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# THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

It sight give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolves to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truth, let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to lag unbiassed truth, let him etclis the crimes of great men, they fall give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes when with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of their sign him with the analysis had the regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—DE FOE.

THE SESSION.

After a long and wearisome session Parliament has separated, leaving all things in a worse state than it found them on its meeting. The Repeal agitation is proceeding with increased vigour in Ireland; the division in the Scotch Church is not cured by the Act which Lord Palmerston well described as framed to retain in the Church those who had shown that they did not mean to quit it; the revolt in Wales is unsubdued; the commercial distresses in England undiminished; the disorder in the finances unremedied. But that we are at the season for proroguing the Parliament, the state of the country would seem to demand the convoking of the Parliament. Never was there so much amiss in the country, and never so little attempted in the way of remedy or corrective. The Arms Bill is the great work of the session. It is all that the Legislature can offer Ireland for her pacification. And even this miserable measure was not shaped to meet the present dangers in Ireland; its adaptation, whatever it is, is to another ante-cedent state of things; and because there has always been such a law for the last fifty years, it is continued, with some alterations for the worse. The fact that the Arms Act has existed for half a century is its decisive condemnation, for it has coexisted during that length of time with all the vio-Government, however, has the same sort of faith in its Arms Act that the ignorant have in the horseshoe, which they nail to their doors with the sage reflection that there is no knowing what would malignant force? not happen if it were not there.

In Lord Lansdowne's statesmanlike speech on this measure, the true objection was taken to what the Government was doing, keeping in view what

it was not doing-

"This bill presented itself in the character of the only great measure connected with the pacification of Ireland brought before their lordships by her Majesty's Government; their lordships were, therefore, bound to consider what the bill was not. It was not, it could not be, a new link between the Government and the people; it could not be a means of dissipating and dispelling popular clouds and prejudices; it could not prevent demagogues from exerting their influence over the people; it could not be a means of softening and allaying religious animosities. He could not suffer this bill to pass without entreating their lordships and the Government to consider how much remained besides this bill to procure the restoration, and, if they pleased, the creation of a tranquil and peaceful state of things in that part of the empire. Many suggestions had been offered and had given rise, on various occasions, to considerable debates, though not as the result of any specific proposition on the part of her Majesty's Government; but they must look to measures which lay beyond the mere surface; they must attack the root of the evil instead of the produce. This bill, even if it were necessary was not a recordial bill in the layers seems of were necessary, was not a remedial bill in the large sense of the term. If they succeeded in extinguishing the sparks emitted from the volcano, did not the volcano still remain? If they pumped out the water from the hold of the ship, did they leave the vessel seaworthy, and able to meet the op-posing tide? \* \* These palliatives might do for awhile; but the time was rapidly coming, he thought it had already arrived, when no such palliatives would be sufficient, and when they must, with all the fortitude and deliberation which the magnitude of the subject required look the real difficulties of Ireland in the face, and endeavour to find a practical remedy for her grievances. (Hear, hear.) He did not call for any sudden measure. He wished no sudden stroke of policy which was at once to reform and tranquillize that country, it would be madness to expect such a coup de main. But he said no time should be lost in considering these questions, and when they were ripe they questions and the said no time should be lost in considering these questions. ought to be proposed and laid before Parliament, with all the authority, determination, and sanction which the Government could give them."

We do not blame the Government for not having attempted to grapple with the Repeal agitation by any new and extraordinary powers, but what we complain of is its neglect and rejection of the concliatory influences, which, judiciously employed, would break up the confederacy against the integrity of the empire. We should join in the praise bestowed on Sir Robert Peel for refraining from strong measures if we saw in his policy any substitute for strong measures, any better means dispensing with coercive resources by removing the is not accompanied with any adoption of the opposite one. To strip the traveller of his clock it were idle to play the part of Boreas, but it is to no pur- house—which induced the postponement of those measures

pose that you decline blustering if you do not consent to try what may be done by sunshine. Sir Robert Peel, however, appears equally to renounce foul and fair means. In one half it is the Whig policy without the propitiatory part; in the other, the Tory policy without the assertion of authority There is the Whig forbearance as to the freedom of opinion, and there is the Tory offensiveness in every branch and province of the administration to render that opinion as hostile as possible to the

As Sir Robert Peel took the commercial reforms of his Liberal predecessors, excepting in the articles of corn and sugar, so he has taken their Irisn policy, excepting the main element of conciliation. He is now face to face with the agitation, which has sprung into giant existence on the discontents which his Government has in so short a period so abundantly revived. On what can he depend for the decline of this formidable organization? "It is a nonsense and a contradiction," says an able writer, "to expect to obtain ends not hitherto "compassed except by the use of means hitherto untried."

This is not precisely the case: the ends have been compassed by means tried with success by the preceding Government, and Sir Robert Peel has the example by which he can profit to obtain the same happy results; but if he obstinately chooses to adhere to his own system of doing nothing to conciliate the people of Ireland, and nothing to control the menacing organizations arising from their provoked discontents, what end to the evil can he possibly anticipate? what but the increase of it can he reasonably reckon on?

The nutriment which the agitation has had, and upon which it has grown to its present magnitude, lence and outrages it was intended to prevent. it will continue to have so long as the policy of Government, however, has the same sort of faith the Government remains unchanged. What rational expectation can there be that it will die away, the causes of its existence continuing in

> Sir Robert Peel's hope that the Repeal agitation will die out of itself, is the ingenious thought of Sir Abel Handy, when his house is on fire. Handy, jun. : Zounds! the house is in a blaze.

Sir Abel: Don't say so, Bob.

Handy, jun. : What's to be done? Where's your famous preparation for extinguishing flames? Sir Abel: It is not mixed.

Handy, jun.: Where's your fire-escape? Sir Abel: It is not fixed. Handy, jun. : Where's your patent fire-engine?

Sir Abel: 'Tis on the road. Handy, jun. : Well! you are never at a loss?

Sir Abel: Never. Handy, jun. : What's to be done?

Sir Abel: I don't know. I say, Bob, I have it perhaps it will go out of itself.

Handy, jun. : Go out ! it increases every minute. The most barren session in the history of Parliament has also been one of the longest, much time having been expended in the discussion of in the comparison; and people begin to ask for

measures ultimately abandoned. Sir Robert Peel, when reproached with his omissions by Lord John Russell, put his finger in his eye, and whimpered out that it was the fault of the Opposition, which obstructed him. If there has been much cry about little wool, the blame lies with him who brought hogs to the shearing. As Lord Palmerston told Sir Robert on the occasion alluded to, the fault has been with the Ministry, who could not shape a measure in accordance with the feelings and opinions of the community.

"Take the great measure relating to education—a most important measure, and one which I deeply regret should have been prevented, by any circumstances, from being passed into a law in the course of the present session. But was the failure of that measure owing to the prolongation of the debates in this house? No; it was owing to the strong resistance and opposition with which it was met by many classes of the community; and so unable does the Government appear to have been to form an estimate of the feelings of these large bodies of persons on the subject of the bill, that after having postponed the measure, and, as they imagined, relieved it from all objectionable clauses, they found their amended bill was objected to almost as strongly as the original bill, and in consequence of its imperfections they have been compelled to abandon this important measure. Then, what has been the case with respect to the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill—a measure which, together with the County Courts Bill, was specifically announced in the speech from the throne at the commencement of the last session of Parliament? What has become of those measures? Is it in consequence of any prolonged or vexatious debates evil occasion. But the rejection of the worst course is not accompanied with any adoption of the opposite one. To strip the first control of the country.

-measures which the Government thought of so much importance that they were mentioned in the speech from the

After all pains in the preparation of it, the Education Bill was fit only to be thrown away. But,

"Were we not justified in making the attempt to prevail upon the Church to relinquish and surrender some of its feelings and prejudices on the subject of a combined system of education? and were we not equally justified when, despairing of cordial concert and harmonious co-operation, we, like prudent men, did not persist in forcing a measure against the will of those classes without whose co-operation and concert and assistance we could not hope for a successful and concert and assistance we could not hope for a successful working of the measure?"

But the wide miscarriage in the attempt proves that you did not understand the feelings of the country, and that you were not statesmen. You had abundant time and opportunity for taking your sounding and exploring your channel, and you ran your ship high and dry ashore. The conclusion simply is, that you did not know what you were about.

The Arms Bill is another example not only of badly-aimed but of clumsily-shaped legislation; the clauses, as Lord Howick said, having been drawn up in so slovenly a way that the very objects for which the Government required the measure would have been defeated if the Bill had been passed as proposed by Ministers. When the Bill went up to the Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne thus stated the effect of the labours of the Opposition in correction of its blunders and more serious faults-

"The result was salutary; because there had been no less than forty-three amendments admitted into the bill, of which number only seventeen could be considered as of a verbal nature, and some were of the greatest importance (hear, hear); and when he found that not only was the description of the arms to which the bill related clearly defined but the authority under which the search was to description of the arms to which the bill related clearly defined, but the authority under which the search was to take place (hear, hear) was clearly and explicitly laid down, and the circumstances clearly described, and that the duration of the bill was limited, and, above all (for to this he attached great importance), when he found that most irritating and objectionable power conferred by the bill upon officers of the Government, of entering houses in search of arms at night—a power more liable to abuse than any other—had by a clause in the bill been so dealt with, that the search could only take place, first, if authorized by two justices of the peace, and next, if so authorized, it could justices of the peace, and next, if so authorized by two justices of the peace, and next, if so authorized, it could only take place in the actual presence of a justice of the peace; these alterations he thought were very great and valuable improvements, and that the bill came before their lordships in a very amended state."

It used to be said that the Tories with all their faults were good men of business, clever craftsmen; and that, though the principles of their legislation might be questioned, they showed skill and dexterity in their modes of giving effect to them in their measures. This fallacy is completely dissi-pated, and the Tories have now an unrivalled character for bungling in the shaping of their measures, the framing and principles of which are pretty nearly on an equality. In administrative ability, too, they have been found egregiously wanting, and their predecessors have risen greatly what one thing they are good for, excepting always. deceiving and betraying constituents.

The Morning Chronicle blames Ministers for the miserably ludicrous speech that they have had the audacity or stupidity to put into the mouth of her Majesty." But wretchedly bad as the thing undeniably is, we really do not see how they could have done better. What had they to say, what one thing had they done, that they could turn to matter of congratulation? All things considered, they have, we think, made the most of their ma terials.

But for the troubles in Ireland and Wales, her Majesty would have been almost speechless, for these topics make three-fourths of the matter o the speech. Besides these, there are only the acknowledgments of course, and a little mouthful of English Church, and a little mouthful of Scotch Church. Had the Dogs Bill passed it might have made a paragraph, but it was lost in the Lords.

We can easily imagine how much the poor Ministers were puzzled to spin out this speech, and how difficult they must have felt it to say anything about the nothing they had done. Another such session and the Queen will be dumb.

For the fitness of things, if her Majesty is to say

nothing at the end of the session it would be well that she should also say nothing at the commencement, for it looks ill to see her Majesty unable to advert to the accomplishment of important measures of improvement, such as reforms in the administration of justice, which she had been advised to recommend to her Parliament,

omitted matter there is allusion to the discontents and tumults which are, in part certainly, referable to defects in the administration of justice, which her Majesty's advisers have neglected to remedy.

It is a shameful thing for a Government to have confessed the occasion for law reforms without having supplied what was wanting.

The references to the agitation in Ireland, and the tumults in Wales, are both followed by promises in the first instance of amendments in the existing laws tending to improve the social condition of the country; and in the other of inquiry into the circumstances that have led a peaceable people to insubordination.

It is thus confessed that in both cases there has been wanting what the Legislature or the Government ought to have afforded, and that the commotions have had the effect of drawing attention to neither knew what the law was, nor what it ought the grievances. So true is the maxim of Bentham, to be, or would be made by the Bill before them, that "Never but by making the ruling few uneasy can the oppressed many hope for a particle of relief." As Kings of old used to come forth to their palace gates and administer justice when the clamour of the complainants reached a certain pitch, so Governments now attend to the wrongs of the people when a sufficient uproar and commotion are made about them. But for Rebecca's outrages, the Welsh would have been fleeced and oppressed by their magistrates till doomsday.

The Queen is made to tell the Welsh in substance that they will be punished for what they have done against the law, but that what they have done against the law shall obtain for them, after chastisement, inquiry and redress. This will serve at least encourager les autres.

Her Majesty's lecture to the Irish agitators is more questionable in point of propriety.

It seems to us that "to throw words into the air," as they phrase it in the East, is not consistent with the Royal dignity. No reasonable being can suppose that the language put into the Queen's mouth will have the slightest effect in checking the agitation, and why is the Monarch to be exhibited in the part of a slighted lecturer?

But a speech was to be made, and how could the Ministers have filled it up without this matter, to the introduction of which their poverty and not their will doubtless consented? And this is to be observed in their defence that the Repeal agitation is strictly a product of their policy, and that therefore they have some right to treat of it amongst the things for which they are responsible.

The Times has some caustic remarks on the fall of the curtain and the lame epilogue to which we have adverted:

"With respect to Ireland, they have forborne, they say, from requiring any additional powers for the coun teraction of the designs' of the O'Connellite party. What extent of new power it would have been politic to demand for that purpose we do not determine; but we must say that something more ought to have been done than has been. There was everything to stimulate Ministers to exertion-monster meetings-daring organized agitation from one end of Ireland to the other-Repeal getting taken up even by the well-affected, absorbing even Orangemen from sheer distrust, and mistaking inactivity in Government for treachery. Within the House, Ministers were stirred, poked, and questioned. Concession, said one; coercion, said another: sympathy and coercion together, said a third party. They did not take any of the three lines, but did-nothing.

Again, on the subject of the Welsh disturbances, they tell us they have 'adopted measures to repress' them, and have directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which led to them. We wish they had done the latter sooner, and done it in a more politic manner. What is the state of the case? These disturbances began as early as February or March last; and they began upon some very plain and tangible grievances, which might, we will be bold to say, have been effectually rectified, had they been attended to at first. Nothing is done, however, and the disturbances go on through March, April, May, June, July. They get worse and worse day after day, and month after month. Cavalry scour the country in vain; Rebecca begins to hold nocturnal meetings; Chartists appear. Turnpikes and market dues usher in the much more deep and ominous subject of rents. Under the auspices of a blundering magistracy, and a high-rental gentry, a fierce collision seems impending, and society to be on the brink of disorganization. What is done then? Mr Hall, the Bowstreet magistrate, is sent down to rescue the country.

" Now, Mr Hall is a clever man; Bow-street magistrates are a sharp class of men; but we have yet to learn that a Bow-street magistrate is exactly the person to deal with the evils of a country, and a whole disordered agricultural and trading system. A Bow-street officer is a dead hand at catching a thief, but that is all that he need be. Was Mr Hall sent down to perform this professional office, and catch some three or four individuals of station who were suspected of being secret movers in these outbreaks, for the 'detection of offenders,' as the speech says? The policy of Government hardly improves upon such a view. What, are you going to put Wales in the watch-box-to bring her up before the sitting magistrate-place her at last before an omnipotent bar, and make her figure in the police reports? Nay, If the grievances of the Welsh are real, what so mighty offence is it, after all, if some respectable persons have taken them up? At all events, is it states-manlike to be aiming at catching a few individuals instead of rectifying a system, and to be snapping at a few gnats when a whole atmosphere wants cleansing? Poor pin, needle, and bodkin work—mere ferreting, ratcatching! Sir James Graham has chosen an envlable profession, and Is now, we presume, giving us a proof of his skill in it.
"To extend our observation over the session, we regret

to say that Government are thought not to have made so good an appearance generally as their friends could have

And the effect is worse when in place of the wished; they are considered to have adopted generally a too stiff, neutral, ambiguous, feeble line; and politicians of all schools and complexions criticise them in a tone more or less of discontent. Seldom has a Ministry encountered so weak an opposition as Sir Robert Peel's; very seldom such a mass of indifference. We have seen, say people, destructive Administrations, profligate Administrations, indolent Administrations; this is not one of them—this is the dry Administration. We have seen many Ministers of worse character, none with so very little character at all worse character, none with so very little character at all. Ministers reply, that this is just their point of excellence."

#### LORD CAMPBELL'S REFORM OF THE LIBEL LAW.

Lord Campbell complains, not without reason of the treatment of his Defamation and Libel Bill in the House of Commons. Members who flippantly talked of the crudity of the measure betraved utter ignorance of the subject. Men who mistook what was wanting in their own knowledge and understandings for defects in the remedial propositions.

For example, Mr Darby objected to the third clause-

"To justify a libel on the ground of its being for the public benefit did not get rid of the injury to private character; it was only making the individual assailed a victim for the good of the public. How was the fact to be ascertained that the publication was for the good of the public? The libel might have proceeded from the most malicious motives, and as an after-thought it might be set up that it was for the public good. There was a great difficulty in the clause, for under the operation of it a person who ought to answer for his misdeeds might escape on the plea of public benefit."

Mr Darby was, then, not aware that under the law as it exists, the sufferer by a true but wanton and malignant attack on character has no civil remedy; and his assailant, if proceeded against by action, escapes, not indeed on the plea of public benefit, but on the justification of the truth. Lord Campbell proposed to diminish this licence of the press, and to limit the justification of the truth to cases in which some public benefit could be shown for the publication; but the clause to this effect was treated and opposed precisely as if it had been intended and calculated to enlarge the licence of the

We have already observed that the word public benefit is not perhaps the best that could have been chosen for the purpose; it is rather too large, too pretending, and too vague for the occasion, which required the assignment of some public object (without raising the question whether beneficial or not), to distinguish the attack from one of unmixed private malice. And here we must concur with Mr Macaulay, that if any public object for a publication can be recognized, the question of private malice should at once be dismissed; for, the public object appearing to sanction the act, the motives in the same direction should not be scrutinized:-

"If to assert a thing of A was an injury which he ought not to sustain, and which could not be compensated by any public benefit, he could not see why he should not be enti tled to damages. But if, on the other hand, he sustained no injury, then it was quite clear that the only injury to the public had been through or by the defamation of his character, and he was at a loss to understand how to frame the law so that there might be a justification on the one hand as to the civil law, and on the other as to the criminal law. He wished to ask the Attorney-General whether he meant to carry the same principle throughout the bill. If he said the truth should in all cases be an answer to a criminal indictment, and that in eases of a civil prosecution truth ought to be an end to the proceedings, then he made ils argument consistent, and it was entitled to grave con sideration. He (Mr Macaulay) must own that he thought there was a great deal to be said in favour of that view but he most decidedly preferred the way in which the bill was drawn to what the learned Attorney-General proposed. His view was this-You charge a person with having defamed you; the defendant answers, 'What I said was true;' but then you are to reply, 'But you said it with some malicious view.' Now, to that view he altogether objected, because it was perfectly possible that a thing might be maliciously said which ought to be said, and which was for the public benefit. He would put a case—one that might have already occurred. Take the case of one that might have already occurred :- Take the case of a person coming over to this country, and being employed in the tuition of young ladies in music, a situation as delicate, perhaps, as any since the days of Abelard and Heloise could be. (A laugh.) Suppose that man had actually been condemned to the galleys in a foreign country, and had had the very brand on his shoulder, could it be doubted that in such a case as this the person who made public the fact as regarded this man conferred a great public benefit Would you in such a case go Into the question of malice Would you say, 'True it is that the defendant has saved some 20 or 30 or 40 young ladies from the tuition of that scoundrel, but we had got evidence that he said at some time that he would publish something of that man in revenge—something that would injure his character?' If that was the meaning of the Attorney-General's argument in favour of the proof of malicious motive, then that argument was inconsistent, in his (Mr Macaulay's) opinion, with all sound principles of legislation. Was there to be a kind of constructive malice? The question was not whether a man in his own heart had a good or a bad motive, but what opinion a jury would form of his motives? If he was not mistaken, he had heard learned judges who were great authorities on libel law put it to the jury, that where there was no direct evidence of bad design—where there was no peculiar malignity, the law looked at the general tendency of the libel, and thence inferred malice. Surely this question of malicious motive, then, was nothing more than a circuitous mode of getting at the question whether the published matter was for the public benefit or not?"

