Pelham*, a fashionably-attired female, about fifty years of age, and *Wilson Pelham*, her natural son. The years of age, and *Wilson Pelham*, her natural son. The years of age, and *Wilson Pelham*, her natural son. The years of age, and *Wilson Pelham*, her natural son.

horse; and two gentlemen of Yorkshire, named Beaumont and Cox, while driving across the Downs in a gig, were thrown out, and from the injury he received Mr Beaumont is not expected to recover.

OCURRENCES.

SUICIDE IN A CHURCH.—At the church of St Gervais, in Paris, on Saturday last, a young man, rather elegantly dressed, was seen to kneel and remain in pious contemplation before the picture of St Julietta.

CONVICTIONS IN HIGH LIFE.—Lady Galmoy and her venerable mother were fined five shillings each on Sunday morning by Mr Magee, for having been found drunk in Thomas street the night before, and in default of payment received tickets of admission to Grangegorman lane Penitentiary, for twenty-four hours.—*Dublin Freeman.*

SUICIDE IN BEDLAM.—On Wednesday evening an inquest was held at Bethlehem Hospital, on the body of James Foster, aged 40, late a criminal lunatic, who destroyed himself. The body presented that of a fine muscular man.

EXECUTIONS IN IRELAND.—James Hickey, convicted of the murder of Hanly, at Green Hall; and John Cooke, for the murder of Nowlan, near Roscrea; have been executed in front of Newnagh gaol.

FOOT RACES.—Two pedestrian matches have taken place within a few days. The first was a distance of twenty-five miles, the stakes 50*l.* a-side, the ground at Smitham-bottom, and the competitors George Bradshaw, of Hammersmith; and B. Butler, of Hanwell; the latter of whom was victorious.

THE MURDERER CROUCH.—William Crouch, found guilty at the Central Criminal Court of murdering his wife in Marylebone, will expiate his crime on the scaffold in front of Newgate on Monday next, at 8 o'clock, should the Sheriffs not receive any contrary directions from the Home office.

DESTRUCTION OF NAWORTH CASTLE.—About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon a violent fire broke out at Naworth Castle, one of the seats of the Earl of Carlisle. The devastation was so rapid that on the arrival of the engines the roofs of the principal building had fallen in, with the exception of the large tower, which was with great difficulty saved.

lord." The private apartments communicate by secret passages with the dungeons; thus, whilst reading in his library, or engaged in his confessional, his eyes might still be directed towards his prisoners and their guards, so that it may be truly said of Naworth Castle, "that suspicion was its architect and fear its founder."

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—Since the late fire at Lyme Regis, when the Custom-house and sixty other buildings were destroyed, fires have occurred—at Winfretth, near Dorchester, where six houses were consumed; at the villages of Stoke St Mary and Rodford, where seven cottages were burnt down; at Sherbourne, at Longfleet, and at Trowbridge, all of which places sustained serious damage.

EPSOM RACES.

TUESDAY.—Epsom races commenced this day. The meeting was an extremely thin one, confined solely to those peculiarly interested in horse-racing. The stakes run for were of small value and void of excitement, and the betting on them scarcely worth recording.

WEDNESDAY.—The two favourites for the Derby—who ran so closely to each other in the betting circles, and who stood for so long a time in public estimation at an extraordinary distance from their competitors, were most disgracefully beaten—Ugly Buck by four horses, and Ratan by six!

Col. Anson's ch. f. Princess, by Slane—F. Butler - - - 1  
Mr A. Wood's b. c. Running Rein, by The Saddler, out of Mab - - - 1  
—Mann - - - 2  
Colonel Peel's b. c. Orlando—Nat - - - 3  
Colonel Peel's b. c. Ionian—G. Edwards - - - 3  
Colonel Anson's b. c. Bay Momus—F. Butler - - - 4

THURSDAY.—The Surrey Cup, run for for the first time, was established in the hope of giving importance to a day that has for some years been a day of rest between the Derby and Oaks; the experiment, however, signally failed, for the company was small.

FRIDAY.—The Oaks Stakes of 50 sov. each.  
Col. Anson's ch. f. Princess, by Slane—F. Butler - - - 1  
Lord Exeter's b. f. Merope, by Voltaire—W. Boyce - - - 2  
Mr Gregory's bl. f. Barricade, by Defence—Marson - - - 3

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.  
(From the List of Messrs Wolfe, Brothers, Stock-brokers, Change alley.)

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols - - - -	99½	Belgian - - - -	103½
Do. Account - - - -	99½	Brazil - - - -	81
3 per Cent. Reduced - - - -	98½	Colombian—Venezue.	39
3½ New - - - -	102½	Do. Ex Do. - - - -	14
3½ Reduced - - - -	101½	Danish - - - -	88½
Long Annuities - - - -	12½	Dutch 2½ per Cent. -	61
Bank Stock - - - -	196½	French 3 per Cent. -	84½
India Stock - - - -	286	Mexican 6 per Ct. New	35½
Exchequer Bills - - - -	70s	Portuguese Converted	46½
India Bonds - - - -	93s	Russian - - - -	118
		Spanish 5 per Cent. -	24½
		Ditto 3 per Cent. -	35½
		Ditto Deferred - - - -	13½
		Ditto Passive - - - -	6

SHARE LIST.

	Price.	Shares.	Paid.
Birmingham and Derby Railway -	£ 60	£ 100	£ 100
Birmingham and Gloucester Do. -	91	100	100
Bristol and Exeter Do. - - - -	79	100	70
Eastern Counties Do. - - - -	11½	25	23
Edinburgh and Glasgow Do. - - - -	—	50	50
Great Western Do. - - - -	117½	100	75
Do. Half Shares - - - -	75	50	50
Grand Junction Do. - - - -	222	100	100
Liverpool and Manchester Do. - - - -	222	100	100
London and Brighton Do. - - - -	46½	50	50
London and Blackwall Do. - - - -	66	25	25
London and Birmingham Do. - - - -	224	100	100
London and Greenwich Do. - - - -	7½	20	20
London and South Western Do. - - - -	86½	50	50
London and Croydon Do. - - - -	19½	20	20
Manchester and Leeds Do. - - - -	104	100	70
Midland Counties Do. - - - -	88	100	100
North Midland Do. - - - -	89	100	100
South-Eastern and Dover Do. - - - -	37½	50	50
York and North Midland Do. - - - -	116	50	50
Paris and Orleans Do. - - - -	39½	20	20
Paris and Rouen Do. - - - -	39	20	20
Australasian Bank - - - -	43½	40	40
British North American Do. - - - -	42	50	45
Colonial Do. - - - -	15	100	25
London Joint Stock Do. - - - -	14½	50	10
London and Westminster Do. - - - -	27	100	20
Union of Australia Do. - - - -	26½	25	25
East London Water Works - - - -	117	100	100
Grand Junction Do. - - - -	88	50	50
West Middlesex Do. - - - -	125	100	100
East and West India Docks - - - -	188	Stock	—
London Do. - - - -	112½	Stock	—
St Katherine's Do. - - - -	116	Stock	—
Grand Junction Canal - - - -	161	100	100
Regent's Do. - - - -	25	100	100
Imperial Gas - - - -	84½	50	50
Phoenix Do. - - - -	37	50	39
United General Do. (Div. 4½ per Ct.)	31	50	48
Westminster Chartered Do. - - - -	67½	50	50
Alliance Insurance - - - -	18	100	11
Atlas Do. - - - -	16½	50	5
Eagle Do. - - - -	5½	50	5
Globe Do. - - - -	143	100	100
Guardian Do. - - - -	50½	100	36
General Steam Navigation - - - -	28	15	14

An account from Stourbridge seems to offer proofs of improvement in the iron trade, and with it of the general trade of the mining districts. The colliers have already received an advance of from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day generally throughout the district, but they still demand more to the extent of 4s. It is stated that at a meeting of ironmasters, held in Birmingham lately, it was determined that an advance of wages to the men employed in every department of the mills and forges should take place from the 1st of June. The Manchester market on Tuesday, notwithstanding the decline in the cotton market, consequent upon the recent intelligence from the United States, was tolerably steady, and a fair amount of business was done both in goods and yarn, in some few cases at a slight decline, but generally at the prices of last week. There has been

ACCIDENTS.

BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP RAILWAY.—A fearful accident has occurred on the above railroad. The train while in full progress was thrown off the line, and brought in contact with a luggage train. Three persons were unhappily killed, fifteen seriously wounded, and nearly forty more or less so. The accident is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of the railway servants in not attending to the points. Strange to say, the engine, the tender, and one carriage continued on the proper line, but were violently separated by the concussion from the remaining carriages.

ACCIDENT AT LONDON BRIDGE.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at St Mary-at-Hill, as to the death of James Newton, aged 18. Charles Newton, a brother of the deceased, stated that on Sunday evening they got into a skiff at London bridge, belonging to a man of the name of Williamson. There were 13 in the boat besides the two rowers, and they were to be taken to the Tower and back for a penny. The tide was running down very hard, and the watermen got foul of the stern of the *Diamond* Gravesend boat, which was moored outside of the two dumb lighters. All the children got up in the boat, and the consequence was it turned on one side and went over. He called to the deceased, but never saw him afterwards. Some got on board a steamer. James Smith, one of the officers of London bridge Wharf, stated that he heard the boat strike against the head of the steamer whilst he was on the lighter. Upon looking over he saw the boat filling, but by the chains he saved three. Another boat came down with 14 persons in, who were all standing up, and they rescued another. The boat was an old Customhouse boat, and the steamer was 80 feet from the wharf. The practice of carrying children the way that is done every Sunday is very dangerous. The coroner and jury observed, that there ought to be some means of putting an end to the practice. A juror said, that the boat, being old, must have been condemned as useless: this had led to the fearful loss of life. Mr Cutler, one of the beadles of the Watermen's Company, stated that he had seen the boat, which, except for the collision, was in good condition; but, if it had been licensed, it would not have been permitted to carry more than four. Williamson, the father of the waterman, said, his son had the boat to get what he could; but he had told him never to take more than eight persons. The youngest Williamson was then called in, and expressed his ignorance of the number that got on board the boat, as they all rushed in at one time. The accident was caused by the swell of one of the Watermen's steamers, which drove him against the *Diamond*. He had often had 15 in the boat. The Jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death;" but expressed a strong hope the practice would not be continued. The younger Williamson was also severely censured.

ACCIDENTS AT THE RACES.—Immediately after the Derby race on Wednesday, a gentleman received some severe injuries in consequence of being thrown from his

some fluctuation in the prices of cotton in the Liverpool market, where the sales, though on some days limited, have not been on the whole inconsiderable.

CORN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MAY 20.—Towards the close of last week we had a few showers of rain, with very cold wind, which is still at north and north-east; to-day is dry.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, MAY 24.—On Tuesday morning we had rain, and Wednesday morning was cloudy, but towards the afternoon the weather cleared up, and since that time there has been every appearance of settled weather.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour. Rows: English & Scotch, Irish, Foreign, Gazette Averages, Week ended May 18, Six Weeks (Governors Duty), Duties payable in London till May 29.

SMITHFIELD MARKETS, FRIDAY.

Table with columns: Prices per Stone, At Market. Rows: Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork. Sub-rows for Monday and Friday prices.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, May 21.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 18. Royal Artillery—First Lieut. R. M. Mundy to be Second Capt. vice Murray, retired on half-pay; Second Lieut. M. S. Biddulph to be First Lieut. vice Mundy.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

May 21, T. Gathercole, jun. Deptford, coal merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. Read and E. Page, Ipswich, shipbuilders.

14 BANKRUPTS.

- J. Cooper, Stoney lane, Southwark, wheelwright. [Brady and Son Staple inn.
W. Lislefold, Hazlemere, Surrey, licensed victualler. [Whittaker, Lincoln's inn fields.
W. C. Buttress, Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, silk throwster. [Cox, Pinners' hall, Broad street.