If a man apprehend a malefactor, we do not in. quire whether he has any grudge against the ri-minal or not. We are thankful for the public service, and glad to take the benefit of it, without raking into motives which, whatever may have been their character, have had a good result.

As for the objection that juries would be incompetent to decide on the plea of public benefit, it is the straining at the gnat after swallowing the camel; the larger question of the fact and the law of libel being left to juries. A jury competent to deal with the whole question of libel must surely also be competent to deal with that comparatively easy part of it, whether the object of the public. tion was solely personal, or whether it had any public object.

The only objection of any weight that has been offered to the limitation of the justification of truth to cases in which public benefit can be pleaded for the publication, is the argument of Mr Gedge, of Bury (Honorary Secretary of an Association of Country Newspaper proprietors), in a letter to

"I am sorry I cannot as favourably regard the recommendation that the defendant in an action for defamation shall be obliged to plead, not only the truth of the imputation, but also that it was for the benefit of the community that it should be spoken or published, and unless both points be made out shall suffer a verdict against him I submit, my Lord, that this requirement would greatly aggravate the burden under which the press now lies with regard to civil actions, and it is of civil actions that we have chiefly to complain, as criminal prosecutions for like on individuals are comparatively rare.
"We complain—and I think the cases which I had the

honour of laying before your Lordships will show, not without reason—that under the existing law we suffer great hardship from being tied down to a justification of the exact terms of the alleged libel—your Lordships propose, not only to continue this strict rule of defence, but also to impose upon us another condition, which it is next to impossible to fulfil—namely, that we shall prove the utility of every publication, however true, which impugns the con-

duct of a party complaining.

"I perfectly admit the justice of the sentiment, that the truth of the statement does not necessarily justify an accusatory publication; but I humbly submit that prima facie the truth is a good defence, and that it should be for the complaining party to show that it is individually wrongful or publicly noxious, not for the defendant to prove it bentficial. It would be sufficient for the protection of the public against acts of malignity, such as are alluded to in the Report, if the plaintiff were allowed to traverse the plea of truth by a replication of injuriousness, public or private, the onus of convincing the jury of such injuriousness being laid upon the party who asks for redress. The gist of the matter is not whether the defendant has done good, but whether he has done evil. In a criminal procedure there might be a further question whether the speech or publication was malicious.

There is undoubtedly much force in this ground of objection. As interested in the press, we would, however, rather submit to some hardship than perpetuate a licence which we deem in every way injurious. Indeed the undue advantage which the press appears to have in civil cases, in the justification of truth in bar of remedy, really places it practically under disadvantages; for Courts have, in consequence, exacted a stricter and completer support of the justification than can be made out in ninety. nine cases out of a hundred. If the law were juster to the public, the Judges might be juster to

The reform of the law as to the civil remedy can only be considered as deferred, and also the amendment of the law of oral slander, which is in a most barbarous state. We feel, however, that there is force in the argument against putting oral and printed calumny on the same footing; their powers of injury being so different, and the ch racter of the offences also, in the important point of deliberation.

The monstrous absurdities of the law of slander were thus exposed by Lord Campbell-

"An action would lie in the case of a person saving of a barrister that 'he knew no more of law than a jackanapes, because such an assertion would be calculated to injure him in the profession in which he was engaged, but any other more insulting terms might be applied to the same person with impunity. Then as to the words imputing an indictable offence. An action would lie against one who charged another with having lifted up his hand against a third person with and against a third party, for it would constitute a charge of assault, and assault was an indictable offence. Was not that a most anomalous state of the law? To use most opprobious epithods was not not not the law? epithets was not actionable, and yet to charge a man with holding his hand up to a third party rendered the person making such a charge liable to an action for defamation. To say that a person who was liable for the repairs of a road had not fulfilled his liabilities was also a cause of action, for the non-fulfilment of the liabilities rendered the party so charged liable to an indictment, and yet that same party would have no ground of action for the application of words which might ruin all his after-prospects in life. No action would lie for saying that a man was a scoundrel or a swindler; the accusation might be made by word of mouth in the most public manner, and yet the injured party would have no legal redress. Again, one might say that another was forsworn, and thus accuse him of the moral guilt of perjury; but unless the charge made against the party accused was, that he had forsworn himself before some tribunal, legally compatent to administer an eath, the party accused was, that he had forsworn himself before some tribunal, legally competent to administer an eath, and thereby rendering liable to the charge of perjury, no action for defamation would lie. There was a case in the year books, in which the grossest language had been used towards a clergyman, who had been called a different different was ruled that no action would lie; that if, indeed, the it was ruled that no action would lie; that if, indeed, the phrase had been applied to a lawyer, it would be actionable, as being calculated to injure him in his profession; it is the e law at to urely ively blica-

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but that as regarded a clergyman, it was possible in the hat that as regarded a bon parson et a d—d fool. (Loud is French phrase to be a bon parson et a d—d fool. (Loud is French phrase to be a bon parson et a d—d fool.) (Loud is pure the pure the loud is the law pure t haghter.) The chastest matter of the purest maid might be accused of incontinency, and the law would allow her unless the charge was compled with be accused of incommency, and the law would allow her no redress, unless the charge was coupled with something which imputed at the same time an indictable offence. To which imputed at the same time an indictable offence. To sy of a woman, however pure, that she had a bastard, was spot actionable, unless, at the same time, it was alleged that be had left it chargeable to the parish, and, as the latter she had impute an indictable offence, the action would lie. Hear.) Again, suppose a British officer of the most irre-lear.) Again, suppose a British officer of the most irre-proachable character and the most undoubted courage were to be publicly proclaimed by any person, even by were to be publicly proclaimled by any person, even by sound of trumpet, at Charing cross, as a liar, a coward, a coundrel, and a villain, the party so charged would have o redress by action." The Chancellor added an instance in point—

"His noble and learned friend had gone through various ases, and read three or four pages from Comyn's Digest, to show the absurdity of the present law of libel; but he the Lord Chancellor) thought he remembered a case which the Lora chameters / thought he followed a case which exceeded even those the noble and learned lord had men-noned in extravagance. Sir Thomas Holt was charged with having cut open the head of his cook with a cleaver, so that one half of the head fell on one shoulder, and the other half on the other. He brought his action for the defamation, and obtained a verdict; but a motion in arrest of judgment was successful, on the ground that, though the of plaguical had been cut open so that the two parts fell sunder on his shoulders, the declaration had not averred that he was dead."

### MINISTERS OUT OF FASHION.

The Times is for new-dressing Ministers: it complains that they are out of fashion, and would call in young England to deck out middle-aged England a little more tastefully and seasonably-

"They have adopted the fashions of some twenty years back, and they keep to them. Like ladies of a certain age, they retain the style of dress which 'came out' in their day; and, forgetting that what was new in their youthful days is not therefore always new, walk about in the poli-tical short waist and tight sleeve, in the close stiff costume of the dry period of thought.

We are convinced it would add greatly to the efficiency and power of the Ministry, and their general acceptableness, if they would put on a somewhat freer and fuller dress. Their motions are at present somewhat restrained and feeble; they are afraid of going 'out of their line;' they are over cautious, and dread the effects of any decided

The charge of retaining the style of dress in which they came out twenty years ago is hardly applicable to Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and Lord Stanley, who have all turned their coats so often. A bustle might improve the Premier's official figure, but then he would always be dropping it, which would be awkward. A slip, too, would be an appropriate article of dress for him; jigot sleeves, also, would not be unsuitable to the cattle importer; and a stomacher would be the outward and visible sign of a great inward personal capacity. The thought of the Times would furnish fashion by young England, each political handmaid | chosen" what must be the violent? tendering some appropriate garment.

#### DEFENCE OF THE JOB INTENDED.

The Chancellor has felt it necessary to account for his not having created the office in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which he offered to Lord Brougham. The attempted explanation s most awkward; as the Americans would say, he cannot fix it anyhow-

"Both he and the Government considered it very imortant that there should be a permanent president of the udicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the appointment had been offered to his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham), by whom, however, it had been refused. That noble and learned lord had, notwithstanding, constantly and uniformly attended, and from his rank virtually are the constant of the refused in the refused i acted in the capacity of president. The result was, that all the advantages which he (the Lord Chancellor) had predicted with respect to a permanent president had ensued."

The affair may then be thus stated in question and answer-

Query: Why did you offer the permanent Presidency of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to Lord Brougham? Lord Chancellor: Because we thought it highly

important that a permanent President should be

Query: Why did you not, then, appoint some one else to the required office when Lord Brougham declined?

Lord Chancellor: Because the appointment was quite unnecessary, as the duty was done precisely as if a permanent President existed.

The office was offered to Lord Brougham because it was much wanted, and it was not offered to any one else because it was not at all wanted.

Why what had made Lord Lyndhurst suppose that there was urgent occasion for the creation of a permanent President of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, when all the time all the advantages were had which he thought wanting, and to supply which he proposed to make the new office? Could he not have found out before he made his offer that Lord Brougham was as good as a permanent President, that there was no deficiency in the administration of justice, nothing to be desired, and that there was no sort of pretext for charging the country with the expenses of a new appointment for services already fully per-

So much for the Lord Chancellor's explanation | cular study, writes a book upon it; suppose it is in any according to his own showing; but in stating that Lord Brougham acted in the capacity of President of the Judicial Committee, it appears that the Lord Chancellor stated what was not true. That sad spoil-sport, Lord Campbell, observed-

"With respect to what had fallen from the noble lord on the woolsack, as to the attendance of his noble and learned friend in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it was true that his noble friend was most diligent in his attendance, but he only presided in his turn. His noble and learned friend did not therefore, either virtually or in fact, fill the office which had been offered to him by the noble and learned lord upon the woolsack, and if that noble and learned lord had been in the habit of attending the committee he would have known it."

So that all the Chancellor's explanation had hung upon a misrepresentation, and a permanent President is as much or as little wanted as ever.

Lord Lyndhurst has in this instance forgot the politic rule against stirring certain things. The thing was a job, a palpable job, but he should have let judgment go by default. He should never attempt a defence, but rest on that quality which is to him what horns are to the bull, speed to the hare, teeth to the lion,—his enormous shamelessness. There is a prudery in the affectation of an apology or defence from Lord Lyndhurst, for convict him of what you please, and it is as impossible to abash as to reform him.

#### THE PEMBROKESHIRE CANTWELL.

We find exactly as we expected, that the Rev. Francis Thomas, who figured in a case of seduction marked by the worst hypocrisy and heartlessness, has obtained partisans, and is feasted and caressed as an injured sufferer. The Bishop of St David's has not taken any steps. It consists with his notion of church discipline to leave this exemplary pastor uncensured in the possession of his two livings of Haroldstone West and Lambstone. Beneficed clergymen may learn from this what they may do with impunity. If the parishioners, however, of the Rev. Francis Thomas, have any sense of what is due to public decency and to themselves, they will let the Bishop know what they think of the example set before them.

In some observations on Lord Lucan's case Lord Charleville informed the Lords that the word miscreant, though a term of reproach, "was not a vulgar or violent term;" "it was," added he, "a well-chosen word, though used without reflection." Dedicated, as the word is in common usage, to a class of offenders not to be described, a more foul or odious word cannot be picked out of the Billingsgate vocabulary. Lord Charleville's opinion that it is not vulgar or violent gives one a high notion of the resources of his language in vituperation. a good subject for H. B.: the old ewe dressed lamb | To him to whom such a word is moderate and "well

#### LORD BROUGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,-The prosecution with which you are threatened by Lord Brougham might well be expected from every facette of his polygonal character. He began his literary and political life with a scanty store of many small commodities. Long after he set out, the witty and wise Lord Stowell said of him, that he wanted only a little law to fill up the vacancy. His shoulders were not overburdened by the well-padded pack he bore on them; and he found a ready sale, where such articles find the readiest, in the town of Edinburgh. Here he entered nearly all the old members have been returned. There into a confederacy (the word conspiracy may be libel- is but one opinion in the island, which is, that the same lous) to defend the worst atrocities of the French, and Judge and Lieutenant-Governor, who have for so long to cry down every author to whom England was dear ridden rough-shod over this devoted little colony, a and venerable. A better spirit now prevails in the as usual, in the wrong. All that the House expects with Edinburgh Review, from the generosity and genius of reference to freedom of arrest is what is accorded to all Macaulay. But in the days when Brougham and his witnesses and jurors attending the Supreme Courts, confederates were writers in it, more falsehood and more malignity marked its pages than any other Journal in the language. And here is the man who cries out he is wounded! the recreant who, screaming for help, aims a poisoned dagger at the vigorous breast that crushes him to the ground.

Has he no respect for the tenets by which he made his fortune? Has he none for a superiority of intellectual power which leaves to him superiority of station? This eminently bad writer and reasoner brings an action for slander on many counts, at the summit of which is "because it is despicable." Now did ever man or cat fly at the eyes for a thing beneath his notice : and such is the meaning of despicable among us who have learnt Latin and who write English. What other man learnt Latin and who write English. within the walls of Parliament, however hasty, rude, and petulant, hath exhibited such manifold instances of bad manners, bad feelings, bad reasonings, bad language, and bad law? They who cannot be what they want to be, resolve on notoriety in any shape whatever. Each House exhibits a specimen of this genus, pinned to the last pages of its Journals. Such notoriety can in no manner be more readily attained than by suddenly turning round on one leg, showing how agile is old-age in this step, and then appealing to you whether the Terpsichorist has ever changed countenance or colour, from youth upwards. Meanwhile the toothless jaws are dropping, on both sides, the slaver of wrath and dotage.

How many things are published with impunity which are more injurious to a man's character, more detrimental to his fortune and interest, than a great proportion of those which the law calls libellous! Suppose an author, who has devoted his whole life to some partimanner displeasing to Lord Brougham, whether on its own account or the author's; would he hesitate, has he ever hesitated, to inflict an irremediable wound. Dexterity in mischief is applauded; the sufferer is derided. Easily may a weaker, who watches the opportunity, trip up a stronger. Similar feats are the peculiar gratification of coarse and vulgar minds. Has no virtuous man of genius bled to death under the scourge of such a critic as Brougham? Years of application, if years were yet allowed him, would be insufficient to place him in the festive seat, which a crueller hand than a murderer's made vacant. On the contrary, the accusations brought against Lord Brougham, by the Examiner, could be shown by his Lordship to be true or false within a single hour, and the fact be rendered apparent to the whole nation before nightfall. But here no vindictive spirit can exert its agency: no lightning of phosphorus runs along the benches of the Lords, no thunder as awful shakes the woolsack.

Wavering as he is by habit, malieious as he is by nature, it is evident that Lord Brougham says and does the greater part of his sayings and doings for no other purpose than to display his ability in defending them. He dazzles us by no lights of eloquence, he attracts us by not even a factitious flue-warmth; but he perplexes and makes us stare and stumble by his angular intricacies and sudden glares. Not a sentence of his speeches or writings will be deposited in the memory as rich or rare; and even what is strange will be east out of it for what is stranger, until this goes too. Is there a housewife who keeps a eupboardful of cups without handle or bottom; a selection of brokages and flaws?

Away with this noisy chanticleer, eternally erowing on the high litter of the farm-yard, shaking his cropt erest to and fro, and spurring up chaff and ordure.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Friday, August 17.

W. S. LANDOR.

#### COLONIAL PRIVILEGE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Grenada, West Indies, 21st July, 1843. Sir, - You sometimes bestow a line noticing these to you unimportant fractions of the British empire; you have lately dealt us one of your direct knock-down blows with reference to our only means of existence, the growth of the sugar cane; notwithstanding this, I rather appeal to you than to any of the self-styled "West India or colonial advocates," because with you both sides are sure of a patient hearing. I wish to draw your attention to a question of breach of the privileges of our local Parliament which has lately occurred, and which has led to a dissolution of our "General Assembly."

Two members of Assembly were arrested and imprisoned as debtors—the one, Mr Guthrie, several days prior to, the other, Mr M'Burnie, on the morning of the day on which the House of Assembly were to meet for dispatch of business. Both parties petitioned the House, and the House decided that Mr Guthrie's case was not a breach of privilege, whilst that of Mr M Burnle was undoubtedly so. Now you must understand that the Provost-Marshal is also the Sergeant-at-Arms in attendance on the Legislative Council, which sits concurrently with the House of Assembly, and may be styled our House of Lords, so that, had the Assembly placed the Marshal under arrest, the Council would have released their officer. The Assembly, therefore, to avoid collision with the Council, desired the counsel for M'Burnie to apply for a writ of habeas corpus, which the Chief Judge granted returnable forthwith, but on hearing counsel, refused to grant the release prayed for: the Assembly then addressed the Lieutenant-Governor-he refused to interfere: they then sent a memorial to the Governor-General, Sir Charles Grey, and the Lieutenant-Governor, without waiting for a reply, dissolved the Assembly. New elections have taken place, at which and is supposed to be unconditionally guaranteed to the Speaker on the part of the House at the ratification of his appointment by the Governor.

I trust, for the sake of the liberty of the subject, you will take notice of this attempt to infringe the fair privileges of our representative body-our only safeguard against the tyrannies of power-and thus oblige

A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER.