INSOLVENTS (PETITIONERS).

- J. E. Ball, Bedminster, near Bristol, dissenting minister.
G. H. Jackson, Camden town, surgeon.
Katharine Ellesse, Soho square, governess.
R. Bickerton, Wenlock street, Old street, St Luke's, proctor's clerk.
T. Chadd, Hanley castle, Worcestershire, blacksmith.

- W. Young, Monyers street, Hoxton, cowkeeper's assistant.
H. Manwaring, Worcester, tailor.
Maria Edmonds, Meadow place, South Lambeth, plumber.
H. Weaver, Towcester, Northamptonshire, tailor.

DIVIDENDS.

- June 11, G. Walter, Oundle, Northamptonshire, grocer—June 11, S. Jupp, Little Hampton, Sussex, corn merchant—June 11, F. J. Pegler, Reading, woollen draper—June 11, J. F. Garnett, Wellington street, Southwark, hatter—June 13, W. and J. Rayner, Uxbridge, seed crushers—June 14, S. Churchill, Deddington, Oxfordshire, scrivener—June 14, J. R. Pidding, George yard, Lombard street, merchant—June 14, S. Brown, Oxford street, cheese monger—June 11, R. Hone, Hatton garden, stationer—June 13, J. Bourne, Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire, printer—June 24, A. Bower, Basford, Staffordshire, banker—June 12, T. Pearce, Stone, Staffordshire, miller—June 13, J. Brown, Weymouth, tea dealer—June 14, H. R. Osborne, Truro, grocer—June 12, W. Comer, Liverpool, cotton broker—June 12, H. Clapham, Liverpool, woollen draper—June 11, T. Norman, Penketh, Lancashire, sail-cloth manufacturer—June 12, B. Berrill, Liverpool, merchant—June 13, N. N. and R. Solly, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, iron masters.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

- June 11, F. J. Pegler, Reading, woollen draper—June 11, P. Phillips, Southampton street, Covent garden, printseller—June 11, S. Ruffell, Greenwich, linen draper—June 11, J. Game, Long Melford, Suffolk, corn dealer—June 13, W. Ball, Goodge street, Tottenham-court road, cabinet maker—June 18, W. G. Kelson, Canterbury, builder—June 12, C. Deane, Southampton, coach builder—June 11, A. Mason, Bury St Edmund's, coach proprietor—June 11, G. H. D. Lawrence, Hornsey, merchant—June 13, W. Lewis, jun. Axbridge, Somersetshire, baker—June 11, J. B. Nelson, Liverpool, millwright—June 11, S. Ball, Liverpool, chemist—June 11, W. Robertson, Liverpool, drysalter—June 12, T. Pearce, Stone, Staffordshire, miller—June 12, J. Glazebrook, Birmingham, carpenter—June 12, J. Brown, Weymouth, tea dealer—June 13, H. R. Osborne, Truro, grocer—June 13, J. Alexander, Pendleton, Lancashire, common brewer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before June 11.

- J. Hughes, Liverpool, painter—H. Wood, Fleet street, bookseller—N. Blake, Edgware road, linen draper—R. Alsop, Manchester, grocer—T. Brewer, Liverpool, flag dealer—M. Murphy, Liverpool, grocer—R. Maryon, Chigwell, Essex, blacksmith—E. Tuck, Haymarket, silversmith—J. J. Johnson, Lant street, Southwark, carpenter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- J. M'Coll, Glasgow, provision merchant—A. Wilson, Edinburgh, cattle dealer—R. W. Hume, Leith, stationer.

Friday, May 24.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 24.

15th Light Dragoons—Ensign G. A. Hartman, from the 25th Foot, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Blandy, promoted; Paymaster J. G. H. Holmes, from the 35th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Routh.

Coldstream Guards—Capt. the Hon. F. J. R. Villiers, from the 73d Foot, to be Lieut. and Capt. vice the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, who exchanges.

3rd Foot—Lieut. G. Bridge to be Capt. without purchase, vice Chatterton, deceased; Ensign T. G. Souter to be Lieut. vice Bridge; J. Rochfort, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Souter.

7th Foot—Lieut. W. Monck, from the 84th Foot, to be Lieut. vice de Montmorency, appointed to the 50th Foot.

11th Foot—Capt. J. Goold, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capt. vice Chambre, promoted; Capt. C. Agnew, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capt. vice E. S. Farmer, who exchanges; Lieut. V. F. Story to be Capt. by purchase, vice Agnew, who retires; Ensign J. R. T. H. Parker to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Story; J. Roe, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Parker; J. S. Travers, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Powell, removed to the 49th Foot.

13th Foot—Lieut. T. B. Speedy to be Adjutant, vice Sinclair, promoted; Ensign C. C. Abbott to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Speedy, appointed Adjutant; J. Nicol, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Abbott.

15th Foot—Capt. G. Pinder to be Major, by purchase, vice Ellis, who retires; Lieut. the Hon. F. Colborne to be Capt. by purchase, vice Pinder; Ensign J. Wilkinson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Colborne; E. H. Dering, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilkinson.

22nd Foot—Capt. J. Heatly, from 49th Foot, to be Capt. vice Chalmers, who exchanges.

23rd Foot—Capt. D. Lysons, from the 3rd West India Regt. to be Capt. vice W. Alcock, who retires on half-pay Unattached.

25th Foot—T. E. Bloomfield, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hartman, appointed to the 15th Hussars.

27th Foot—Capt. W. W. T. Cole, from the 1st West India Regt. to be Capt. vice Neynoe, who exchanges.

28th Foot—Lieut. J. E. H. Pryce to be Capt. by purchase, vice O'Connell, who retires; Ensign S. Read to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Grant, deceased; Ensign T. Mitchell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Read, whose promotion, on the 28th of March, 1844, has been cancelled; Ensign S. L. A. B. Messiter to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Pryce; E. Collins, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Messiter; C. G. Walsh, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Mitchell.

40th Foot—Ensign H. T. F. White, from the 58th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Symonds, appointed to the 99th Foot.

41st Foot—Capt. W. L. Peard, from half-pay 62nd Foot, to be Capt. vice P. Brown, who exchanges; Lieut. H. Downes to be Capt. by purchase, vice Peard, who retires; Ensign E. R. Wethered to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Downs; S. H. Page, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted in the 44th Foot.

42nd Foot—W. G. Cameron, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice MacLachlan, who resigns.

44th Foot—Ensign A. J. Sutherland, from the 41st Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice White, who retires.

48th Foot—Capt. W. T. Servantes, from half-pay York Chasseurs, to be Capt. vice A. Donelan, who exchanges; Lieut. H. Bromley to be Capt. by purchase, vice Servantes, who retires; Ensign A. Selleck to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bromley; H. G. T. Elton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Selleck.

49th Foot—Capt. J. Chalmers, from the 22nd Foot, to be Capt. vice Heatly, who exchanges; Ensign C. L. Powell, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase.

58th Foot—Ensign G. H. Wynyard, from the 99th Foot, to be Ensign, vice White, appointed to the 40th Foot.

59th Foot—Lieut. W. Bridges, from the Foot, to be Lieut. vice Holmes, who exchanges.

73rd Foot—Capt. the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Capt. vice the Hon. F. J. R. Villiers, who exchanges; Capt. D. G. Freer, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Capt. vice the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Lieut. R. C. Holmes, from the 59th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bridges, who exchanges.

99th Foot—Ensign J. J. Symonds, from the 40th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wynyard, appointed to the 58th Foot.

1st West India Regiment—Capt. R. S. C. Neynoe, from the 27th Foot, to be Capt. vice Cole, who exchanges.

3rd West India Regiment—Capt. J. P. Berry, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capt. vice Lysons, appointed to the 23rd Foot. Unattached—Brevet Col. G. H. Zuhleke, from Major half-pay Portuguese service, to be Lieut. Col. without purchase.

To be Majors, without purchase—Brevet Col. Sir W. Chalmers, from Capt. half-pay 57th Foot; Brevet Col. C. Beckwith, from Capt. half-pay Rifle Brigade.

To be Captain, without purchase—Lieut. J. Goold, from the 11th Foot.

Brevet—Capt. W. L. Peard, of the 41st Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. C. Agnew, of the 11th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Memorandum—The names of the Serjeant-Major, appointed to an Ensigny in the 3rd Foot, on the 22nd of December, 1843, are William Colborn, not William Colburn Collum, as previously stated.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. Bake, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, common brewer.

8 BANKRUPTS.

- B. Webb, High street, Southwark, cheesemonger. [Brown and Co. Commercial chambers, Mincing lane.
J. W. Martin, Newmarket, Suffolk, chemist. [Jones and Co. John street, Bedford row.
J. M. Pike, Great Bath street, Coldbath square, licensed victualler. [Stuart, New inn.
W. Parson, Southampton, grocer. [Walker and Co. Southampton street, Bloomsbury.
T. Davison, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, tea dealer. [Nixon, Symond's inn.
J. Smith, Manchester, calico printer. [Makinson and Sanders, Temple.
J. C. Johnson and W. Chapman, Manchester, manufacturing chemists. [Hall and Mourilyan, Verulam buildings, Gray's inn.
J. Pitt, Longdon, Worcestershire, innkeeper. [Bird and Co. Upton-on-Severn.

INSOLVENTS (PETITIONERS).

- W. Birbeck, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, retail shopkeeper.
W. B. Seabrook, Little Warley, Essex, baker.
R. Cronshaw, Egerton within Turton, Lancashire, butcher.
R. F. Smith, Harrison street, Gray's inn road, attorney's clerk.
T. Knight, Newick, Sussex, corn chandler and mealman.
C. Coles, Cleveland street, Fitzroy square, tailor.
J. J. Clark, Thornton street, Dockhead, baker.
R. Sharp, Three Horse Shoe yard, Gilbert street, Grosvenor square, out of business.
M. Hurst, Hulme, Lancashire, book keeper.
J. W. White, Upper Norton street, Marylebone, clerk of account in the High Court of Chancery.
Anne Newark, Oxford, milliner and dressmaker.
G. Howe, Sheffield, table-blade forger and shopkeeper.
J. Cobb, Goole, Yorkshire, bricklayer and builder.
W. Young, Monyers street, Hoxton, cowkeeper's servant.
J. C. Hudson, Burley, Yorkshire, out of business.
H. Manwaring, Worcester, tailor and draper.
Maria Edmonds, Meadow place, South Lambeth, plumber.
H. Weaver, Towcester, Northamptonshire, tailor and draper.
G. Powell, North Birkenhead, Cheshire, coal dealer.
W. Hatswell, Portland terrace, Walworth, out of business.
T. Hoile, Sandwich, Kent, in no occupation.
F. Wright, Peterborough, Northamptonshire, out of business.
J. Smith, Stanningley, Yorkshire, joiner and cabinet maker.
J. W. Monteath, Toxteth park, Lancashire, teacher of navigation.
P. Nicol, jun. Lincoln, out of business.
R. Cripps, Sutgrove, Gloucestershire, shoemaker.
L. R. Mackintosh, Cleve, Gloucestershire, in no business.
H. Gore, Belvidere crescent, Belvidere road, Lambeth, engineer.
W. Coker, Loddon, Norfolk, shoemaker and leather cutter.
R. Winch, Herne Bay, Kent, schoolmaster's assistant.
J. Doughty, Cambridge, stage coachman.
W. W. G. Norman (otherwise W. Norman), King street, Bloomsbury, journeyman letter-press printer.
G. Kersting, Oxford street, Stepney, schoolmaster.
W. H. A. Cole, New Church road, Camberwell, attorney's clerk.
R. Ackland, Mapledurwell, Hampshire, out of business.
J. Fury, Chester, butcher.
J. Bridge, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, foreman in a stone quarry.
R. Davies, Toxteth park, Lancashire, landing waiter.
J. Rowley, Sheffield, Yorkshire, chimney sweeper.
J. Samway, Yalding, Kent, brewer and licensed victualler.
T. Doyle, Liverpool, marine store dealer and dealer in coals.
J. Rantell, Thaxted, Essex, wheelwright.
J. M. Girling, Northampton, veterinary surgeon.
T. Basham, Fieldgate street, Whitechapel, out of business.
J. Walker, Fetter lane, City, tailor.
S. S. Oliver, Blenheim place, Marylebone, clerk.
Sarah Blanchard, Charles street, Chelsea, out of business.
F. Wymer, Southampton, steward of a steam ship.
H. Tovey, Bristol, carriage-lamp manufacturer.
J. J. Shotbolt, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, innkeeper and farmer.
J. Wadge, the Grove, Holloway, foreman to a joiner.
W. Turner, St Alban street, Lambeth, clerk to a wine merchant.
H. B. Glover, Great Bland street, Newington, commercial clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