#### A MARE'S NEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

August 23, 1843. Sir, - This session of important measures being closed, I think it right, for the honour and credit of the Crown, to make inquiry whether a correspondence between Sir James Graham and certain authorities at Portsmouth or Gosport, relative to a plot (about last Christmas) against the life of our most gracious Queen, was ever alluded to in the House of Commons? The result of this correspondence, we know, was to give to a man of the name of Peirce (a Chartist) 50l. for information with regard to this plot, and a liberal reward was likewise offered for the discovery of the man who shot at Peirce, as Peirce stated, out of revenge for the disclosures of this plot that he (Peirce) had made.

Perhaps the inhabitants of Portsmouth, or Gosport, may by this time be enabled to inform the public whether this plot was not a mare's nest, or whether praiseworthy Peirce has not received a further recompense at the hands of Government, is his tale were true.

Your obedient servant, HONESTUS

#### CONTINENTAL POLITICS. (From our own Correspondent.)

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Paris, the great arena of French politics, is well nigh deserted. His Majesty has gone to the old chateau of the Guises at Eu. The Princes are on a tour of exchange of compliments with mayors and authorities. Those of Le Mans, the worthy constituents of M. Ledru Rollin, who thought fit perished in their ardour for science, on the scene to read the Duke of Nemours a democratic lecture, have been turned out of office by their fellowcitizens. M. Guizot is at the sea-side, M. Thiers amongst the Swiss mountains; the Deputies of the south have gone to wail over the abortive vintage, the Deputies of the north over their unproductive beet-root factories. In the capital there is no strife, except a very dull one between the Jesuits, or the people who affect to be such in order to give themselves importance, and the professors, who But by the time he was first prizeman and master denounce said Jesuits for a similar reason. Terribly at a loss for stirring themes, the Liberal press | ing boy had grown into the broad, burly, active of Paris has been fortunate enough this week to light upon the accident of a French sailor, shot by mistake whilst fishing in the forbidden waters of the Bank of Newfoundland. This poor sailor's catastrophe has been dished up with all kinds of America. This was fifteen years ago. Of the hot and inflammatory sauces to rouse the feelings favourable character of his exertions in that new of Jaques Bonhomme; but Jaques will not believe scene before the Arctic Expedition was planned, that John Bull shoots French sailors in full peace for his diversion.

But these papers are glad to seize an opportunity for trumpeting their anti-Anglicism, the great Shibboleth of popularity for the moment; for, be ing forced to admit that Espartero's was the Liberal cause in Spain, whilst the triumph of his enemies is decidedly illiberal in its results and tendencies, they are straight accused by the Court journals of truckling to England in thus admitting the Liberal worth of the Spanish Regent.

No one in France, indeed, save the organs and partisans of the Court, feels any satisfaction at the ascendency of Narvaez. However French the Moderados may be in their leanings, the French are ashamed of allies so illiberal, so exclusively soldatesque, and evincing so extreme a contempt for every constitutional form, as well as principle. Even the duration of the military power, so hastily plastered up, is already threatened. We stated before, that however the military may pretend to the honour of victory, true superiority belonged in the late revolution to the citizen party, without whom the soldiers could have done nothing. But the citizen party is already falling off from the military chiefs. Barcelona is once more in flagrant insurrection. The provincial Liberals of Spain are of opinion that Narvaez and Senor Olozaga had no right whatever, in their individual capacity, to alter the Constitution, crase a clause of the late King's will, and place themselves above every law and authority on declaring the Queen of age. Such is the opinion of Barcelona, Saragossa, the Gallician towns; of Madrid, no doubt; and it will soon be found to be the opinion of the towns of the south. A constituent Cortes, or a central Junta, could Saragossa has summoned Barcelona to keep its word, and be true to the principles on which it person of General Serrano. The ruling powers at hundred and ten miles on foot, in sixty one days. Madrid sought to anticipate and court opposition offer, but, most unhappily, the offer itself had misattempt precipitated the movement, and the capital offer, but, most unhappily, the offer itself had misattempt precipitated the movement, and the capital offer, but, most unhappily, the offer itself had misattempt precipitated the movement, and the capital offer, but, most unhappily, the offer itself had misattempt precipitated the movement, and the capital offer, but, most unhappily, the offer itself had misattempt precipitated the movement, and the capital offer, but, most unhappily, the offer itself had misattempt precipitated the movement, and the capital offer, but, most unhappily, the offer itself had misattempt precipitated the movement, and the capital offer, but, most unhappily, the offer itself had misattempt precipitated the movement, and the capital offer, but, most unhappily, the offer itself had misattempt precipitated the movement of Catalonia will no doubt issue another bando of announcing its acceptance were much later than he looked for. We now observe infinite irritation Echlaecu is still master of Montjuich. Saragossa is very likely to make a pronunciamento; and the Moderado chiefs will thus, in the space of one brief fortnight, be under the necessity of turning their arms against the Liberals, and enjoining the bombardment of Barcelona.

In the meantime dissentions no less fatal divide the politicians of Madrid; their inability to agree in the appointment of a Foreign Minister has been marked, and Toreno has peremptorily refused to undertake the Parisian embassy, seeing that a Moderado Cabinet was impossible. Then it was objected that a mere lawyer was not a fit tutor for the Queen, who required to be washed clean from the Liberal and vulgar tuition of Madame Mina, and that a grandee was indispensable for that post, and so Olozaga has resigned, and resumes the post of Spanish Envoy in Paris. This is a bad sign, a very bad sign for the duration of the new Ministry in Madrid. If, after all that Olozaga has done, and risked, and laboured, he can find no good prospect or hold of power to reward him, it is a sign that the most prudent man in Madrid despairs of anything durable, and prefers returning to his old position. They will disgust Lopez next. As to Prim, he seems half inclined to join the re-insurrection of his Barcelona constituents. The whole business gives promise of a rare chaos.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY .- A fine full-length portrait of Mrs Siddons, the eminent actress, has recently been added to the collection of pictures in the National Gallery. It was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and was presented to the Government for exhibition in the Gallery by Mrs Fitzhugh.

# THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

Narrative of the Discoveries on the North Coast of America; effected by the Officers of the Hudson's Bay Company during the Years 1836-1839. By Thomas Simpson, Esq. Bentley.

The name of THOMAS SIMPSON is to be added to the long list of resolute and daring men, who have of their adventure and on the eve of what promised to be their greatest discoveries. This Narrative was found among his papers, and forms a pleasing record of him. His brother has prefaced it with a brief sketch of his brief but useful life.

Thomas Simpson, whose father was magistrate in a little Highland burgh, was in boyhood such a weakly timid quiet lad, that the Scotch church, then a quiet place, was selected for his professiou. of arts at the college of Aberdeen, the retiring ailyoung man, and all the temptations of the Divinity Class were not strong enough to avail against an invitation from one of his relatives to join the service of the Hudson Bay's Company in North we require no better proof than his appointment to the second command in the Expedition. His colleague and chief was Mr Dease, an old and experienced officer of the Company, who took part in the last attempt of Franklin.

But though nominally second, and nothing can be more modest than this Narrative, it is clear that Mr Simpson was mainspring of the entire affair. The scientific knowledge was wholly his; and all the more arduous and successful efforts that were made, were made by him. Alone, he completed the survey between Mackenzie River and Point Barrow; and explored the difficult and sterile country between Great Slave Lake and the Coppermine River (the scene of the terrible sufferings of Franklin). It was by Mr Simpson alone, that, between the first and second stages of the Expedition, that pedestrian journey along the coast was made, which, by opening the prospect of a clear sea to the eastward in the summer of '38, secured success for the second stage of the Expedition in the summer of '39. We may briefly describe this success by saying that it completed the survey of the Arctic coast of America, between the point reached by Beechey from the Pacific, and that to which Ross had penetrated from the Atlantic.

Sanguine with this result, and full of great and not ill-grounded hopes, Simpson proposed to the Company another Expedition, of which, harassed though he had been for upwards of three years by incessant and unexampled fatigue, he offered to take instant command. In this he would have striven to complete his survey from the extreme east of the discoveries of '39 to the straits of the hibit: they will also illustrate the literary ment of Fury and the Hecla. He submitted the offer to the Company, and, certain of their approval, alone, they think, have decreed so serious a change. hastened from Fort Confidence (his "dreary residence for two long winters") to the Red River settlement, where he waited the wished-for news raised to power the present Government in the from England. He had travelled upwards of nine

> The Company with great spirit accepted his he looked for. We now observe infinite irritation and impatience in the movements of Mr Simpson. He applied to the local agents of the Company to authorise his venture on a limited scale, but they declined the responsibility. Deeply mortified, he would not stay for the next year's canoes, but determined to cross the Prairies to St Peter's on the Mississippi, and so make his way to England to plead for the Expedition in person. He left Red River Settlement on the 6th of June, 1840, in the vations. I afterwards adopted the precaution of using very company of a party of settlers and half-breeds. The party seem to have moved too slowly for the state of fretful impatience in which he was at this particular time. We find him, in two or three

> Only two days after, the 13th or 14th, the melaneholy tragedy of his death took place. In the afternoon of one of those days, he shot two of his companions, in what manner or on what provocation is not with certainty ascertained. The remaining two instantly mounted their horses and rejoined the larger party, a detachment of where he then received his death. The survivors stated, in depositions subsequently made, that the shooting of their two companions was an act of sudden insanity, and that Simpson's death on the next day was self-inflicted. On the other hand, there was an ancient grudge between him and this whom, the following morning, reached the en-

half-breed race of the Red River (notoriously given to revenge), and it is earnestly contended in the brief memoir before us, that it is a much more probable view of the case to suppose the two men shot in self-defence, and Simpson put to death by the companions. The mystery will probable to the self-defence of the mystery will probable to the self-defence of the se their companions. The mystery will probably never be cleared up. But we confess that all the movements of Simpson in these latter days of his life, especially when we contrast them with the cheerful, quiet, resolute tone of the Narrative now before us, seem to us to favour a suspicion of some sudden unsettlement of his intellect.

It is very sad—whatever view we take of it. He was not even permitted to live to hear of the warm reception given to his discoveries in England. In the very month of his death, Lord Melbourne had set apart for him a pension of a hundred a year in consideration of his services, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society, voted to him in the previous year, of course never reached him. His brother describes his person as under the middle size, "but he was strongly and symmetrically formed, and his whole appearance was that of a man able to encounter a great amount of physical fatigue." His countenance was open, and had an expression of energy and liveliness. His manners were pleasing and amiable. He was much beloved by all who knew him; "and his loss has been deplored by his relatives, to whom his kindness and affection were unbounded, as the greatest of earthly calamities."

That such a man would have written this Nar. rative, we think most likely. It has the adventure and determination, it has the character of energy and liveliness, with the pleasing and amiable manner, and modest unpretending spirit. We have already, perhaps sufficiently, intimated the general result of the Expedition described in it. The reader who examines the American map as it was left by Franklin, Beechey, Parry, Ross, and Back, will find that Mr Simpson supplied the blanks between the main points, in the direction of the Pacific and the Atlantic, reached by those travellers. The task which remained was more difficult, but we can scarcely doubt, from the whole spirit of his Narratire, that Mr Simpson would have achieved other and more important successes. His death was on every account most lamentable. Since the sad result of the first similar Expedition started by the Hudson's Bay Company (we mean that of Knight in the early part of the last century) there has been nothing more deplorable.

The discoveries told in Mr Simpson's book have little interest in detail. The intermediate space between Franklin and Beechey's points was matter of much anxiety, and was found to run in a nearly direct line, and to present nothing remarkable except the efflux of two large rivers. The anecdotes of the Expedition, and of the various ventures made and hardships endured, are for the general reader the attractive part of it. And these a few extracts, however disconnected, will sufficiently exthe book, which is not inconsiderable.

INDIAN ORATORY. "I was particularly pleased with the speech of a grim old warrior, called The Black Eagle. After describing their state of perpetual hostility with the Saulteaux: 'In our plains,' said he, 'every stock, every stone, is taken for an enemy; these fears can no longer be endured: let the Saulteaux and the Saulteaux and the calumet of peace; let Sioux and the Saulteaux smoke the calumet of peace; let them hunt the buffalo together, and let them henceforth be

THE CHIEF OF THE SIOUX. " He was distinguished by a sort of coronet of eagle feathers and a necklace of grisly bears' claws, with the unromantic addition of a pair of green spectacles! He is a tall elderly man, with a mild, almost a benignant, expression of countenance; yet he is said to be one of the fiercest war-riors in all the plains."

A COLD NIGHT. "The night was intensely cold, and I literally burned my fingers with the sextant, while taking the usual observations I cold a very thin shamoy gloves, and have often taken observations at still lower temperatures without injury. We resumed our march at 4 o'clock the following morning. The moon, now near the full, shone coldly bright, and, as she sunk towards the west, throw love the cold of the control of the contro the west, threw long shadows on the snow, causing every days, attended by four men, greatly ahead of the rest. A chart was found among his papers, by which his one day's journey of the 11th June appeared to have been forty-seven miles in a straight line.

the west, threw long shadows on the snow, causing etc.)
bush and tree to assume strange and startling shapes.

A fine pointer, though defended from the searching cold by a warm cloth coat and shoes to match, lay down and refused to stir till I drove him before me with the whip.

The wind blew strongly from the westward; and to face straight line. it, where there was not a shrub, or even a blade of grass, to break its force, with a temperature of at least — 40 deg, was a serious undertaking. Muffling up our faces with shawls, pieces of blanket, and leather, in such a manner as to leave only the eyes exposed, we braved the blast. Each eyelash was speedily bedizened with a heavy crop of icicles, and we were obliged every power and then, to turn our and we were obliged, every now and then, to turn our backs to the wind, and thaw off these obstructions with our half-frozen forms. half-frozen fingers.'

"On either hand arose the British and Buckland Moun

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ure in the valleys and along the brooks, imparted life and mination to the picture."

Having brought down a fine doe at some distance, I was running forward to dispatch her with my knife, when handsome young buck bounded up, and raised his fallen structure with his antlers. She went a few paces, and fell; is to raised her, and continued wheeling around her; AFFECTING INCIDENT. avourite with his antiers. She went a few paces, and fell; again he raised her, and continued wheeling around her, all a second ball—for hunger is ruthless—laid him dead at her side."

LOVE OF THE MARVELLOUS.

"Two young Indians arrived with news from Forts Norman and Good Hope. They were full of a marvellous report, current among the natives, of an approaching the in the order of nature. Among other prodigies, a dange in the order of nature. Among other prodigies, a race of men had sprung up from the earth whose eyes and race of men had sprung up from the earth whose eyes and race of men had sprung up from the earth whose eyes and race of men had sprung up from the earth whose eyes and race of men had sprung up from the earth whose eyes and race of five field the care as a first copper cauldron, containing the care as a first f gisantic copper cauldron, containing the carcases of five a gisantic and the appropriate scene of this wild tale was the Horn Mountains, on the west side of Great Slave Lake. The whole story afterwards turned out to have originated PASSION FOR ILL NEWS.

"It is a general rule among the traders, not to believe the first story of an Indian. He will tell you, on arriving, the first story of all triding, that there are no deer, and afterwards acknowledge them that there are no deer, and action acknowledge them to be numerous: that he has been starving, when he has been living in abundance: that certain individuals are dead; yet, after he has smoked his pipe and eaten his fill dead; yet, after he has shireked his pipe and eaten his hill, ak him what is the matter with these same persons, and ask him what is the matter with these same persons, and he will describe some trifling ailments, a surfeit perhaps; for though, at times, these people endure with fortitude, the least sickness makes them say, 'I am going to die!'—a trait that also extends to their half-breed descendants."

THE INDIAN APPETITE. "No people so soon get tired of any particular diet as Indians; and their longings for change, even amidst the best cheer, are often truly ridiculous. The flexibility of their stomachs is no less surprising. At one time they will their stomachs is no less surprising. At one time they will gorge themselves with food, and are then prepared to go without any for several days, if necessary. Enter their tents; sit there, if you can, for a whole day, and not for an instant will you find the fire unoccupied by persons of all ages cooking. When not hunting or travelling, they are, in fact, always eating. Now, it is a little roast, a partridge withit perhaps; now a tid-hit broiled under the ashes. or rabbit perhaps; now, a tid-bit broiled under the ashes; anon, a portly kettle, well filled with venison, swings over the fire; then comes a choice dish of curdled blood, followed by the sinews and marrow-bones of deer's legs singed on the embers. And so the grand business of life goes unceasingly round, interrupted only by sleep! Another physical singularity of the northern tribes is, that though capable of resisting, with great fortitude, the most intense cold, they are wonderfully fond of fire. At an establishment, even when the weather is mild and pleasant out of doors, they are to be seen heaping on fuel in the house, and actually sitting cross-legged on the hearth, where a white man would speedily be roasted."

The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher; the Text formed from a New Collation of the Early Editions. With Notes and a Biographical Memoir, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. Vols. I and II.

This book was wanted. The last library edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, one of the speculations of Walter Scott and the Ballantynes, has been out of print for several years. It was a bad book, and it is not the least of our obligations to Mr Dyce that to reprint it is now worth no one's while.

Bad as it was, however, Weber's edition of the famous old dramatists was an advance on its predecessors. The edition of 1750, begun by Theobald and finished by Seward and Sympson, was execrable. That which was issued anonymously in 1778, but of which the elder Colman is supposed to have been the editor, was only more tolerable in having fewer notes and less audacious changes. And when we have named these three editions (with some notes printed by Monck Mason in 1798, of which Weber availed himself), all that had been done in the critical way for Beaumont and Fletcher before this edition of Mr Dyce, is briefly 30 far they were fortunate. There was no Garrick to make them popular, and give them, as he did for Shakspeare by the fashion of his acting, the equivocal good fortune of shoals of commen-

But scantily furnished as they were in this respect, we will do Beaumont and Fletcher's critics the justice to say, that what they wanted in number they made up in intensity. We apprehend that the dulness, the violence, and the impertinence, of the Beaumont and Fletcher notes in these three critical editions, have on the whole never been equalled. They left the versification in the worst state. They left the obscure portions of text in almost all the plays, far more hopelessly obscure. Turning verse into prose wherever they could, in double sense they made prose of the verse. They intercepted what was beautiful, plain, and easy, with villanous reflections of their own hard, repulsive stupidity. Sympson's mistake of a harber's basin for a piece of ordnance (in the Rnight of the Burning Pestle), is no bad specimen of the whole. And think of Don Quixote's mistakes, without Don Quixote's gentleness, high feeling, and immortal effluence of humour!

We could fill many columns with proof of our charges, at no trouble to ourselves. At every page of these editions they affront you. The only pieces of relief in the dreary waste, are now and tien a touch of scholarship by Theobald (a very c'ever man in spite of Dunciads), here and there a decent idea of Monck Mason's, and a few sug-Scott gave to Weber.