- June 14, C. Clarke, Banbury, Oxfordshire, linen draper—June 14, T. Reynolds, jun. Great St Helen's, Bishopgate street, merchant—June 14, Mary Otley, St James's street, milliner—June 14, J. Vanzeller, Great Winchester street, City, merchant—June 14, J. Jardine, Liverpool, merchant—June 20, C. Pope, St Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, near Bristol, iron hoop manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

- June 14, Charlotte Staples, Southampton, milliner—June 14, T. Amos, Kingsland road, builder—June 14, J. Tarver, Daventry, Northamptonshire, ironfounder—June 15, T. Bryson, Addle street, City, commission agent—June 14, J. Cunningham, Newport, Monmouthshire—June 17, G. Wood, Ingram, Northumberland, banker—June 21, C. Harrington, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, plumber.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before June 14.

- J. H. Bell, Stoke's Croft, Bristol, apothecary—T. E. Lubbock, Butlerhall lane, Newgate street, licensed victualler—E. Charles, Radipole, Dorsetshire, brick maker—C. Tapp, Wigmore street, coach maker—T. Bentley, Eccleston, Lancashire, calico printer—I. Lumley, Cornwall road, Lambeth, victualler—H. Rhoades, Manchester, spirit dealer—J. Douglass, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, rope manufacturer—C. Savill, Romford, Essex, grocer and cheesemonger—J. Todd, Hylton Ferry, Durham, ship builder—W. Burt, Harrow road, Paddington, lodging-house keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- Bannerman, Jenner, and Co. Glasgow, and Jenner and Bannerman, Manchester, merchants—R. Park, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, innkeeper—A. M'Gregor, Glasgow, baker—W. King, Trade-stone, Glasgow, victualler.

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., the lady of J.H. Humphrey, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, by the Rev. Gilbert Elliot, Viscount Melgund, eldest son of the Earl of Minto, to Emma Eleanor Elizabeth, only daughter of the late General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B.

DEATHS.

The death of Admiral Lalande was announced in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday. His death is a severe loss to the French navy. He commanded the Mediterranean fleet in 1840.

On the 21st inst., Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.H., in his 74th year.

The decease of Sir John Lowther occurred on Monday, the 14th inst. Lady Elizabeth, after the death of the venerable baronet, sank rapidly, and expired on Sunday evening. The remains of both the baronet and his lady will be interred in the same vault at Swillington church at the same time. Her ladyship was in the 74th year of her age.

On the 18th inst., at Ballyshannon, Con O'Donnell, Esq., the lineal descendant of Hugh Roe O'Donell, Earl of Tyrconnell, the chieftain of former days.

On the 22nd inst., at his brother's house in Lower Grosvenor street, the Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley, aged 42.

On the 5th inst., Mr Oliver Davies, aged 76. He, with the few remaining survivors, shared in Nelson's victories of St Vincent and the Nile.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT (not included in the subscription) on THURSDAY NEXT, which will be performed Rossini's Opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA...

MRS ANDERSON has the honour to announce that her Annual Grand MORNING CONCERT will take place in the Opera Concert Room on Friday next, May 31, at Two o'clock precisely...

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Engagement of Professor RISLEY and his Infant Sons, Master J. RISLEY and H. RISLEY, for Six Nights only. ON Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE...

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM (late English Opera House).—Under the Management of Mrs KEELEY. On Monday the performances will commence with (first time) a New and Original Comic Drama, called TWO HEADS BETTER THAN ONE...

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH is proud to announce that he has, at an enormous expense, succeeded in engaging (for twelve nights only) Mlle ROSSINI, the Great Lady Violinist...

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC, New Rooms, Hanover square.—THE EIGHTH CONCERT (and last of the present season) will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 29th, commencing at Half-past Eight o'clock...

MR LOVER'S IRISH EVENINGS. PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM, CASTLE ST. BERNERS ST. ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 29th, MR LOVER will have the honour of repeating his NEW ENTERTAINMENT...

GENERAL TOM THUMB will CLOSE on SATURDAY, June 1.—This extraordinary American Dwarf, who has three times visited Her Majesty and the Royal Family, is EXHIBITING every Day and Evening in Catlin's Indian Gallery...

MUSIC OF RUSSIA, POLAND, and HUNGARY. Without extra Charge to the Public, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Directors have engaged Mr C. E. HORN to deliver a SERIES OF LECTURES ON THE MUSIC OF EIGHT DIFFERENT NATIONS...

ROSHVILLE GARDENS, near Gravesend.—The Proprietors respectfully announce that the Amusements for the season will commence on WHIT MONDAY, the 27th instant, with a GRAND FETE and GALA, which will be repeated on TUESDAY the 28th, and WEDNESDAY the 29th instant...

THE NEW SONG, BY GEORGE LINLEY. "A truly beautiful English ballad; one which, like 'The Banks Miss Dohly,' will be listened to with breathless attention. As sung by 'delight'—World. Published by Charles Jefferys, 21 Soho square, where may be had GLOVER'S 'SONG OF THE ECHO,' sung by Miss Birch, whose triumph was upon the Continent has given 'The Song of the Edition of 'The Bride's Departure' is just published; a Third Edition of Loder's popular Duet, 'The Wandering Wind,' and a Fifth Edition of the Italian Duet, with English words, 'Down the Dark Waters.' Any of the above may be had in the most remote parts of the United Kingdom, post free, on a remittance of Two Shillings to the Publisher.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, 53 PALLMALL.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53 Pallmall East, each day, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. J. W. WRIGHT, Sec. pro. tem. (vice the late R. HILLS.)

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner.—Open every Morning at Ten, and every Evening at Seven.—SPLENDID NOVELTIES during the WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—The ILLUMINATED PORCELAIN PAGODAS, from NANKIN; each nine stories in height, and composed of Porcelain, superbly decorated and richly gilt. The construction of these towers occupied nearly four years, at a cost of 10,000 dollars! During the celebration of the FEAST of LANTERNS, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, the Porcelain Pagodas of Nankin will be brilliantly illuminated with gas. Several figures will be exhibited for the first time, illustrative of curious Chinese Punishments. A new scene, representing the Golden Island in the Yang-se Keang, has recently been added to the superb Chinese Pavilion. The novel spectacle of the FEAST of LANTERNS, which the public press describes as far surpassing in brilliancy of effect all the fetes hitherto introduced to the British public, will during the Whitsunide Holidays, be celebrated with increased splendour; and, on each occasion, this brilliant display of Oriental grandeur will be enlivened by the introduction of numerous popular Chinese and English Airs, by part of Prince Albert's Military Band.

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING. Each Evening's Entertainment will commence at Seven, and terminate at Ten o'clock.

CIRCULAR NOTES.—UNION BANK OF LONDON.—The Directors give Notice that they issue CIRCULAR NOTES (free of Expense) and LETTERS of CREDIT, payable at all the principal Cities and Towns of Europe and elsewhere. To be obtained at the Head Office, 8 Moorgate street; the Regent-street Branch, Argyll place; and at the Charing-cross Branch, 4 Pallmall East. W. W. SCRIMGEOUR, Manager. 8 Moorgate street, April 11, 1844.

SELLING OFF.—CARPETS, CHINTZES, SILK and WORSTED DAMASKS, TABOURETS, and CABINET FURNITURE.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, of No. 4 Regent street, opposite Messrs Howell and James's, beg respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of one of the Partners retiring, they intend relinquishing their West-end Establishment, and are selling off at less than prime cost. A splendid Aubusson Carpet, 18 feet by 15, at half price. The Lease of the Premises to be disposed of.

TEAS at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Table listing various teas and prices: Good Sound Tea, Strong Congou, Fine ditto, Fine Pekoe Souchong, Very fine ditto, Finest Lapsang ditto, Good Green Tea, Hyson kind, Fine ditto, Fine Young Hyson, Finest ditto, Gunpowder.

MANSKILL and CO. 2 BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

THE AMERICAN ROCKING CHAIR. None are genuine unless they have "Luck, Kent, and Cumming" printed on the bottom.—This Chair, so much admired by all who have visited America, for the remarkable ease, pleasure, and comfort which it affords, is just imported, and for SALE at the extensive CARPET and UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT OF LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, No. 4 REGENT STREET, CARPENTERS' HALL, 68 LONDON WALL, and WILLIAM CUMMING and CO., 98 HATTON GARDEN. It is asserted with confidence that there is no piece of furniture in use in civilized society more sought after and approved of when known. The price, 11/6s., with a liberal discount to the trade. Stout persons and invalids will find these chairs invaluable.

MAGNETIC TABLETS for SETTING RAZORS, &c.—CAUTION.—F. H. RIGGE and Co. 65 Cheapside, having received numerous complaints of the destructive effects produced on the edges of razors and other cutlery from spurious imitations of the above celebrated Tablet Strop having been foisted on the public as the genuine, the proprietors take leave to caution their customers and friends against such, whether of foreign importation or home-made, and to give notice that every genuine Tablet has their signature with the sale number in red ink. Price 6s. Larger sizes in proportion.—Manufactory—Rigge's, 65 Cheapside, London.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE. ELAZENBY and SON having numerous complaints from Families who are imposed upon by spurious imitations of their HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE, request Purchasers to observe that each bottle of the genuine article bears the name of "WILLIAM ELAZENBY" on the back, in addition to the front label used so many years, and signed "ELIZABETH ELAZENBY." ELAZENBY and SON'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES continue to be prepared with that peculiar care which has rendered it so justly admired as Sauce for Salmon, Turbot, Cod, Soles, Eels, &c.; and is manufactured only at their old-established Fish Sauce Warehouse, 6 Edwards street, Portman square, London.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT WATER-PROOF FRICKS for the PRESENT SEASON.—An extensive variety of the above, in NEW and greatly improved materials (in lieu of the unsightly rubbish made by sloe-makers), now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation. First-rate Clothing of every description upon the lowest terms possible consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction. W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c. 69 CORNHILL (North side).

PATENT CAMPHINE.—PUBLIC CAUTION. As many inferior and highly dangerous imitations of Camphine are being generally sold, English and Watson, the patentees, feel called upon to warn the public against the use of them, and to say, that the only persons who have sold, or still sell, their simple and innoxious compound, are RIPPON and BURTON, Ironmongers, 12 Wells street, Oxford street, where it is always to be seen burning. The Patent Camphine, 4s. per gallon; a magnificent selection of Lamps from 20s. each.—N.B. None but "English Patent Camphine" is genuine.