But Beaumont and Fletcher have now their re-; a thing, we will be sworn, but it occurred to him must be the pleasure of such an editor as Mr Dyce. the most ready and convenient of words. The volumes before us are curious specimens of the love and reverent care, which great authors will inspire for themselves in a man of kindred tastes and cultivated mind. The occasional criticism is excellent; the suggestions are of rare sagacity; a wise appreciation of the text gives its genial spirit to the notes. The very printing of the book is a picture. Did the spirit of Baskerville revisit the glimpses of Whitefriars, he must smile approval on the types of Messrs Bradbury and Evans.

But let us now, at random, show the reader one or two examples of the rubbish which Mr Dyce has had to cart away, from the demesnes of the great brother-poets. We quote from the third scene of the second act of the Knight of the Burning Pestle; that most delightful piece of humour, wit, and character; and we give text and note them. We end as we began, with the remarktogether.

George. Right courteous knight, Your squire doth come, and with him comes the lady, For and the Squire of Damsels, as I take it.\*

\* Your squire doth come, and with him comes the lady, For and the Squire of Damsels, as I take it] Here Sympson appealed to the reader,—"could such nonsense ever flow from such standard writers as ours were?' clared that the first word of the second line was "the most unlucky for that e'er was wrote;" and, as "the only way to retrieve our authors' credit," gave the lines with the fol-

lowing emendation:

"Your squire doth come, and with him comes the lady
Fair, and the Squire of Damsels, as I take it."

The Editors of 1778 thought it necessary to "go further before this passage is cleared of corruption;" and they accordingly printed,-

"Your squire doth come, and with him comes the lady.
Ralph. Fair! and the Squire of Damsels, as I take it!
Madam, if any service," &c.
Ralph, they tell us, "first addresses himself both to Mrs Merrythought and Michael: her he calls Fair!" &c. Weber, finding perhaps that it was impossible to "go further" than the Editors of 1778, contented himself with their al-

teration of the passage. Now, the old eds. are perfectly right, and the modern editors utterly wrong. The expression "for and" is not unfrequently used by our early writers:

"Syr Gy, Syr Gawen, Syr Cayus, for and Syr Olyuere." -Skelton's second poem Against Garnesche, Works, i, 119, ed. Dyce.

"A hippocrene, a tweak, for and a fucus."—Middleton's Fair Quarrel, act v, sc. 1.—Works, iii, 544, cd. Dyce.

" A pick-axe, and a spade, a spade, For and a shrouding sheet."-Hamlet, act v. sc. i (where Shakespeare's recent editors separate the words thus, "For—and.")

Could such nonsense ever flow from such standard writers as our's were? - says excellent Sympson, and to prove his doubt lets all the nonsense flow from himself. With a vengeance he "retrieves their credit," which in a precisely similar manner is retrieved through the whole sixty plays, and, in the ten which fill these first volumes of Mr Dyce's edition—to infinite advantage of the poets and unspeakable comfort of their readerslost again !

Another instance: from beautiful and affecting Thierry and Theodoret.

Thi. Are you yet frozen, veins? feel you a breath, Whose temperate heat would make the north star reel, Her icy pillars thaw'd, and do you not melt?

temperate] The Editors of 1778 think that this is "an oddly-chosen word;" and Weber "believes we should read intemperate, as Thierry is speaking of his hot desires"! The meaning is plain enough: Thierry is speaking of Ordella's breath,—the heat of which even when temperate would make, &c.

Of course the meaning was plain enough, and for that very reason must be altered.

Another: from one of the comedies.

Host. Fair knight, I thank you for your noble offer: Therefore, gentle knight, Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must cap? you.

+ Fair knight, I thank you, &c.] So this speech is arranged in all the old eds., and was evidently intended for verse (in which the Host afterwards speaks), though Weber printed it as prose. The incomplete sense shows that some words which preceded "Therefore" have dropt out from the second line.

† cap] "With the nature of this punishment," says Weber, "I am not acquainted. That it continued in use till the eighteenth century will be seen by the following quotation," &c. Had he never heard of a capias? to cap is to arrest.

He might have heard of it fifty times-poor fellow! we suspect he had closer acquaintance with it-but for that very reason it would not occur to him in the present case. It is only when a thing has no existence, that its existence occurs to an addle-head of this sort. Here is a notable case in point, from the Woman-hater.

Julia. There is a gentlewoman sent hither by a lord: she's a piece of dainty stuff, my rogue, smooth and soft as new satin; she was never gummed yet, boy, nor fretted.\*

\* she was never gummed yet, boy, nor fretted] "Both terms were usually applied to velvet. So in Henry IV, Part I, Poins says to the prince—'I have removed Falstaff's horse, and he frets like a gummed velvet.'... To understand the allusion in the text fully, it should be recollected that refers teams to have been as well does of hands and that velvet seems to have been an usual dress of bawds and courtesans."—WEBER. What nonsense! Does not Julia talk of satin?—which (as well as velvet) was sometimes

ward. Worth all the pains that they had suffered, as a solution of his own ignorance, and seems is

Another shall be our last: it is from a noble speech of Pharamond in the princely Philaster.

Oh, this country!
By more than all my hopes, I hold it happy;
Happy in their dear memories that have been Kings great and good; happy in yours that is; And from you (as a chronicle to keep Your noble name from eating age) do I Opine myself 1 most happy.

† Opine myself] Theobald gave, from Seward's conjecture, "Opine it in myself." The Editors of 1778 adopted the misprint of the 4tos., "Open myself"! Mason proposes, strangely enough, "Hope in myself."

We may stop here, heartily trusting that the reader will not, but examine further from himself. He will not look far, we think, into Mr Dyce's loving labours, without a resolution to possess that the book was a desideratum. We shall watch its course with interest. If the remaining volumes keep the promise of these, no good library can afford to be without it.

A memoir of the poets is promised with the last volume. Portraits are already given.

A Memoir of the Life, Writings, and Mechanical Inventions of Edmund Cartwright, D.D. F.R.S. Inventor of the Power Loom, &c. &c. Saunders and Otley.

This is a very agreeble, well written, interesting volume. The memory of a most worthy and ingenious man, could not have had more pleasing record.

Edmund Cartwright, elder brother of the wellknown Major-was of a good family in the county of Nottingham, which had suffered in its fortunes by attachment to Charles the First. He was bred for the church, somewhat against his will. The navy was his passion, but two of his brothers had already mounted the blue coat, and he was fain to put up with the black orie. At fourteen (he was born in 1743), he entered University College, Oxford. Here he got a fellowship, and afterwards held the living of Brampton, in Derbyshire, which some years later he changed for that of Goadby Marwood, in Leicestershire.

Up to the age of forty he led the life of a quiet country parson: Whig and something more in his principles, and decidedly literary in his tastes. Langhorne, translator of Plutarch, was his tutor at Oxford, and a temptation to try his hand at verses, was probably part of Langhorne's tuition. In 1770 Cartwright published Armine and Elvira, a ballad tale of the Edwin and Emma school, which passed through several editions and has got into some of the collections. It had some really nice verses in it, and Walter Scott remembered it quoted by Dugald Stewart with great fondness and fervour. Certainly the following description of the hermit at the opening, is a pretty fancy.

> If haply from his guarded breast Should steal the unsuspected sigh, And memory, an unbidden guest, With former passions fill'd his eye; Then pious Hope and Duty praised The wisdom of th' Unerring Sway; And while his eye to heaven he raised, Its silent waters stole away

And another stanza will express the quiet gentleheartedness of its tone, and of that of all Cartwright's efforts in a similar strain.

> His heart no selfish cares confined, He felt for all that feel distress, And, still benevolent and kind, He blest them, or he wish'd to bless.

Reading which, we can be well pleased to hear him fondly recal in age those efforts of his youth, and talk to James Montgomery, as he did nearly fifty years later, of his paternal relations to all existing poets.

"'You have, it seems, made repeated incursions into Parnassus, and so have I—in Arcadia ego, that is to say, about half a century ago. You probably are not aware of the relationship in which we stand; having been the father of the living poets for many years past, you consequently are one of my poetical sons. No poetical father, there is reason to believe, ever had so numerous or so illustrious a family before. When I first appeared in the poetical horizon, there were scarcely a dozen poets, good or bad; now they are as numerous as the stars of heaven; the greater part shining, not with borrowed light, as formerly, but with original splendour. You will most likely be at a loss to know how I make myself out to be the patriarch of the English Parnassus. I date my poetical paternity from the year 1762, when I first appeared in print. Not many years afterwards I published Armine and Elvira, a legendary tale, which went through seven editions in little more than a year, at a time when few of my poetical sons now living could have held a pen, or probably were born."

Yes—the young parson was an Arcadian in those early years, and while this simple-hearted candour was his, which to the last it was, Tempe and Vales of Arcady were not far from the old man's dreams. But of the formal effusions of his muse we will mention only one more poem; an indignant protest against the American war, which, under the a decent idea of Monck Mason's, and a few sugsestions which in all human probability, Walter

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story and a few sughardened. Compare Middleton's Works, iv. 448. ed. Dyce. very just feeling which prompted it, it was not Seems to have been! He had never heard of such worth remembering.

Now-being a man of good account in the world; a clergyman and doubtless recommended by Langhorne; being moreover, what was then becoming much less plentiful than it had been, a Whig-Griffiths laid him under contribution for the Monthly Review. The notices of Johnson's Lives of the Poets, and of Crabbe's first poem, were by Cartwright. We suspect from a cool letter of Griffiths about his good friend Samuel here given, and somewhat oddly praised-for it seems to us but a very sham excuse for a very real dishonesty -that the notice of Johnson was not in the best possible spirit. But the heartiness of the review of Crabbe was the basis of a life friendship between poet and reviewer.

Cartwright is now upwards of forty years old, and nothing has occurred to interrupt these very gentle literary labours, or to invade the quiet of his parsonage. We have seen traces of an experimenting spirit now and then: but that is all. He had studied medicine, for instance, to relieve the immediate ailings of the poor of his large parish, and some little pride in cures of his own, a pardonable fondness for remedies of his own, we might have seen if we pleased. But there it stopped. It is now the summer of 1784, he is on a visit at Matlock in Derbyshire, and the conversation has turned on the extensive and ingenious manufactures then recently established in that neighbourhood. Arkwright's method of spinning cotton by machinery, just invented, is the particular subject of controversy. A grumbler remarks that if the method should be generally adopted, so much more yarn would be manufactured than the weavers could work up, that it must be exported to the Continent, and would there be woven into cloth so cheaply as to injure the English trade. Cartwright reflects a moment, and says the remedy for such an evil seems not very difficult. Why not apply the power of machinery to the art of weaving as well as to that of spinning, and contrive looms to work up the yarn as fast as the spindle produced it? The notion was laughed at. The thing was pronounced, from the intricacy of the movements required in weaving, ludicrously impossible. Cartwright went home, worked at models for six or seven months, and in April, 1785, took out a patent for the first power-loom. It was a rude thing compared to the exquisite machinery used now, but it was the germ of all of them; it received, in the three following years, improvements from himself which were each the subject of a patent; and it cannot be doubted that Cartwright here entitled himself, if ever man did, to the temporary rewards and the lasting credit of a most important invention.

But the first he certainly did not get, and the last he hardly lived to see acknowledged. His chief satisfaction was the somewhat melancholy one, of being treated as all inventors have been. Poor Crabbe saw his friend's fortune made outright as soon as he heard of his doings, and entreated him, when he grew so very rich, not to forget the claim of a 'decayed poet' to be handsomely maintained. But for decayed poet we are soon to read decayed projector!

Cartwright had not a moment's quiet-when once he had reason to think himself a public benefactor. The public he would have served, rose against him straightway. His invention was to enrich all manufacturers, and manufacturers were its bitterest foes. His cottons were wilfully damaged, his workmen were seduced, his patentfresh rebuff his inventive ardour received but new encouragement. In seven years from the time which changed the quiet country parson into the active director of factories, workmen, and machines, he had taken out no fewer than nine patents; for weaving, wool-combing, spinning, callendering linens, making ropes, and matters of the like description—he had also built most extensive works at Doncaster, which he personally managed -he had laid the foundations of enormous wealth, and was getting poorer every day—when suddenly the prospect brightened. A wealthy house in Manchester contracted for the use of four hundred of his looms. The mill was built to receive them. and had not been many days at work when it was burnt to the ground. The struggle at last seemed hopeless. Poor Cartwright assigned his property in trust for his creditors, and betook himself to

The good man wrote this sonnet by the way: a good simple minded single-hearted sonnet.

With sails expanding to the gales of hope, My venturous bark pursued her leading star;
Hers was a voyage of no common scope,
A voyage of Discovery, distant far!
To bright Invention's intellectual clime, In search of USEFUL ARTS, 'twas mine to roam. I reach'd the object of my views sublime, And richly freighted, bore my cargo home. My friends expectant fill the crowded strand; But ere I gain the shore, what storms arise! My vessel founders e'en in sight of land! And now a wreck upon the beach she lies! With firm, unshaken mind that wreck I see,
"Nor think the doom of man should be reversed for me."

In London he became acquainted with the cele- a 'Centaur-carriage' some weeks before; but a few brated Fulton, and turned back his thoughts to what he seems to have discussed as early as 1786, in letters still preserved, on the possible application of steam to purposes of navigation. The deliberations of himself and Fulton are thus referred to in the memoir.

"He was a native of New Jersey, in the United States, and had come to England with the intention of studying painting under his countryman, West. Having abandoned painting as a profession, he applied himself to civil engineering, and in that line of business had been noticed by Earl Stanhope, with whom he had had communication on the practicability of moving vessels by steam, as early as the year 1796. At this time, also, navigating by steam was one of Mr Cartwright's favourite projects, and he conceived that his newly invented steam-engine might be made applicable to that purpose. It may appear superfluous, where so much originality of invention can be substantiated, to allude to any claims that may be considered doubtful; it is, however, well known that Mr Cartwright did construct the model of a boat, which being wound up like a clock, moved on the water, so as to prove the experiment in a manner satisfactory to the inventor; though, as this little model was afterwards given away as a toy, and has long been destroyed, there are no means of ascertaining how the ma-chinery was adjusted, or what resemblance it might bear to the method since adopted in the working of steam-

boats.
"The coincidence of their respective views, produced, instead of rivalship, intimacy and friendship between the two projectors, and Mr Fulton's vivacity of character and original way of thinking rendered him a welcome guest at Mr Cartwright's house. The practicability of steam navigation, with the most feasible mode of effecting it, became a frequent subject of discourse. The writer of these meaning moirs has now to regret, amongst many other neglected opportunities of acquiring knowledge, that, from the carelessness of youth, such a degree of attention was not given at the time to these discussions as might have thrown considerable light upon a subject, since become of such universal interest. Who could then contemplate, when Mr Fulton was drawing the plans of his paddle-wheels, and Mr Cartwright contriving how his steam-engine should act upon them, that speculations apparently so chimerical should have been realised to their present wonderful extent! It is not assumed that Mr Fulton, even with Mr Cartwright's assistance, had at that time brought his plan of a steam-boat to any great degree of maturity; but it is believed that neither of these gentlemen were then aware of any other person having advanced towards steam navigation as far as themselves.

We must pass very quickly the latter years of Cartwright's life. The property of his patents came into legal question at the close of the century, and was affirmed, with much complimentary tribute to the excellence of his inventive genius, in a celebrated judgment by Lord Eldon. He continued his passion for experiment, and, driven from manufactures, was now indulging it in agriculture.

In 1801 he got a prize from the Agricultural Board for a practical essay, and soon after received an appointment from the Duke of Bedford to superintend an experimental farm at Woburn. In 1803, a new three-furrow plough got him the silver medal of the Society of Arts. Next year the Agricultural Board made him an honorary member, and n the two years following gave him their gold medal for experiments in manure, and their silver medal for an essay on the culture of potatoes. Walpole said of Chatham's popularity, that it rained gold boxes; and we might certainly say of Cartwright's inventive faculty, that it rained gold bill, were reported. The house then adjourned. and silver medals.

He continued at Woburn, where Lord John Russell's early talent fixed his admiration and regard. About this time he took his degree of Doctor, and officiated as the Duke of Bedford's chaplain. Meanwhile the power looms had been working their way, the manufacturers discovered rights invaded. Still he persevered, and from every the mistake they had made, and fifty of the leading Manchester houses memorialized Parliament for compensation to Dr Cartwright. The application was successful. That is-he had lost thirty thousand pounds in his speculation, and Parliament gave him ten thousand.

But he was sixty-six when he received it—so there was little doubt of its giving him competence for the brief remainder of his life. This he accordingly passed in a tolerably happy state of quiet—playing with much success, among the rising youth and talent of the day, the part of a portly, dignified old gentleman of the last generation; grave and polite, but full of humour and spirit. He continued his inventions with a perfectly exhaustless resource, and saw the fulfilment of some early dreams.

"A steam vessel arrived this morning from Ramsgate on a party of pleasure, the passengers above 300. They returned after an early dinner. Just as they were ready to set off, two others arrived from France: they had all bands of music on board. The day was uncommonly fine, the pier crowded by spectators; it was a most splendid sight, and I must own I felt no little gratification in reflecting on the share I had in contributing to the exhibition. You probably do not know that Fulton, who first brought steam navigation forward, was a most intimate friend of mine, and of course I lent him all the assistance in my power, of which I believe there is one proof still in existence—I which I believe there is one proof still in existence—I mean, a model, to show how the power of steam might be applied. When I went to Woburn, I gave it to Lord John Russell, then about ten or eleven years old, as a plaything: it went by clock-work. His lordship used frequently to amuse himself with setting it afloat on the stew-ponds in the garden. If it is not worn out, his younger brothers may possibly amuse themselves with it to this day."

days before he died he wrote a long letter descrip-tive of a new invention to a friend; and in short we must say, he went inventing to the grave. It

We much like the execution of the memoir. is short, and unpretending. There are some slips in it, as where Crabbe is made to give Scott his baronetcy several years before he received it but on the whole it could hardly have been better done. We suppose it to have been written by one of the Doctor's daughters, and is a tribute as pleas. ing as it is affectionate and dutiful. It is dedicated to Lord John Russell.

# THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre has had a turn of deserved good fortune. A very pretty piece by Mr Planché, so put upon the stage as to convey the impression of a Watteau picture, was brought out on Tuesday, It is called Who's Your Friend, or the Queenberry Fete.