SHOWER BATHS, WITH CURTAINS, 13s. 6d. each.—Very strong Portable Shower Baths, complete with Curtains, and Japanned, 13s. 6d. Pillar Shower Baths, with Copper Conducting Tubes, Brass Force-pump and Top, complete with Curtains and Japanned, from 60s. The Registered Improved ditto, 90s. Hand Shower Baths, Japanned, 3s. 6d. Sponging, Hip, Leg, Foot, and Slipper Baths, and all sorts of Japanned Toilette Ware, of the best make, 20 per cent. under any other house where attention is paid to the quality. Detailed catalogues, with engravings of baths, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free, by RIPPON and BURTON.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 11s. per Dozen.—Octagon Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 11s. per dozen; Desserts, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; White Bone Table Knives, 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. per pair; Black Horn Table Knives, 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. 6d.; Table Steels, 1s. each. Table Knives, with Handles of the celebrated substitute for Silver, made only by R. and B., which cannot be distinguished from sterling silver except by the mark, 2s. per dozen; Dessert, 18s.; Carvers, per pair, 2s. 6d.—Detailed catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free, by RIPPON and BURTON, 12 Wells street, Oxford street, whose Knives are all marked with their names, any of which they will exchange if not approved of.—Established 1820.

IMPORTANT to the FASHIONABLE WORLD.—By far the most influential of all the graces that contribute to personal adornment is the Hair. Its recovery, preservation, and improvement, proportionately concern the elegantes of our fashionable circles, and any information which will ensure these desirable results will be hailed as an inestimable boon. The following extract from the letter of a respectable chemist in Bridlington will be read with the highest interest:—"A lady, a customer of mine, has found great benefit from the use of your Balm. About six months ago her hair nearly all fell off. I recommended her to try your Balm of Columbia, which she did. In the course of a few applications, the hair ceased to fall off. Before she had used one 3s. 6d. bottle it began to grow very profusely, and she has now a very beautiful head of hair." I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully, "WM. SMITH." "Chemist and Druggist, Market place, Bridlington. To Messrs C. and A. Oldridge. "March 13, 1844." C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA causes the hair to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off, and a few bottles generally restore it again; it also prevents greyness. 3s. 6d. 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other prices are genuine. OLDRIDGE'S BALM, 1 Wellington street, the second house from the Strand.

ROYAL GERMAN SPA, BRIGHTON.

Under her Majesty's special Patronage. The Pump-room is now open for its 20th season. An account of Dr Struve's German and other Mineral Waters, as prepared for use at this Establishment, may be obtained gratis of George Waugh and Co. Chemists to the Queen, 177 Regent street, the London agents for the sale of Struve's bottled Mineral Waters, and of the new "Benzoin Water." Struve's Chalybeate Waters, unlike the natural waters when bottled, retain the whole of their proto-carbonate iron in solution, a point of great importance with reference to Kissingen, Marienbad, and the stronger chalybeates. Caution is however requisite to avoid purchasing a spurious article, with labels counterfeiting those of Struve and Co. For an estimate of the excellence of Dr Struve's preparations, see Sir James Clark's valuable work on "Climate," &c. third edition, p. 332-334; and for detailed information on the subject, "A Treatise on Mineral Waters," by Dr Franz.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, &c. An improved Clothes Brush that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia Bristle, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at Metcalfe's (130 a Oxford street, one door from Holles street). CAUTION.—Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, patronised by her Majesty, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe. A Fragrant White Powder, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue, for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes, and preserves the enamel, substituting for discoloration and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included. CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20 HATTON GARDEN, which is affixed to each box. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. Sold by them, and by Perfumers and Chemists. All others are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!!!

MRS JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH. MRS JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to take its Gums rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London (to whom Mrs Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

SUPERIOR FOOD for CHILDREN, INVALIDS and OTHERS. ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-water in ten minutes. Strongly recommended by the Faculty as a cooling and nutritious Food for Infants; much approved for making a Delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups. ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS form another diet universally esteemed for making a superior Gruel in ten minutes—light for supper, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for children and invalids, being particularly recommended by the Faculty as the purest and best preparation of the kind extant. Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and Oilmen in Town and Country, in Packets of 6d., 1s., and in Family Cansisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each. Robinson and Bellville, Purveyors to the Queen, 64 Red Lion street, Holborn, London.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TIC DOLOREUX, VIOLENT PAINS, &c.—Instant Relief.—LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE cures, in most cases by one application, tic-doloreux, gout, and all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief in the most painful paroxysms. Patients who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs from weakness, brought on by paralysis and rheumatism, to the astonishment of their medical attendants and acquaintances, have by a few rubbings been restored to strength, health and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, vegetable, colchicum, and all the usual remedies had been tried and found useless. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its rapid cure of rheumatic pains of the head and face, lumbago, paralytic affections, weakness of the ligaments and joints, glandular swellings, sore throat, chronic rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, and difficult respiration. It requires no restraint from business or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption, and may be applied to the most delicate skin without fear of injury. Sold by the appointment of JEAN LEFAY, the inventor, by his sole agent, J. W. Strirling, Chemist, 86 High street, Whitechapel, in metallic cases, at 4s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. each.—N.B. A postage office order for 5s. will pay for a 4s. 6d. case and its carriage to any part of the United Kingdom. It can be had of Sanger, 150 Oxford street, and most of the principal medicine dealers.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d.—Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr Thomas's Succedaneum, themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr Thomas, Surgeon-Dentist, 64 Berners street, Oxford street, price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from 11 till 6.

THE TWENTIETH THOUSAND. Just published, price 3s.; and sent free, on receiving a Post-office Order, for 3s. 6d.