The Court of George II, dressed for a freak like those artificial shepherds and shepherdesses that were the ideals of old chimney-ornaments in porce. lain, are amusing themselves in the vicinity of Lon. don; and the notion of the author is to interrupt these pleasantries by the appearance of a real countryman, one Giles Fairland, who disports himself among his fragile-looking compeers much after the fashion of the bull in the china shop. This contrast between the artificial and the real rustic, who by the force of his reality is the terror of the gentlemen, and for the same reason the almost universal pet of the ladies, is the foundation of the piece; which is worked into two acts with the assistance of an agreeable little intrigue.

The drama, which is amusing in itself, and has the advantage of an admirable mise en scene, was completely successful. Mr Charles Mathews in Giles was a very effective piece of Somersetshire life, and Mrs Glover in the personator of Chloe the Shepherdess was inimitable. Her description of Giles among the ladies was a high piece of comic enjoyment. Mr Strickland also played well, and Madame Vestris was well dressed. We can say nothing favourable of Mr H. Holl.

A one-act farce by Mr J. M. Morton, of less pretension, but also successful, was produced on Thursday, under the title of The Wedding Breakfast. Mr Farren is its hero, and its merits as an extravaganza lose nothing in his hands.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, August 19. The house met at a quarter past twelve. The Chelsea out-pensioners bill, and the charitable loan societies (Ireland) bill, were read a second time. The poor relief (Ireland) bill, and the municipal corporations (Ireland)

Monday, August 21. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE withdrew his motion relative to Scinde (which was to have come on to-day), promising to draw attention to the subject next

Lord BROUGHAM, in making a formal motion relative to the appeal business before the House of Lords and the judicial committee of the privy council, took occasion to praise the labours of the commissioners for inquiring into the criminal law, pointed out the necessity for a complete digest of an index to the criminal law, and expressed his satisfaction with the measures for improving the law which had been passed during the present session.—The LORD-CHANCELLOR said he was anxious to take that opportunity to advert to another subjectthe act appointing the judicial committee of the privy council as a court of appeal. At the time when that act was passed, it was much opposed by several members of the profession, and it was considered not likely to be beneficial without a permanent president. The result had certainly shown that a permanent president, though none had been appointed, would be advantageous. He could now say that from experience, for his able and learned friend, though not appointed, had fulfilled the duties of a president, the result had proved that those who had framed the law were not disapppointed. He thought it due to their lordships and to his noble and learned friend to learned friend to make this statement, and to bear his testimony to the advantage which had been conferred on the country by his noble and learned friend.—Lord CAMPBELL must join his testimony to that of his noble and learned friends, and bear his share in the tribute of applause which the criminal law commissioners justly deserved. His noble and learned friend had in some measure forestalled him in making some observations on the labours of the session, and his noble and learned friend, who was such a great master of eloquence, and could discourse equally at length on a ribbon or a rapier (a laugh), had said a great deal about very small matters. (A laugh). Nevertheless, though his noble and learned friend had said so much, he had forgotten several things, of some of this land. things, of some of which he must remind his noble friend. He would not now go at length, as he had proposed, into He died in his eightieth year. He had invented If he were disposed to do so he should be deterred by

the example of his noble friend. He remembered, too, law, with the view principally of procuring for the poor the example the Latin maxim: Qui procumbit humi, non habet unde the Latin maxim. He was impressed with a due sense codet. (A laugh.) He was impressed with a due sense codet. I have been been and learned friend, the place occupied by his noble and learned friend, of the place occupied by his mode and learned friend, and would not seek a lower level. (Hear, and a laugh.) His noble and learned friend had forgotten the affidavits his nouse laugh.) Under these circumstances, when his noble and learned friend could find nothing better to his none and real than that it had passed the bill to say of the session than that it had passed the bill to relieve mechanics' institutions, he might abstain from saying anything more on the labours of the session. when the effects of the session were so small that his when the black of the state of it could answer no purpose for him now to go into the the count and the country of the cou and learned friend had himself forgotten one great improvement which had been made this session. registration bill had extended the franchise, and removed the restrictions on the franchise of the electors. respect to the bill for relieving mechanics' institutions, that was a measure which he had presented petitions in favour of for several years, and he regretted that never till now was that measure passed. As his noble and learned friend said, he was thankful for small mercies, and thankful to those at whose hands those blessings were received. He vindicated himself from the charge of "ignorance" brought against him for his slave suppression bill, the authorship of which he assigned to Dr Lushington, and charged the failure of the ecclesiastical courts bill, the county courts bill, and the factories bill, mainly on the protracted discussion of the Irish arms bill Lord CAMPBELL said that the bill which had been described as increasing the franchises, increased, it was true, the Tory votes, by increasing the tenant-at-will votes; but it greatly diminished the Liberal votes, by the clause respecting charitable trusts. He did not know whether this was what his noble and learned friend liked about it. He would just observe that the noble and learned lord on the woolsack was somewhat in error when he spoke of Lord Brougham as being de jure und de facto president of the judicial committee of the privy council. His judgments were delivered only in his turn, as a member of the committee, and by no means in the capacity as president, whether de facto or de jure, whatever the intentions of the government with respect to his noble and learned friend might have been on the subject. As to the discussions on the Irish arms bill, he begged to express his decided opinion that those concurable members who opposed the obnoxious clauses of that bill so firmly were deserving of great praise. Hear, hear.) Nine clauses were wholly withdrawn from the bill by the government, very material modifications of others consented to, and the bill was passed for only two years, instead of for a much longer period. (Hear.) - Lord Monteagle remarked that the factories bill would have failed if the arms bill had never been heard of. The educational clauses fell before the opposition of the masses out of doors .- Lord BROUGHAM ejaculated, not the opposition of masses, but of sects; to which Lord Monteagle replied, that there were at least two millions of signatures against them.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in laying a pile of papers on the table, part of which related to the case of the Earl of Lucan, gave his opinion that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had acted perfectly right in dismissing the noble earl from the commission of the peace.—The Lord CHANCELLOR concurred in this opinion, which he said he had derived from a perusal of the documents.-The Marquis of CLANRICARDE suspected that the Lord Chancellor had been impelled by some other force than a perusal of papers into this tardy vindication of his olleague, the Irish Lord Chancellor. - The Earl of LCCAN complained of the conduct of the government towards him .- The Earl of CHARLEVILLE and Lord BROUGHAM censured the conduct of Lord Chancellor Sugden, which was defended by the Duke of Wellington.

The rest of the evening was spent in disposing of the business before the house, various bills being carried through certain stages, or else passed. The customs bill, which stood for third reading, raised some discussion. -Lord Monteagle, though supporting the bill generally, mented on the inconsistency of the clause which eres effect to the treaty of Washington, by permitting the agricultural produce of that portion of the state of Maine watered by the St John to be admitted as colonial. The measure, however, was carried through this concluding stage.

Tuesday, August 22.

The royal assent was given by commission to a multude of bills.

LIBEL LAW .- Lord CAMPBELL, in moving the conideration of the Commons' amendments to his defamation and libel bill, lamented the mutilation it had suffered, and cited a number of instances to show the injustice of adhering, as the lower house had done, to the old rule of common law, which denied redress for any spoken scandal, unless it imputed an indictable offence or lended to injure a man in his profession. The chastest matron or the purest maid might be accused of incontinency; the bravest soldier might be publicly proclaimed as a coward or a scoundrel; yet the law, alough punishing the imputation that one person had lifted his hand against another, afforded no redress. He contended that in such cases as these the treatment of should be assimilated with that of written slander, and thought that the fear of costs would be a lufficient restriction upon frivolous actions. He complained also of the omission of the clauses which pretended the mere truth of a charge from being a sufficient in wer in a civil action without proof that the publication was for the public benefit, but generally approved the other alterations.—The LORD CHANCELLOR vindicated the discretions. the discretion of the House of Commons in the changes they had made, and the amendments were then

Poor Laws.—Lord Trynhau afterwards moved for

might procure the appointment of a committee to inquire into the operation of the act. He entreated that regard might be had not only to the wants but to the feelings of the poor, and established by several instances the impolicy as well as the cruelty of offering relief only on condition of entering the workhouse, and thus forcing the honest and able-bodied labourer to eke out his existence by theft, which, when discovered, would render his family a burden upon the parish, and ruin his future prospects of employment. In districts where wages were so low as to be insufficient to support more than two or three members of a family, relief either in food or money should be given, and neither in this case, nor when work failed from the circumstances of the times, should the workhouse test be applied. He attributed the hardships inflicted upon the poor not so much to the act itself as to the orders of the commissioners, which had induced many who had originally co-operated in carrying out the system to withdraw themselves from a participation in its cruelties. The expectations of decreased expense that they had been taught to entertain were miserably disappointed—a necessary result of the practice of driving whole families into the workhouse, whom a little temporary assistance would have enabled to maintain themselves in independence. He pressed for a general inquiry into the system—into the regulation of the workhouses, the classification of their inmates, and other topics connected with the operation of the act, but more especially into the proceedings of the commissioners themselves. He did not regret that the law had been so little discussed this session, as enough was not known of its working to enable their lordships to introduce satisfactory amendments. (Hear.)—Lord STANHOPE complained that some returns which had been ordered by the house last session had not been produced, and expressed his surprise that Lord Teynham should have contented himself with asking for only a more merciful administration of the law. He, on behalf of the oppressed poor, demanded its repeal. If it was not conceded by parliament, it would be achieved by the people. —Lord WHARNCLIFFE had no objection to the returns, and the motion was agreed to.

PROROGATION.

On Thursday the prorogation of Parliament took place by her Majesty the Queen in person. The arrangements in the interior of the House of Lords for this interesting ceremony were of a more extensive and complete character than usual on such occasions. A door having been thrown open in the western side, nearly equidistant from the throne and the bar, a direct passage was given to the procession from the robing-room to the throne; and the coup d'ail presented to the spectator while the procession passed being uninterrupted and unbroken, was more magnificent and imposing than when, as formerly, her Majesty entered at one of the end doors, immediately contiguous to her chair of state. The railing and drapery which usually surround the throne had also been removed; and the royal platform was not only extended across the entire width, but advanced considerably into the body of the house. this haut pas, which was raised about two feet above the level of the floor, and which was covered with beautiful Axminster carpeting, figured with the Norman rose, were placed three massive and costly chairs of statethe one in the centre for the Queen, that on its left for Prince Albert, and the other, on the right, for the Prince of Wales. The chairs were most elaborately and beautifully carved, entirely overlaid with gold, covered with crimson silk velvet, and decorated with broad bullion fringe. That appropriated to her Majesty was larger in its dimensions, more elaborate in its workmanship, and placed on a pedestal-about half a foot higher than those on either side. Besides the imperial crown, the Queen's chair was surmounted by the emblematic lion, while that assigned to Prince Albert had merely the crown, and that for the Prince of Wales a crown, with his own plume of feathers, embroidered in gold on the back. gimp, were placed in front of each of the chairs of state. The folding-doors on either side of the throne having been removed, the passage between them outside the house, and immediately behind the throne, served as an ante-room, into which the heralds and other parts of the procession not consisting of her Majesty's immediate attendants or great officers of state filed off as they reached the dais.

The strangers' gallery, beyond the few reporters' seats, was entirely filled with ladies, of whom the number present in all parts of the house must have exceeded 400. The corps diplomatique filled the entire space allotted to their Excellencies, and by the variety and costliness of their richly gold-laced dresses, and the profusion of orders which sparkled on their breasts, gave grandeur and magnificence to the scene. The peers wore simply their robes of state, but the peeresses and other ladies who were present both in the body of the house and in the galleries, being all of them most splendidly attired, and many extremely beautiful, formed by far the most gay, enchanting, and joyous part of the

imposing spectacle.

About half-past one o'clock a flourish of trumpets was heard in the house; instantly the buzz of conversation which had prevailed was hushed, and every one seemed the entrance of the Duke of Wellington soon explained the circumstance—the trumpet being sounded to announce the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, and all tongues were again let loose. The Lord High Chancellor soon after made his appearance and took his seat on the woolsack.

The Queen's arrival was announced about ten minutes past two by the firing of cannon, and the sounds of enthusiastic cheering with which her Majesty was Take returns affecting the administration of the poor received outside the walls of Parliament,

Her Majesty having reached the throne, commanded My Lords" to be seated. Her Majesty having taken her seat, and the grouping around the throne being now complete, the effect of the whole was brilliant and imposing. Her Majesty wore a splendid tiara of pearls and diamonds, a superb diamond necklace, and a stomacher which was literally a blaze of diamonds.

The Usher of the Black Rod then proceeded to summon the House of Commons. In a few minutes the Speaker, followed by all the members of that hon. house who could gain admission, appeared at the bar.

The Speaker, after the usual obeisance, delivered an address, which concluded thus-" If the session which, by your Majesty's permission, is now about to terminate, has not been distinguished by measures of such prominent interest as that which preceded it, yet at no time have your Majesty's faithful Commons applied themeslves more assiduously to the arduous duties which have devolved upon them, and their labours will be abundantly rewarded if they tend in any degree to the permanent security of our institutions, and to the contentment and happiness of the people.'

The royal assent was next given to various billsthe clerk at the table repeating in Norman-French the ancient forms in which our monarchs have, since the first existence of a Parliament, expressed their assent to its proceedings. The Lord Chancellor, standing on the lowest step of the throne, then handed a copy of the royal speech to the Queen, which her Majesty read with the most dignified composure—in a tone of voice dis-

tinctly audible in all parts of the house.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to close this protracted session, and to release you from further attendnce of your Parliamentary duties.

"I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me to give full effect to the several treaties which I have concluded with Foreign Powers.

"I have given my cordial assent to the bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of spiritual in-struction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the Church available for the endowment of additional ministers.

"I confidently trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the Legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects, and that better provision will thus be made for public worship and for pastoral superintendence in many districts of the country.

"I view with satisfaction the passing of the Act for removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of

Scotland in the admission of ministers, and for securing to the people and to the Courts of the Church the full exercise of their respective rights. "It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to

restore religious peace in Scotland, and to avert the dan-gers which have threatened a sacred institution of the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their carnest desire for the maintenance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In some districts of Wales the public peace has been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances unconnected with political causes. I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

"I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which have led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law. "I have observed with the deepest concern the perse-

vering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a repeal of the Legislative Union.

"It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to Gilt footstools of the most exquisite workmanship, administer the government of that country in a spirit of covered with crimson velvet, and trimmed with gold strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with Parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland.

"From a deep conviction that the Legislative Union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm de-termination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connexion between the two countries.

"I have forborne from requiring any additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of

and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the Legislative Union.

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland, will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people.

At the conclusion of the speech the Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's command, declared the Parliament prorogued to Thursday, October 19th, to which time it accordingly stands prorogued. The Speaker and the Commons retired, and the ladies and gentlemen who had to anticipate the immediate arrival of her Majesty; but crowded the house soon separated, and thus concluded the session of 1843.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, August 21.

The house sat only for about two hours, from twelve o'clock till two. Some additional discussion took place on the slave trade suppression bill.—Sir R. Perl informed Me Hindley that communications were pending between this country and France on the subject of will have some some with her plant of which , which sovereignty over Tahiti; and the right bon. baronet also stated that Espartero would be received in this country with the respect due to his high character, and sympathy with his unmerited misfortunes.

Tuesday, August 22.
SLAVERY SUPPRESSION BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of the slavery suppression bill, Mr Hawes repeated his disapprobation of the measure. He objected to it, first, because it came too late in the session to receive due consideration; and, secondly, because its professed tendency towards the extinction of slavery appeared to him to be doubtful. But since it had now been so modified by ministers as to be really in its present state a government bill, he felt that he had not the power to defeat or to delay it; and therefore, though he could have wished it postponed, he would not oppose it .- Mr Mtt.bmay was surprised that Mr Hawes, who had so many good reasons to give against the bill, should have concluded by expressing his intention to forbear from opposing it. He therefore would himself move that it should be read a third time on that day three Months.—Sir J. R. Reid seconded this amendment.— Sir T. WILDE said that this bill was opposed by two sections of members, one of which objected to it because it would repress this kind of commerce, and the other because it would not. It was no new measure; there had been long and ample notice that it was to be brought forward. Unless it were fitting that British subjects resident abroad should be permitted to employ their capital in encouraging the slave trade, the opposition to this measure could not be sustained. It affected slavetrading only, and not slave-holding. It prevented the importation of fresh slaves, but not the transfer of slaves in the country where they already existed as such .-Mr Escort was unfavourable to the bill .- Mr BORTHwick doubted whether the benefit of it vould be adcquate to its cost .- The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (by whom the modifications of the bill had been introduced) would yie'd to no man in his zeal for the suppression of the slave trade. The bill was beneficial in this, among other respects, that it would evince to foreign nations the sincerity of the British desire to extinguish that traffic. He vindicated the necessity of the clauses which he had entroduced; indeed, it might be col'ected that what had been done was pretty nearly right from the disapprobation of both the extreme parties. It was not, however, properly to be called a government bill. -Mr HINDLEY would not shrink from supporting it. - Capiain BERNAL said a few words.—It was then read a third time, without a division.

Thursday, August 24. The Speaker took the chair at half-past one o'clock. MURDER OF COLONEL STODART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY. -Mr Cochrane begged to ask the right hon, baronet at the head of her Majesty's government whether any official account had been received of the barbarous murder of Colonel Stedart and Captain Conolly?-Sir R. Prez said the government had not received any direct official account, confirming the report of the murder, they had received no direct positive assurance amounting to complete proof of the fact; but as the hon. gentleman had intimated to him his inten ion to ask this question, he had gone through the whole of the papers, and he confessed the evidence contained in them was so strong that he feared there could not be a question that on the 17th of June, 1842, the two officers in question were murdered in a barbarous manner by the orders of the Ameer of Bokhara. Colonel Sheil, in a despatch of the 12th of November 1842, sent an account, given by a Persian of good character of the name of Saaleh Mahomed, who was at Bokhara, giving a circumstantial narrative of the murder of Colonel Stodart and Captain Conolly. The writer was present in the town, and the account which he gave carried with it certainly internal evidence of truth. Subsequently reports were circulated at Teheran that the account was not true, and it was stated that a letter had been received from Bokhara, declaring that the murder of Colonel Stodart and Captain Conolly had not taken place -that a Greek and a slave had been murdered and their bodies exhibited to the people, and a report spread by authority of the government that these were the bodies of two British subjects, but that the two British subjects were still alive. That report, received from India, created a belief that the original account of the murder was incorrect; but upon referring to the report of Mahomed Saaleh, he found it stated that the murder of the Greek and the slave took place on the 10th of June, and the Persian distinctly stated that Colonel Stodart and Captain Conolly ware put to death on the 17th of June, consequently he (Sir R. Peel) was afraid the countenance given to the contradiction of the report was without foundation. He was sure the hon. gentleman would not press him as to the adoption of the measures which this country had a right to press with a view to obtain redress. He believed all the civilized world to whom the matter had been communicated participated in our feelings on the occasion. The Emperor of Russia had behaved in a manner worthy of a sovereign allied to this country. He had refused to entertain any communication with the Khan of Bokhara, and when an Envoy was sent by the Khan to the Russian government, the Emperor refused to hold any communication with him. The Sultan had acted in the same manner; and therefore, without reference to the measures that might be taken in consequence of this barbarous murder of British subjects, he could only state that he felt the utmost indignation at so atrocious a crime, and he did indignation at some way or other punishment would person the government which had caused it. (Cheers). Paice of Barad.—Mr T. Duncourse understood, that had been said by the right hon, baronet had used considerable alarm and some indignation amongst

The weekly average of wheat for the six weeks preceding the 7th of July was 49s. 10d.; the price of flour was 42s. a sack, and bread was 7 d. the loaf. The average on the 12th of August was 61s. 2d. for wheat, flour, 53s. the sack, and bread 9d. a loaf. Since the 12th of August the price of wheat had fallen 3s. It should be observed that there were two prices for bread, the higher and the lower price, and he understood the extreme price to which bread rose was from 61d to 8d., the bread which was sold by the bakers at what was called the West-end for 9d., being bread which they had previously sold for 7d. When the price of flour fell three or four shillings the sack, it only reduced the price of bread by a half penny a loaf. The right hon. baronet had recommended gentlemen to deal with such partles as only charged a fair price. The right hon. gentleman's doctrine ought to be carried much further, and to go the length of recommending all to buy wheat and flour in any part of the wor'd where they could get them cheapest, and not to confine them to England, or the limits of the metropolis. (Cheers). He believed the statement of the bakers, to which he had referred, to be perfectly correct.

The Usher of the Black Rod, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, appeared at the table and delivered the Queen's command for the immediate attendance of that hon. house in the House of Peers. - The Speaker, attended by the members present, forthwith proceeded to the House of Lords, and on their return the right hon. gentleman read the speech, after which the assembled members withdrew.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Tuesday, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, with the Duc d'Aumale, arrived at Woolwich, and immediately proceeded to Windsor, on a visit to her

Majesty.

The Sussex Dukedom.—A petition was presented on Tuesday night, in the House of Lords (though not heard in the gallery), from Sir Augustus d'Este to her Majesty, claiming to be Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow, and praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to order a writ of summons to pass the great seal, to summon the petitioner to sit in Parliament, and there to enjoy the rank and privileges to the said titles, dignities, and honours belonging." This petition was presented to their lordships by her Majesty's command, together with the report of the Attorney-General thereon. It was read and referred to the Committee for Privileges "to consider and report." The Sussex dukedom claim will, therefore, In all probability, be one of the subjects of discussion and investigation

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

We have found but very little domestic news in the rench papers this week. La Patrie states, that a letter from Tunis, dated 1st inst., confirms the report of a quasi rupture between the Bey of Tunis and the French Government. The misunderstanding is said to have arisen from the French troops having pursued some Arab tribes on the territory claimed by the Bey, where they received protection. The French line-of-battle ships the Jemappes and the Alger still remained in the Bay of Tunis, waiting the arrival of a steam-boat which was expected to bring them instructions from France.

Letters from Barcelona of the 17th state that some disturbances took place in that city in .the evening of the 14th. Bands of young men who supported the Supreme Junta, traversed the streets to the Rambla, crying, "Down with the Moderadoes and the majority of the Queen! Viva the Central Junta." The National Guard was immediately called out, and, aided by the few troops of the garrison, they dispersed the rioters. and made several prisoners. On the 15th order was perfectly restored. The Union published the following appeal in its number of the 14th:-" An atrocious crime, an unheard-of attempt, similar to that which occurred in Portugal when Costa Cabral confiscated the liberties of the people, has been perpetrated in the capital of Spain. The majority of the Queen has been proclaimed, the Constitution violated, and there remains now in the country no other power, no other law than the bayonets, obeying the orders of the tyrant Narvaez. What is the people to do? Rush to arms to escape despotism. We may bid farewell to our liberties if the people have not recourse to the means which are in its power. To arms, then! To arms! free Spaniards! Liberty or death! and war against our new tyrants. Let our device be union." The Junta of Saragossa, following the example of that of Barcelona, have addressed a representation to the Government for the purpose of demanding the re-union of a central Junta. Valencia would, it was expected, follow the example. At Barcelona many of the inhabitants were quitting the city, and most of the shops were closed. La Patrie says— We have reason to be convinced that the Government has received news from Barcelona to the 19th inst. The proclamation published by Prim had produced no effect. The agitation continued to disturb the city. Prim appeared to hesitate to take measures against the movement." On the 18th General Arbuthnet was in the citadel with 2,000 men.

In Madrid on the 15th a high mass was chanted in the Royal Chapel, and a Te Deum executed, in honour of the memorable day of Ardoz. Her Majesty took her seat on the throne, which has not been occupied since the reign of Isabella the Catholic. The élite of society at Madrid and all the authorities assisted.

had been said by the right hon. baronet had donsiderable alarm and some indignation amongst because and respectable body of men—the bakers for metric polic. They maintained that the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and bad risen and fallen with the price of wheat risen and risen and fallen with the price of wheat risen and fallen with the price of wheat

French Interference in the South Seas, and claim of by a reference to the weekly averages of the price of the Queen was to set out for La Granja on the 17th, and to remain in that residence until the 26th. The Queen was to set dence until the 26th. A corps of to remain in that residence duch the 20th. A corps of 1,600 troops had been marched to La Granja for the protection of her Majesty. The Infante Don Francisca de Paula was most anxious to fix himself in the Royal had the Ministry appeared little inclined to write Paula was most anxious to its minister in the Royal Palace, but the Ministry appeared little inclined to gratify his wish in that respect. It was reported on the leth that Cadiz had been declared in a state of siege, in coancil, a some manifestation of the Regent's friends. sequence of some manifestation of the Regent's friends. BELGIUM.

The Manheim Journal states that the Belgian Cabinet which was about to conclude a treaty of commerce with the German Customs Union, had received a diplomatic note from the French Government, remonstrating against any treaty being concluded which might compromise the interests of France. The Belgian Cabinet replied to this note that the commercial interests of the country compelled them to negotiate treaties with the neighbouring states; that the French Government had refused the proposals made on that subject by the Belgian Cabinet; and that after the declaration made in the French Chambers by the Minister for Foreign Affairs little hope remained of his changing his resolution. It was added, however, that in any treaty concluded with the Zollverein there was no intention to make any concession prejudicial to French

AUSTRIA.

The Universal German Gazette announces that Sir R. Gordon, the British Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, had proceeded to Ischel to confer with Prince Metternich on the affairs of Spain, and upon the unfavourable condition imposed on British manufactures by the tariff about to be published.

A report having been raised at Bologna in Italy that French troops had landed at Ravenna and Ancona, a crowd of young men assembled, armed with swords and pistols, and raised seditious cries; some shots were even fired at the police. The troops were immediately called out, and cannon planted in the streets. An attempt to blow up the powder magazine was discovered. The Austrian troops were ready to march on the first appearance of further disturbances.

HOLLAND.

The Staats Courant, of the date of the 21st August, publishes a Royal resolution of the 29th of July last, relative to the suppression of the office of pastors of several Walloon and other churches. The preamble says-"On the report of our Minister of State, who has the direction of the affairs of the reformed church, in consequence of the discussion of the measures which might be taken to diminish the expenditure of the public treasury, having considered the necessity, in extending the retrenchments as much as possible to all the departments of the administration, and therefore to that of public worship, as far as can be done without essential detriment to the interests of religion; we have thought fit and determined, that on the eventual vacancy of offices of pastors to the Walloon, English, and Presbyterian congregrations, the salaries of the same paid by the public treasury shall cease, with the exception of the following, the maintenance of which shall be secured by the continued enjoyment of salaries from the public treasury (several are then named). For the English and Scotch, one for the English congregation at Amsterdam, with a salary of 2,230 florins, 20 cents.; one ditto at Rotterdam, with 1,700 florins, and one for the Scotch congregation in the same city, with the same salary."

UNITED STATES. The packet-ship Europe, which left New Yerk on the 1st inst., has arrived. A bill had been introduced into the Legislature of Mississippi, pledging the faith of that State to the payment or redemption of the bonds sold on account of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi, and the Mississippi Union Bank. A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Urbana, in the State of Ohio, on the 19th ult. The commercial news does not differ from that which came to hand last.

The arrival on Thursday afternoon of the packet-ship Independence supply papers from New York of the 7.h inst., but they do not contain any news of particular moment. We find most of the papers complaining of the delay in the departure of the American Minister to China. Another grievance is the non-payment of the indemnity for damages sustained in the riots some time back.

The Port Philip papers received to the 3rd of May allude to the revival of business in the colony, and express the hope that now the highest point of panic occasioned by over-trading and land speculation has passed, the caution will have the desirable effect of putting affairs on a more substantial footing.

POLITICAL.

REPEAL RENT PAID NOT BY THE LANDLORD, BUT BY THE SAVING OF THE IRISH WHISKEY TAX .- [From CB old Reader and Correspondent.] - In a late number of the Spectator it was assumed that what went to the repeal rent came of course from the landlord's real. This is what logicians call a non sequitur: it does not follow. It comes from another source : the saving of the whiskey tax, imposed by Sir Robert Peel instead of the income tax upon the Irish, from which the Premier expected 250,000L Father Mathew repealed that tax, and it brought not the expense of collection. Here is a rich source of the repeal rent, without touching a shilling of the landlord's rent. The Irish peasant, by so imperceptible individual saving, contributes his retrenched noggin of Inishowen its the creat benefit of his health, noggia of 'Inishowen,' to the great benefit of his health, morals, energy, and spirits. The idleness and interruption of industry and spirits. tion of industry which the repeal meetings cause, is id! bewailed by certain speakers and writers, forgetful that more time used to be formerly spent worse than idly, in the frequent faction fights at innumerable village him, which are now which are now merged in temperate encampments for

Lord Campbell, and to the House of Commons, by B. Lord Campoon, M.P.:—"The humble petition of the Hawes, Esq., M.P.:—"The humble petition of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Committee of the That your p-titioners, deeply im-Society, sheweth—That your p-titioners, deeply im-pressed with the fact that, so long as slavery exists, pressed with the prospect of the annihilation of there is no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of there is trade, and of extinguishing the sale and barter the slave traces, and persuaded that one great means of human beings, and persuaded that one great means of numericating slavery will be found in giving the fullest for terminating to the produce of free labour, come from what country it may, by allowing of its introducfrom what the British markets on equal terms with that from the British coionies and plantations abroad; and fully believing that such a measure would be regarded both as an economical and moral argument for the abobition of slavery by slave-holding nations, and would prove as wise in policy as it is just in principle: your petitioners entreat your honourable house to pass such petitioners as shall allow of the introduction of the freegrown produce of ail nations into the British markets, on equal terms with that from the British colonies, and on equal to also provide for the introduction of the produce of nations where slavery at present unhappily exists, on similar terms, contemporaneously with the exists, on similar terms, contemporaried any with the abolition of slavery by such nations. And your petitioners will ever pray.—On behalf, and by order of the Committee (signed) John Scoble, Secretary."

ANTI-CORN-LAW PROCEEDINGS.

A correspondence has taken place between George Wilson, Esq., the Chairman of the Council of the League, and Earl Stanhope. His Lordship is reported to have said in the House of Peers that there was a petition to the other House against the Factory Bill, the top of which was cut off and replaced by a petition against the corn laws, and that he took his information from a communication made by a person at Leicester, who had it from a person who was a party to the fraud, and who said he was employed by the Anti-Corn-law League for the purpose. Mr Bright writes "to solicit his Lordship to oblige the Council with the name of the gentleman who furnished the information, or of the party who said he was employed by the League for that purpose, in order that the subject may be properly investigated." The answer is-"I must repeat what I have publicly stated, that it is my invariable rule never to divulge the name of any person from whom I receive information, without having previously obtained his permission for the purpose. Even if that permission had been granted in the case to which you refer, I should decline to mention the name of the party, unless an inquiry upon the subject were to be instituted by a parliamentary committee, or by some impartial persons. I returned a similar answer to an application of the same nature, which was made to me some years ago by the Poor law Commissioners. I did not apply to Mr Bright to ascertain the name of his informant upon whose authority he is reported to have stated, in a public meeting at Manchester, that the labourers on my estate in Devonshire pay for the rents of their cottages a sum equal to a fifth, or, in some cases, to a fourth, of their earnings." Mr Wilson replies-" Your Lordship must permit me to suggest that we are not now inquiring into the proceedings of the Poor-law Commissioners, but into a charge preferred by your Lordship, and seriously reflecting on the conduct of a different body, and to which charge, as involving the only material question between us, I take leave to restrict this communication. Anonymous attacks on absent parties your Lordship would probably reprobate as much as any man; and it therefore naturally excited surprise that, availing yourself of nameless authority, your Lordship should have felt warranted in stigmatising, with all the force incident to your position in the Legislature, a body of men associated for a great public purpose, and who repudiate, equally with your Lordship, its attainment by other means than those which are strictly in accordance with principle. With reference to your allusion to Mr Bright, I think I may take it upon me to state, that he has never adopted any rule which will prevent him from giving your Lordship or any other ought to b

Mr Cobden and Mr Bright were advertised to meet the farmers of Worcestershire, on Wednesday last, as Worcester; but, in consequence of representation! having been made to them, by a considerable number o practical agriculturists, that the harvest would materially essen the attendance of farmers, the meeting has been postponed until after harvest, when due notice will be given throughout the county We understand that the county agricultural meetings of the League will be suspended until after harvest.

An important free-trade meeting is to be held in the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on the 30th inst. Sir James Graham's assertion, that the principles of free trade are the principles of common sense, will, we venture to predict, be pretty satisfactorily supported - Liverpool

SOUTH WALES.

We have received, from Cardiff, a letter from a cor-respondent whose opportunities give him the best means of judging of the quarrel between the workmen and the

"There is a great strugglegoing on at Swansea, though they are all quiet; it is against the truck system. Vivian and Co. and Williams and Co. are the largest copper-smelters in the world, and have always paid their men in cash; but neighbouring smelters (smaller works, but still as a smaller works. works, but still of magnitude) pay by what they call the men are obliged to take it out in such goods as they consume, at a price full one-fourth more than what he has taken from the truck-shop to small shopother ways; perhaps reducing his pound cheque to 10s. 6d. or 12s. The next point is, that he who pays in goods makes from 25 to 30 per cent. more, or produces his copper for so much less than he who pays his men in cash, and thus is enabled to undersell his neighbours. Then, to meet him, the cash-man wants his work done for les:. The men say no, we are only paid a fair price for our labour; and strike. They had a meeting on Monday; the men stand firm. I will name one circumstance which was stated at the Town Hall, to show the advantage men who worked for cash-masters had over the truck. The different clubs gave notice to the savings bank that they should draw out to about 25,000l., whilst, about this time last year, a turn-out took place at Aberaven-a truck-works-and the men were all starving on the parish. The Times paper is determined to put it down, if possible. The truck system stops civilization; it breaks down, or prevents rising, the middle-man-the respectable tradesman, from whose sober, persevering, industrious habits the working man would take an example. The rich manufacturer closes his works and truck-shop, and the poor workman is thrown an additional burthen on the industrious tradesmen in distant parts of the parish, who never received any benefit from the immense masses brought together by this rich oppressor. I will give you one little fact to show how the turnpikes have oppressed the small farmer. The landlady of the Mackworth Arms, Swansea, bought a load of straw of a Carmarthenshire farmer; she gave him 10s., its market price, and it cost him 6s. in turnpikes to deliver it. What do you think of that?"

The Times' correspondent says, dating Neath, Tuesday evening-The news having reached me at Swansea. this morning, that an attack had been made in the night upon the Mines Royal Copperworks, by a body of the men on strike, I immediately came over here, and upon inquiry I find that the acting proprietor of the Mines Royal Works, which are situated about a mile and a half from this town, succeeded yesterday in inducing a few of the men, about sixteen or eighteen in number, to resume their work at the reduced wages. The workmen accordingly proceeded to the works, the gates of which were kept closed with a view of protecting them. They commenced lighting the furnaces, and were proceeding with their several employments, when at about the middle of the night they were alarmed by the noise of a multitude of men, about 200, who commenced an attack upon the works, and forced one of the gates from the hinges. The workmen who were inside, being in terror of their lives, immediately left the work and fled; and the watchman hid himself. The mob then entered the works, put out the fires, and, it is said, partly pulled down one of the furnices, destroyed some of the tiles on the sheds, and broke the windows of the workmen's houses in the Skewen, and then departed. The works, therefore, are again stopped. The workmen at the tinworks at Cwm Avon are on strike since Saturday, not on account of any proposed reduction in wages, but that they refuse to work any longer without being paid their wages in money, and just in goods from the

Dating Swansea, Sunday, he says :- On Friday night the Porthrydd-gate, with the toll-house, was again destroyed by the Rebeccaites, who, it appears, carry on their proceedings in the same systematic manner as usual, and with equal impunity as to detection. These outrages appear to be less numerous than usual; but the fact of fewer gates being pulled down does not indicate any abatement of the hatred to toll-bars in the people, but merely arises from the fact of there being very few obnoxious gates and bars left standing in the country, and those that are so are obliged to be constantly guarded to ensure their safety. Indeed, in their objection to the present tolls and state of the turnpike trusts the people are unanimous. From Swansea to Llanelly is a distance of ten and-a-half miles, and for this short distance the tolls with a horse and gig amount to no less than 2s. 3d. From here to Neath, eight miles, the tolls with a gig are Is. 3d. These heavy tolls do not, however, appear to one district, for in the county of Brecon they are even heavier and more oppressive than they are here.

#### ARRIVAL OF ESPARTERO.

Her Majesty's war-steamer Prometheus, Commander Frederick Lowe, arrived off Woolwich Dockyard on Wednesday morning shortly after eleven o'clock, having on board General Espartero and suite.