MANHOOD; the CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for its PERFECT RESTORATION; followed by Observations on Marriage, and the Treatment of Mental and Nervous Debility, Incapacity, Warm Climate, and Cure of the Class of Diseases resulting therefrom. Illustrated with Cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and Co. Consulting Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors; and sold by Burgess, Medical Bookseller, 28 Coventry street, Haymarket; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Strange, 21 Paternoster row; and Barth, Bridges street, Strand, London; Mr Smith, Independent Office, Cambridge; Lovejoy, Librarian, Reading; Guest, Steel-house lane, Birmingham; Sowler, 4 St Ann's square, Manchester; Phillip, South Castle street, Liverpool; J. Clancy, Bookseller, No. 6 Bedford row, Dublin; Drummond, 5 Blair street, Edinburgh; Paton and Love, 5 Nelson street, Glasgow; Mr Cooke, Chronicle Office, Oxford; and to be had of all Booksellers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "This work, a Tenth Edition of which is now presented to the public—ten years having elapsed since its first appearance—has been very much improved and enlarged by the addition of a more extended and clear detail of general principles, as also by the insertion of several new and highly interesting cases. The numerous instances daily occurring, wherein affections of the lungs, putting on all the outer appearances of consumption, which, however, when traced to their source, are found to result from certain baneful habits, fully proves that the principle of the division of labour is nowhere more applicable than in medical practice. We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of a PARENT, a PRECEPTOR, OR A CLERGYMAN."—Sun, Evening Paper. "Messrs Curtis's work, called 'Manhood,' is one of the few books now coming before the public on such a subject which can lay claim to the character of being strictly professional, at the same time that it is fully intelligible to all who read it. The moral and medical precepts given in it render it invaluable."—Magnet. Messrs Curtis and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, 7 Fritch street, Soho square, London. Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the details of their cases. The communication must be accompanied by the usual Consultation Fee of 1s.; and in all cases the most judicious remedy may be relied on.

**LADY** is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT as MORNING GOVERNESS. She has been accustomed to prepare Boys for their Tutor, as well as instruct Ladies. Letters to L. L. care of M. de Porquet, 11 Tavistock street, Covent garden.

**HORTICULTURAL FETE at CHISWICK.**—A full REPORT of the MEETING, with a List of the Prizes awarded, appears in the GARDENER'S CHRONICLE of THIS DAY. Price Sixpence, free by post.

**PATRON**—His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.  
**PRESIDENT**—The Right Hon. the EARL of DEVON.  
**BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE.**—The Second Year of the Institute will commence on the 1st of June next, when the Terms of Membership will be as follows:—  
Town Members Entrance, £10 0 0 ..... Annual, £5 5 0  
Country do. Entrance, 5 5 0 ..... Annual, 2 2 0  
The Election of Eight new Members of Committee will take place at the Institute on THURSDAY, the 30th Inst. from Three to Five o'clock. The GENERAL MEETING will be held, pro forma, on FRIDAY, the 31st, at Three o'clock, for the purpose of being adjourned to the following Friday, to admit of the attendance of those who will be out of town in the Whitsun week. At the adjourned meeting of the Right Hon. the President will take the chair, when a full Report of the Progress and State of the Institute, and a Balance-sheet of its Finances, will be submitted to the members.  
**JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM,** Resident Director.  
13 George street, H. over square.  
The new arrangements for the Lectures, Conversazioni, House Dinners, and Soirees, may be learnt at the Institute, where Prospectuses and Cards of Admission for Candidates of the second year now about to commence may also be procured of the Secretary.

**BRITISH and FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY of this SOCIETY will be held on the 29th of May, being the WEDNESDAY in WHITSUN WEEK, at ESSEX-STREET CHAPEL, Strand, when the SERMON on behalf of the Society will be preached by the Rev. WILLIAM GASKELL, M.A. of Manchester. Service to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely.  
At the close of the Service the ANNUAL MEETING of the Members will be held for the transaction of business; namely, the reading of the Report, the choice of officers, and the discussion of other matters relating to the Association. **THOMAS GIBSON, Esq.** in the Chair.  
The subscribers and Friends of the Association will afterwards adjourn to a late BREAKFAST at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, at the close of which the Meeting will be addressed by various Gentlemen. The Chair will be taken at Half-past Three o'clock precisely, by **ABRAHAM CLARKE, Esq.** of the Isle of Wight.  
Tickets (5s. each) may be had of the Stewards, viz.:—  
Mr H. R. Abraham Mr J. T. Hart  
Mr G. Bracher Mr J. T. Preston  
Dr Bryant Mr C. W. Richmond  
Mr H. S. Fearon Mr F. Tavart  
Mr E. Ford, jun. Mr J. Waterman  
**Mr T. C. Watson.**

Of the Officers and Committee; at the Office of the Association, 31 St Swithin's lane; and at the Tavern.  
To prevent the inconvenience and loss arising from uncertainty as to the number of persons attending the Breakfast, the price of Tickets on the day of the meeting will be increased to 6s.  
**T. R. HORWOOD,** Resident Secretary.

**NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.**  
**THE WEEKLY MEETING of the LEAGUE** will be held in the THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 29th of May.  
The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. Earl Ducie, precisely at Half-past Seven o'clock.  
The meeting will be addressed by R. Cobden, Esq. M.P. and other gentlemen.  
Cards of admission may be had on application at the Offices of the League, on Monday and Tuesday, between the hours of Eleven and Four o'clock.  
Applications for Private Boxes to be made personally, or by letter on Monday.  
The cards of registered members will admit, as heretofore, to Pit and Galleries.—Doors to be opened at Seven o'clock.

**SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, MANTLES, &c.**  
**GRAHAM and SMITH** (late Everington and Graham), beg to announce that they have received a magnificent variety of that very new and truly beautiful Parisian Silk, **CAMELION JARDINIERE**, with every novelty in Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Embroidered Muslins, and other fancy goods. The Castilian Envelope is the great novelty of their cloak room, which, under the management of an eminent French lady, is replete with every fashionable article for the coming season. Having reduced their profits, by adopting a strict ready money system of business, the utmost economy will be found to prevail throughout the establishment.—10 LUDGATE STREET, seven houses from St Paul's.—Paris Gloves, Hosiery, Linens, Cambrics, and Muslins.

**SPLENDID CIGARS.—CRAWFORD and CO.**  
beg most respectfully to inform their customers that they occasionally get hold of some prime CIGARS, and that they have now on hand a small parcel which they can strongly recommend as being genuine Havana's of first-rate quality.  
**CRAWFORD'S MARSALA,** same quality as that which has given general satisfaction for the last fourteen years, 2s. and 2s. per dozen; quarter pipes, running 11 dozens, 12s. and 13s. each. Fine old Port Wines, pale and brown Sherries, Madeiras, Ac. 30s., 36s., and 42s. The above wines are warranted genuine and of such quality as to be able to stand the test of comparison with any in London.  
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