The following is from the Journal du Havre: -Captain F. Lowe entered this port from Portsmouth, which she quitted the preceding evening, after having touched at Falmouth, on her way from Lisbon. She had on board General Espartero, who came for the Duchess de la Victoria. On arriving at Portsmouth, and learning that the Duchess was still in France, the Duke resolved to come immediately to seek her. wish was transmitted to London, and the necessary authorization was sent off as soon as possible. As soon as the Prometheus had anchored in the outer port, where she remained during her short stay at Havre, an aidede-camp of the general landed, and was conducted to the sous-prefecture, where he explained the object of his mission, and from thence went to the Hotel de l'Europe. At half-past eight the Duchess entered an English boat that was in waiting, and joined her husband on the deck of the Prometheus. General Espartero was on the deck of the Prometheus. General Espartero was on the deck, surrounded by his officers. He is of middle height, his face, bronzed by the sun of the tropics, is expressive, but is rendered almost severe by the large moustaches which shade his lips. He was plainly dressed in a frock coat, and wore a military cap. During the short time that he was visible, he kept his eyes fixed on the past of the quar where his wife was to annear

port. At nine o'clock the Prometheus left the port. On her arrival at Falmouth she was saluted by the Astrea. Her entrance at Havre was not marked by any official demonstration." The Courrier du Havre states that as soon as the Duchess, whom it describes as a very handsome woman, still young, and of a distinguished countenance, got on the deck of the Prometheus, she threw herself into her husband's arms.

On arriving at Woolwich Sir Francis Collier immediately proceeded on board the Prometheus, and having been introduced to his excellency, Sir Francis, on the part of the government, at once explained to the Regent that every accommodation, both to himself and his suite, would be most gladly rendered. Sir Francis explained to his excellency that carriages for the conveyance of himself and suite to town were in readiness. His excellency, however, declined the offer, having previously arranged to embark in a small above-bridge steamer for Hungerford wharf, where the carriages of the embassy would be in attendance to receive him. His excellency added that he wished his visit to be as private as possible. His excellency, who appeared to be in remarkably good health and spirits, conversed, in the French ianguage, for some time with Sir Francis Collier, and took occasion to express to that gallant officer, in the most unmeasured terms, his gratitude for the extreme kindness he had experienced from the British authorities from the moment he placed his foot on board the Malabar ship of war. The Duchess of Victoria and the Donna Eladia Espartero (the Regent's niece) also expressed their acknowledgments. Lord Bloomfield, commandant of the royal arsenal, arrived at the dockyard, and went off to pay his respects to his excellency. Shortly before two o'clock, the Waterman Company's steamer (No. 9) went alongside the Prometheus, for the purpose of receiving his excellency and suite, and having taken the whole of them on board, at once proceeded to Hungerford wharf, where carriages were in waiting to convey the noble exiles to Mivart's Hotel.

The following is a list of the noblemen and officers who have arrived by the Prometheus: - His Highness the Duke of Victoria, Regent of Spain; her Highness the Duchess of Victoria; Donna Eladia Espartero; his Excellency Don A. Van Halen, Count of Pericamps; his Excellency Don Ag. Noqueras, minister of war; his Excellency Don P. Gomez de la Serra, minister of the interior: Don Juan Lacarte, brigadier-general; Don Fernando Baterriche, inspector of medicine; Don Celestino Garcia, military intendant; Don Cyiniano Montesimo, secretary to his Highness the Regent; Don Juan Mendidagoitia, secretary to the minister of the interior. The military officers accompanying his Excellency are, Don Pedro Falcon, Don Rafael Mendicate, Don Ventura Barcairtigni, Don Miguel, Conde de Iborain, Don Blas Orio, Don Francisco Serrano, Don Luciano Marietta, and Don Bainon Meroduino. The only servants in attendance are three males, and one female domestic.

Immediately after the arrival of the Spanish Regent and the Duchess of Victory at Mivart's, Colonel Wilde, Equerry to Prince Albert, had a lengthened interview with his excellency, and subsequently with the members of the staff who accompanied the Regent to this country. The Regent and the whole of the noblemen and gentlemen dined together, covers being laid for twenty-five. Throughout Thursday the hotel was literally besieged with visitors of all ranks. The Duke of Wellington was among the early calls upon his excellency, and subscribed his name as follows in the visitors' book :-"Field Marshai the Duke of Wellington, et Capitan-General Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo." The Earl of Aberdeen and Sir R. Peel visited the Regent.

The following requisition was on Thursday presented to the Lord Mayor by a deputation of the Common Councilmen of the City of London:—"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.—We, the undersigned members of the Court of Common Council, respectfully request your lordship will convene an early Court to welcome the arrival of General Espartero in this country, on his being driven into exile by the nation to whose service he has devoted his great talents and best energies, and to assure his excellency (in the words of the Prime Minister of England) 'that he will be received by all classes in this country with that respect which is due to his character, and with the sympathy for his misfortunes which his merits deserve." The Lord Mayor appointed Friday, the 1st of September, for entertaining the subject.

Espartero, besides his manifesto already known, had drawn up, on the 30th of July, on board the Betis, a protest, signed by him and those who accompanied him, against all that had been done and might be done contrary to the constitution. By a decree of the 16th, the Government declared Don Baldomero Espartero, and those who signed his protest, deprived of their titles, ranks, employments, and decorations. The following is a translation of the document:—" On the 30th day of July, 1843, and at the hour of ten in the morning, his Most Serene Highness Don Baldomero Espartero, Count of Luchana, Duke de la Victoria, and of Morella, Regent of the Kingdom, being on board the Spanish steam-vessel Betis, in the Bay of Cadiz, and in the presence of &c., &c., said:—'That the state of insurrection in which various places (poblaciones) of the monarchy were and the defection of the army and navy, obliged him, without permission of the Cortes, to quit the Spanish territory before the arrival of the period at which, according to the constitution, he would cease to be Regent of the kingdom (debia cesar en el cargo de Regente del Reyno): That considering that he cannot resign the deposit of the Royal authority which was confided to him, excepting in the form which the constitution permits, nor upon any account (de ningui modo) deliver it up to those who unconstitutionally arrogate to themselves the title of government: He protested, in the most selemn manner, the has taken from the truck-shop to small shopon the part of the quay where his wife was to appear,
supports among the farmers, in order to get a little real only taking them off occasionally to look at the pieagainst whatever may have been, or may be done conturesque and animated scene presented by our outer trary, to the constitution of the monarchy." IRELAND.

REPEAL MEETING AT ROSCOMMON .- This "demonstration," which took place on Sunday, was distinguished by a sort of tremor which preceded it, occasioned by some of the landed proprietors in the county having issued directions that none of their tenantry or labourers should attend the meeting. Among these, Mr Kelly, of Castle Kelly, issued orders which were not to be mistaken; to counteract which, the people of the near part of the county of Galway who proposed to attend. intimated, it is said, their intention, on passing Castle Kelly, to bring Mr Kelly's tenantry with them to the meeting. Mr Kelly, we understand, communicated with Government on the subject, and obtained the aid of half a troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and of a company of the 46th Infantry, and a force of police. At an early hour in the morning the surrounding districts presented those scenes incident to these collections of large masses of people. Parties arrived, most of them with bands and banners, from Athlone, Longford, Boyle, Strokestown, Castlereagh, Elfin, Carrick, and the adjoining county of Galway. They proceeded to meet Mr O'Connell in the direction of South Park. The meeting was convened on the Furlough, a large field about a mile at the opposite side of the town, and within a short distance of the barrack. A number of tents and marquees were erected. It was half-past three o'clock before Mr O'Connell arrived, and the number who accompanied him in the procession and were present on the field were fully as great as those at any previous meeting in the province. After two addresses were presented to Mr O'Connell, the Very Rev. Dr Madden proposed that they should commence their proceedings by giving three cheers for the Queen, which were given accordingly. He then proposed as chairman a gentleman who not many years ago was the oldest magistrate in the county, but who, in answer to the English minister, flung his commission to the winds, and stood by Ireland. That gentleman was Jeoffery Ffrench, Esq., of Tomona. (Cheers.) The motion was agreed to. Dr Burke, on being nominated secretary, said, when he brought the requisition to Mr O'Connell, he had promised him an assemblage of 500,000 persons in Roscommon, and he now asked, had he not kept his promise?-Mr O'Connell: Certainly, and a tilley over. (Cheers.)—Dr Burke said he had received a letter from their representative (O'Connor Don), apologising for his inability to attend the meeting, but intimating his intention to be present at the dinner. -Lord Ffrench congratulated them on the "monster" and magnificent demonstration they had made to-day. (Cheers.)-Mr O'Connell said, every appearance, every reality, denoted that the restoration of the Irish parliament was not remote. They had only to look around. them, and review by-gone circumstances and passing events, to be convinced of the speedy restoration of the Irish parliament. First they had Father Mathew. (Cheers.) Had he any teetotallers there? ("Yes, plenty.") He was glad of it, for he wished to tell them that he had made a rule that no man who broke his pledge should be allowed to be a Repealer. He would place the teetotallers in the first rank of the Repealers. Napoleon boasted of his body-guard-his Imperial Guard-but he (Mr O'Connell) boasted of a more than Imperial Guard-he boasted of a guard of Christian tectotallers. He adduced the fact as a precursor to Irish liberty, that they had five millions of pledged teetotallers -for that mighty moral miracle had not emanated from the hands of the Almighty for nothing. (Cheers.) It was it that gave them all the security they had in their present movement. How could he have assembled such masses-how could he have brought a million and a half of people together, if he were not backed by the teetotallers? They were the first preservers of the liberty of Ireland, and it was for that Father Mathew was sent. The truth was that the Irish were too good to be kept in slavery any longer. They were temperate. Men who drank might exhibit courage in the first flash of momentary excitement; but give him in the front of the conflict the teetotaller. The dinner took place in a pavilion erected in the old market-house. About 500 persons sat down. Mr Ffrench, who presided at the proceedings of the day, was chairman. After the cloth was drawn, letters of apology were read from the Rev. Dr M'Hale, Dr Brown, R. C. Bishop of Galway; Dr Cantwell, Bishop of Meath, &c. &c.

REPEAL Association. - At the adjourned meeting of this body there were, at the reporter's table, two gentlemen connected with the French press. Mr Duffy handed in 1001. from various parts of the north of Ireland, the subscribers of which were admitted members. Mr O'Connell read several letters and handed in money from various parts of the country. He thought that, after the multitudinous-the awful meeting at Tara-that it would be difficult to get a large body of persons together for some time, but he was mistaken—the meeting on Sunday was composed of hundreds of thousands. But he did not wish to offer a more precise opinion, as he might be contradicted by those who were not there, and knew nothing about it. (Laughter.) Mr O'Connell next proceeded to review the late demonstration at Tara. He believed there were at least a million and a half of people present at Tara, and around the district, as it was totally impossible for one-half of them to approach the actual scene of the meeting. The people were, as usual, perfectly sober-not a mug of beer or a glass of whiskey was drank during the day—not the slightest mischief of any kind was offered to any man's property; but, as the people were returning home from the meeting, they found one fellow lying drunk by the road side. They it. were greatly shocked at the circumstance, lest the imputation of drunkenness should attach to them, and brought the man to the police station. It was there discovered that he was a policeman, who had attended the meeting in coloured clothes for the purpose of mak- sufficient to restore to Ireland her Parliament. (Loud ing a report of the proceedings. (Laughter.) The next time any of them were sent on this duty he hoped the chief constable would tell him (Mr O'Connell) of it, William as King, and then proceeded to enact that all Rome, and of the Protestant Dissenters in England, of the Protestant Dissenters in England.

and he would appoint half-a-dozen teetotallers to take they had done when without a king, during the abdir care of the drunken police. (Laughter.) The hon. and learned gentleman said he would now come to the more immediate business of the day. He had to lay before them his plan for the mode of the restoration of the Irish Parliament. (Cheers.) It would inform them. not how to obtain it, but what they were desirous of obtaining. He then read the following Report :-

" PLAN FOR THE RENEWED ACTION OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

"1. The Irish people recognise, acknowledge, maintain, and will continually preserve and uphold upon the throne of Ireland, her Majesty Queen Victoria (whom God protect!) Queen, by undoubted right, and by hereditary descent, of Ireland, and her heirs and successors for ever. The people of Ireland recognise, acknowledge, maintain, and will continually preserve and uphold all the prerogatives of her Majesty, and of her heirs and successors belonging to, and inherent in, the imperial Crown of Ireland and they will true allegiance bear, pure, undivided, and indivisible to her Majesty, her heirs and successors for

"2. The people of Ireland acknowledge, and will maintain and preserve for ever the privileges, hereditary and personal, of the Peers of Ireland, together with the legislative and judicial authority of the Irish House of Lords,

and the exercise of the prerogative in augmenting and limiting the peerage, as the same did of right exist before the year 1800.

"3. The people of Ireland do firmly insist upon the restoration of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of 300 representatives of the Irish people; and claim, in the presence of their Creator, the right of the people of Ireland to such restoration. They have submitted to the union as being binding as a law; but they declare solemnly that it is not founded on right, or on constitutional principle; and that it is not obligatory upon conscience. They agree with the Tory Attorney-General, Saurin, that the only binding power of the union is the strength of the English domination. They also agree with him that resistance to the union is in the abstract a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance a mere question of prudence. They will therefore resist the union by all legal, peaceful, and constitutional

"4. The plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament is as follows:—1. That the county members should be increased to 173 in the manner hereinafter specified. 2. That there should be 127 members returned from cities and towns, in the manner hereinafter mentioned. 3. That the county of Carlow being the only county in Ireland with less than 100,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of one member, so as to have three representatives; that every other county having above 100,000 inhabitants should get an increase of two members; that every county ranging above 150,000 inhabitants should get an increase of three members; that every county ranging above 250,000 inhabitants should get an increase of four members.

"That the county of Tipperary, having more than 400,000 inhabitants, but less than 500,000, should get an increase of

"That the county of Cork, having more than 700,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of ten members.

"5. With respect to the towns and cities, it is proposed that the city of Dublin, having more than 200,000 inhabitants, should have eight representatives; four for the parts north of the Liffey, and four for the parts south of the

"That the University of Dublin should continue on the basis of its present constituency to send two members. "It is proposed that the city of Cork, having more than 100,000 inhabitants, should have five members.

That the city of Limerick and town of Belfast, having respectively more than 500,000 inhabitants, should send

four members each.
"It is proposed that the towns of Galway and the cities of Waterford and Kilkenny, having respectively more than 200,000 inhabitants, should send each three members to Parliament.

"That other towns having about 7,000 inhabitants should each send two members to Parliament, and that forty-nine other towns, next highest in the ratio of population, should send one member each.

A schedule of the different places to return members to the Irish Parliament will show their relative population; and the number of members to be assigned to each was then set forth, and the Report proceeded as follows :-

"The population is taken from the returns of 1831, which aving been made for a different purpose, and reference whatever to the repeal of the union, furnish a scale of unquestionable impartiality.

"6. It is proposed that the right of voting should be what is called 'household suffrage,' requiring six months' residence in the counties; with the addition in the towns of married men resident for twelve months, whether householders or not.

"7. It is proposed that the mode of voting for Members of Parliament should certainly be by ballot.

"8. The Monarch de facto of England at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, shall be Monarch de jure in Ireland. And so in case of a future regency, the Regent de facto in England to be Regent de jure in Ireland.

"9. The connexion between Great Britain and Ireland by means of the power, authority, and prerogatives of the Crown, to be perpetual, and incapable of change, or any severance or separation.

"The foregoing plan to be carried into effect according to recognised law, and strict constitutional principle.

"Signed by order,
"DANIEL O'CONNELL,

"Chairman of the Committee." Mr O'Connell continued to say, that he threw this Report abroad for the consideration of the Irish people, for there was no remedy for their wrongs but the carry. ing of that plan into execution. If there was any dissent from it—if any portion of the country complained of partiality—they would adopt any proper amendment submitted to them, but they would not lightly change Nothing but an overwhelming conviction would make them swerve from it, and he trusted it would be unanimously adopted there and at other meetings. They had now nothing to do but to carry it into effect. His own opinion was that the Royal prerogative was cheers.) It would be remembered that when King James abdicated, the Parliament began by appointing of James, was legal. All they need do was to adopt a of James, was regard similar course about the repeal; if the Queen took the initiative, and called the Parliament, they could after. wards legalise everything. — The rent was announced to be 1,138/. 8s. 7d.

SEIZURE UPON ME BREWSTER, Q.C.—The corpora-tion, in consequence of the plunder of the city property by their Tory predecessors, were compelled to resort to a borough rate, to defray the enormous expenses of the municipal arrangements, rendered indispensable by the manner in which the Corporation Reform Bill was passed. But the Tories, who preach obedience to the law, determined not to practise it when Liberals were entrusted with its administration. Accordingly, the leaders of the Orange and Tory party determined to resist the borough rate on various pretences. The Lord Mayor and the Corporation determined to enforce

When warrants were threatened, all the Tory leaders struck, with one exception—a memorable one namely, Mr Brewster, advising counsel to the Government, who, to the last moment, has exhibited the very worst example of passive resistance to the law. Tues. day the Lord Mayor (after a very long delay, in the hope that Mr Brewster would quietly submit to a legal demand) signed the warrant to distrain his goods. Next day the warrant was executed, and Mr Brewster then paid the money. This is the mode in which the Tory advising counsel to the Government inculcates amongst the people the duty of obedience to the law. - Chronicle Correspondent.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

FATHER MATHEW'S MOVEMENTS .- On Monday Father Mathew visited Greenwich, but here the opposition was considerable. Opposite the hustings various booths were erected for the sale of beer, &c. and the speaking was frequently interrupted by hissing and shouting from drunken individuals, supposed to have been sent by the "Malt and Hops Society." It is calculated that not more than five or six hundred took the pledge. la consequence of the annoyance received on Blackheath, it was arranged, in order to prevent a recurrence of such proceedings, that Father Mathew's second day in Greenwich should take place on a piece of ground which, being private property, would, it was believed, enable them to keep in awe, not only the members of the "Malt and Hops Society," but any others who dared to interrupt them. Notwithstanding the torrents of rain which fell at this time, and throughout the day, several hundred persons had assembled to see and hear the apostle, but many of them had, notwithstanding the precautions taken, assembled to create a disturbance. One elderly man commenced by demanding to know what became of the shilling received by Father Mathew, for the temperance medals, which inquiry was rewarded by a body of Irish teetotallers absolutely carrying the gentleman by force from the ground. On Wednesday Father Mathew visited Westminster. The spot selected for the proceedings was a plot of ground adjoining the southern wall of the Penitentiary. Several attempts were made to create a disturbance, and one or two fights took place in the crowd, but the police prevented anything serious. The "Apostle" and his temperance friends continued their labour with unabated ardour, and at the conclusion of the proceedings it was stated that about 1,200 had taken the pledge during the day. On Thursday Father Mathew concluded his labours amongst the inhabitants of Westminster. Immediately after his arrival, considerable sensation was created by the appearance of the Duke of Wellington on horseback. The duke, who looked remarkably well, pulled up for a moment for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings. He was at once recognised by those on the platform. Father Mathew eame forward and took off his hat to him, and some one having proposed three cheers for his Grace, the call was responded to in a most enthusiastic manner, which the duke acknowledged by taking off his hat and bowing several times. The proceedings of Father Mathew continued until after seven o'clock, and it was computed that from 800 to 900 the pledge during the day.

THE INCOME TAX. - The commissioners for the iscome tax decide that a beneficed clergyman has no right to make any deduction from his gross receipts on account of stipends paid to licensed curates; but that in a case where a curate, having a stipend of 1501 per annum, had paid the tax upon the same, the incumbent ought to pay also that sum, as having formed part of his original income.

Poor Laws .- A Parliamentary return has been issued, headed, "A Return showing the number of indoor and out-door Paupers relieved during the first week of the month of April, 1843, in the several unions comprised in each Assistant Poor-law Commissioner's district." It appears that there are nine assistantcommissioners. The number of unions in the nine districts is 587. In-door paupers relieved in the week mentioned, 115.250. Out-door paupers relieved in the same period, 701,741. Total of paupers relieved in one week, 816,991. The population in 1841 was, in England and Wales, 13,762,853. The proportion of the total number of paupers to the population is at about 6 per cent. The return further shows the following two items:—Estimate for which are included and places items:—Estimate for unions not included, and places not in unions, in-door paupers, 17,958; out-door, 109,346. Total, 127,304. Estimated totals of (paupers) England and Wales, in-door, 133,208; out-door, 811,687. Total 944,905. 811,687. Total, 944.295, out of a population, in 184, of 15,906,829, being 6 per cent. on the whole, six persons out of a population.

sons out of every 100 receiving parish relief!

Religious Worship.—The following Parliamentary return has just been printed, entitled "A Return of the amount applied by Parliament during each year sizes 1800, in aid of the religious worship of the Church of England, of the Church of Scotland, of the Church of Rome, and of the Parliament.

agmentation of the income of the ministers of each relichurches and chapels, or for any other purposes conchurches and chapter, of the any other purposes con-nected with the religious instruction of each such sec-tion of the population of the United Kingdom, with a summary of the whole amount applied during the above period in aid of the religious worship of each of the above lasses." The abstract of sums paid to the Established Church shows that the total was 5,207,546L, which is divided in the following manner :- Church of England, 2935,646L; Church of Scotland, 522,082L; Church of Ireland, 1,749,8181.—Church of Rome: The total sum paid to the Church of Rome is set forth at 365,607l. ls. 2d., comprised in the following two items—Augmentation of incomes (including Maynooth College, 362 8934. 8s. 1d.; erection and repairs of chapels, 21134. 13s. 1d.—Protestant Dissenters: the total sum is 1,019,647L 13s. 11d. in England and Ireland. The recapitulation shows the following three sums: Established Church, 5,207,5461.; Church of Rome, 365,6071.; and Protestant Dissenters, 1,019,6471. The sums were advanced from 1800 to 1842.

WARRANTS OF ATTORNEY. — Among the acts which received the Royal assent on Tuesday, was one of some importance to the trading community, entitled "An act for the better prevention of frauds by secret warrants of attorney to confess judgment. By an act passed some years ago all the warrants of attorney were required to be filed, and an index kept for public inspection. It has, however, been considered necessary to afford greater facilities on the subject, and by the present act any person before he gives credit, or an extension of eredit, can, on the payment of 1s. 6d., ascertain whether any warrant of attorney or legal instrument exists by which the property supplied to the debtor can be suddenly seized upon. It often happens that tradesmen supply goods, and find them swept away in a short time by a warrant

GREENWICH RAILWAY .- The proprietors of this undertaking met by adjournment at the London Tavern. A resolution was passed, authorising the committee to offer to the Croydon, Brighton, and Dover companies, jointly, the sale of that portion of the Greenwich Railway used by them, for the sum of 240,000%. or a lease to them of the same at a permanent net rental of 12,500%.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY. - There is to be a grand display of siege operations by the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham on Tuesday, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, in which the whole garrison will take part. Several mines are to be sprung and bridges destroyed by gunpowder, and the works of defence are to be escaladed.

- Last week there passed through the Thames Tunnel 44,045 persons.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.—The Lords of the Treasury, in reply to a letter from the Liverpool Wine and Spirit Association, have consented, with a view of affording relief in cases of excessive deficiency, to authorize the Board of Customs to grant such extra allowance, upon special application of parties, as the circumstances shall justify, where they shall be satisfied that the deficiency has arisen from natural causes.

Bairish Association.—The first general meeting of he members of the Association was held in the Corn Exchange, which had been neatly fitted up for the occaion. There were about 500 persons present. The Marquis of Northampton said that a very short duty now devolved upon him. It was to surrender up that chair to their noble countryman, the Earl of Rosse. He alled him countryman, as he did those around him, for e could not but acknowledge that England and Ireland had but one interest. (Loud cheering.) Those cheers howed that their hearts were united, and it was now his proud duty to hand over the presidency of the British Association to the Earl of Rosse.—The Earl addressed the meeting in a speech which lasted about an hour.— In his limited caracity, he stated that no one could feel him in the progress or spread of few days, the Government had acceded to an application for 1,000% for the publication of the catalogue of the stars. There were several other instances in which the resources and utility of the Association had been most strongly developed. Mr J. Taylor, F.R.S., hert read the report of the council on the pecuniary affine of the institution. The balance in hand previous to the last meeting at Manchester was 5384 14s. 6d.; the sum received at Manchester, 1,737L; dividend on the funded property of the Association (5,500l.) in the per cent. Consols, 247l. 10s.; total, 3,271l. 4s. 4d. The expenditure consisted of payments for various grants for scientific purposes, 1561. 5s. 111d.; printing reports, ac. 4461.; salaries, 4351.; and expenditure at Manchester, 88. ld.; leaving a balance in hand of 496l. 4s. ld. At the meeting of the general committee on Monday, it as resolved that the next meeting of the Association should be held at York, an invitation from the York Philosophical Society having been presented. The time was fixed for September, and the Very Rev. George Peacocke, D. D., Dean of Ely, having been elected President for the part

Mail Guards.—We are informed that, in consequence of a great many of the mail guards who were placed apon the fixed scale of wages having been discharged for receiving fees from passengers, the Postmaster-General has ordered that on and after the 24th inst. the guards on the Glasgow and Carlisle line of road shall be placed upon the old system of receiving fees from pas-tagers. The old system is a very bad one, we take case to say. The new system of paying guards a fixed that did not work well, simply because all guards were pay but the new system of paying guards were but the new system of paying guards were paid by but put upon the same footing. Some were paid by iron passengers, others by fixed salaries from the

Scotland, and Ireland respectively, whether by way of everybody knows that they are not paid by fees, but the excursion for some time, paid their visit to Woolwich have fixed and certain salaries from these who employ augmentation, or for the erection and endowment of them. Mail guards are a useful and hard-working class of men, and ought not to be degraded by making them beggars.] - Carlisle Journal.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SHIPWRECKS .- On Monday the select committee appointed to inquire into the shipwreck of British vessels, and the means of preserving the lives and property of shipwrecked persons, issued their first report. The report enters very fully into those points which more especially relate to the security of British shipping, and the committee report that the loss of British ships during 1841, 1842, and 1843, as compared with those lost in 1836, 1837, and 1838, so far as could be ascertained from the returns registered at Lloyd's, has been less during the former than during the latter period, more especially as regards timber-laden ships and the lives of the crews employed on board. There has been a reduction in the loss of ships in each year of from 56 to 23, and a saving of 200 lives of seamen. In only one instance do they find a recurrence of those horrible cases which occurred in previous years, where the crews of ships were reduced to the necessity of existing on the remains of their comrades. The com mittee consider that no ship is seaworthy when her deck is lumbered with cargo, and recommend an extension of the act of Parliament prohibiting the future deckloading of ships. The report recommends the propriety of an inquiry being instituted by Government as to the necessity of introducing an aet for placing all steam vessels, carrying passengers, under the superintendence of Government inspectors. The committee lay considerable stress on the necessity for appointing competent masters, mates, and pilots, for constructing efficient light houses and beacons, and carefully revising the charts now in use. They recommend the immediate attention of Government to the construction of harbours of refuge, but offer no decided opinion as to the use of the floating breakwater, though they suggest that such national works, when constructed, should possess the

- Irish reapers continue to pour into Glasgow, by the Irish steamers, on their way to the agricultural dis-

advantage of having powerful batteries.

- It appears from the statistical reports issued by the Registrar-General, that about one-fifth of the total mortality of England and Wales is attributable to pulmonary consumption

THE SPANISH QUEEN'S TUTOR .- The Journal des Débats announced, on Wednesday, that Senor Olozaga has been re-appointed Spanish ambassador in France. What! the tutor of the Queen, the father of the recent glorious revolution, dismissed from being at once the guardian and organ of the Queen, from being the grand master who was to pull the strings of infant Royalty, indite its speeches, prepare its edicts, and dictate its affections. The tutor of a Queen, declared of age at a time of life when she can have neither will nor experience, was, in essential points, the true Sovereign. The appointment was most important, and when Senor Olozaga was declared to be the tutor, the reflection was, that the Liberals, who commenced the late revolution, still maintained their ascendency over the Moderados and the brigadier politicians, Narvaez, Concha, and Co. But the triumph was short-lived. Amongst those set down in the Castallano of the 16th, we perceive no less than two persons of the name of Munoz. This is indeed a rising family .- Chronicle.

DUBLLING IN PRUSSIA. - A letter from Berlin, August 6th, says :- "Some documents of great importance to the officers of the army have just been published here. One relates to the suppression of duels between military Another orders the formation of tribunals of men. honour to take into consideration the cases which have hitherto given room for duels, and more particularly to prevent them. The third document contains new regulations for the infantry service. Duels are becoming He was happy to state that, within the last marked down. This is remarkable, when it is borne in mind that there are in the army 8,300 officers, of whom the greater number are young men.

> Benazet, the holder of the Faro Bank at Baden off by a pair of handsome mustaches. Baden, has been very unfortunate, having lost, it is said, in three days 300,000f.

# POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, August 26, 1843.

HER MAJESTY'S INTENDED VISIT TO LOUIS PHILIPPE The Times of this morning makes an announcement. that will doubtless create considerable surprise. It is, by the sons of that monarch, which sufficiently explains their mysterious arrival here, and their no less sudden his compatriots, the Barcelonese. By the Levant mail, departure. The Times City article says—" A curious which arrived at Marseilles on the 22nd instant, we have sort of alarm existed yesterday in the city about the sudden departure of the two French Princes. looked at the matter so gravely, that it seemed in their minds an impossibility that the unaccountable act of the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale could be significant of anything else than a war with France. It seems not only is there no occasion for panie on this account among the stockholders, but affairs have looked even better than they would have looked had the Princes never arrived. It appears that King Louis Philippe having heard of the intention of her Majesty to take a sea excursion, and believing that she would touch at a French port, sent his sons to her to inform passengers, others by fixed salaries from the left that, in that case, he would proceed down to the coast to pay his respects. The Princes having delivered or probable cause. The case has already received control of parliament, and not likely to commence residing at Bayswater. The young ladies, his daught

and departed, without dreaming that anxious minds would be constructing all sorts of theories from their movements." Our contemporary, in the article announcing this unlooked-for intention, has the following observation:-With what reminiscence is the contemplation of such a meeting naturally associated! The last conference held between a French and English monarch was that of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. What changes and vieissitudes have marked the fortunes, not only of both the countries, but of all Europe, since that gorgeous day! The Reformation and its innumerable consequences-the religious wars of France and Germany—the decay of the great Spanish monarchy—the two revolutions in England, with their French counterparts-the long and dreadful wars entailed on France, England, and Europe by the latter,-these are among the many occurrences by which the mind marks the progress of time from the day that saw 'bluff Harry' grasp the hand of Francis on the plain of Cambray, to that which will, we hope, witness the greeting between Louis Philippe and Queen Victoria at the Château d'Eu." lowing are the arrangements at present in contemplation connected with the marine excursion of the Sovereign: - Her Majesty will certainly take her departure from Windsor Castle on Monday morning; and it is generally understood will proceed direct to South. ampton, and embark at that port in the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht. Amongst the places which have been mentioned as likely to be honoured with a visit from her Majesty and the Prince, we may enumerate Plymouth, Pembroke, Chatham, Portsmouth, Ramsgate, and Dover. Her Majesty's excursion is not expected to be prolonged beyond ten days or a fortnight.

CAPTURE OF ILLEGAL ARMS AFLOAT .- The Times reeeived the following from Sheerness last night:- This must be necessarily a hurried despatch, but though hasty and short it will at least be satisfactory in correcting a rumour which prevailed in London this morning to some extent, that a French merchantman had been brought into this port, captured by the Cyclops, and having on board a quantity of fire-arms, with which she was proceeding to the coast of Ireland. It appears that a letter was received from an officer on board the Cyclops armed steamer by another officer on board the Camperdown, stating that a French schooner was boarded in the port of Cork by Captain Austin, whose duty it is to board and inspect all vessels arriving at that station. No resistance of course was made to the usual routine, and the discovery of a large quantity of arms and ammunition led to the arrest of all parties on board, and the seizure of the ship and cargo. There is no truth whatever in the report that the captured vessel was brought into this port. Nevertheless, there is no reason to doubt the fact that a seizure of arms has taken place in the port;

THE REGENT OF SPAIN .- The Duke de la Victoria has had a slight attack of indisposition, but the answer to inquiries yesterday was, that his Highness had completely recovered.-The Duchess de la Victoria and the Donna Eladia Espartero, accompanied by several officers, attended mass at the Catholic chapel in Spanish place yesterday. The Duke, attended by Don A. Van Halen and Don C. Montesimo, went out for an airing in the Spanish ambassador's carriage. His Highness, at a later period, left the hotel on foot in company with one of his aides-de-camp, returning home about six o'clock. The number of visitors who left their names at the hotel yesterday far exceeds those of the previous day; but it is understood that no official visit has yet been paid to his Highness by any member of the Government. His Excellency had a select dinner party last evening, covers being laid for eight persons. The company consisted chiefly of members of his suite; two or three friends of the Duke, resident in England, completing the less frequent in the army. In the last annual report on number. The Duke was recognised by several persons the state of the army, not a single case of duelling is on leaving the hotel in the forenoon, but no manifesta-marked down. This is remarkable, when it is borne in tion of popular feeling took place. The Duke de Is Victoria is rather above the middle height, of a moderately robust figure. His countenance betrays great firmness of mind, and with a dark complexion is well set

Foreign News. - The Constitutional states that, after much hesitation, M. Guizot is to send M. Salvandy to Madrid.—In the elections for the renewal of the municipal council at Le Mans, the late mayor, M. Trouvé Chauvel, and five others, described as avowed democrats, have been returned.—Paris, August the 24th:—We have received letters from Madrid of the 17th August. Up to this time the opposition to government appears to have had but little chance of success in the that her Majesty purposes, most likely in the course of elections.—We have received the Barcelona journals of a few days, to pay a visit to the King of the French; the 18th. The Central Junta seemed completely disposed and, it is added, that this visit was personally solicited to continue its course.-At Barcelona insurrection and terror prevail .- Prim has lost his popularity by repressing intelligence from Constantinople, Athens, Alexandria, and Malta. Accounts from Constantinople of the 7th instant state that the Turkish fleet still continue to hove about the Dardanelles, followed by a French man-of-war steamer. Large bodies of Turkish troops were being concentrated at Adrianople. Letters from Alexandria of the 6th instant announce that the plague had nearly ceased to appear. The Nile was rising fast. Trade was extremely dull at Alexandria.

> CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. — Yesterday George William Hamilton, alias Robert Bell, aged 40, was indicted for feloniously delivering a letter to Jesse Hopper demanding money with menages, without any reasonable

cer, for improper purposes. The learned counsel pro-ceeded to detail the case, and then went on to say that he had played a curious trick. When taken into custody, his face had been covered with hair, but whilst in the yard of Newgate on Monday last, Mr Cope, the governor, observed that he was muffled up with a handkerchief. The muffling was removed, and it was discovered that he was shaved clean up to the hair of his head, as he then appeared at the bar; and such was the extraordinary difference, that he would not be surprised to find that some of the witnesses would be now doubtful of his identity. It appeared that he had managed this metamorphosis by means of a knife, which he had brought into the gaol secreted in the sole of his boot. One or two of the witnesses were doubtful, but the evidence was nevertheless complete. The jury found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to fourteen years' trans-

FATHER MATHEW AT BERMONDSEY. - Yesterday the spot selected for the administration of the pledge was a piece of ground situate on the south-west side of the Greenwich Railway. Father Mathew was met with shouts of disapprobation as well as cheers. The reverend gentleman dispensed with making any address, and simply called upon those who wished to take the pledge to come forward. This call was met with derisive laughter; and in order to frustrate the labours of the apostle, a large body of fellows, chiefly dockmen and labourers in the tan yards, took possession of the space within the barrier. A body of police endeavoured to clear the barrier, but were violently struck in the execution of their duty. Whilst Father Mathew was administering the pledge to some females on the platform, some stones were thrown at him from the back of the crowd. Shortly after, a gang of the ruffians were discovered in the rear of the platform, making preparations to cut the ropes fastening its cross supporters to the uprights. address was about to be presented to Father Mathew from the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Total Abstinence Association, when one of the most disgraceful and extraordinary scenes took place. A body of anti-teetotallers made their appearance in procession. them had staves, and were decorated from head to foot with hop leaves. Each of them bore a quart or pint pot in his hand, and in the centre the men carried large cans containing each at least four or five gallons of beer. A general conflict took place, and the "Malt and Hops" gentry were compelled to retreat. The proceedings were then continued with a greater degree of order; but the labours of the "apostle" in this quarter proved a decided failure, not more than 300 having taken he pledge.

FIRE THIS MORNING. - This morning a fire broke out upon the premises known as the Halifax Arms, near Whitechapel church. Unfortunately the water was not readily supplied, but when the main was turned on the fire was soon extinguished. The damage is very considerable.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

BURGLARY .- James Howard was indicted for having, at Bury, stolen 39 sovereigns, three watches, and other articles.—It was proved that in July, 1842, a burglary was committed by some one in the house of the prosecutrix, who keeps the White Bear Tavern at Bury. An entry had been effected by pushing aside a sliding casement, and the property in question had been taken away. The prisoner had at one time, about four months before the robbery, been employed in the house in putting up a bedstead. For twelve months nothing occurred to fix suspicion on any person in particular, when, on the 1st of July, a policeofficer, a short way out of Bury, was addressed by a person whom he did not know, who stated that he was going to give himself up to justice for having committed a robbery a year before. He stated that he had got into the White Bear public-house, and proceeded to state a great number of circumstances connected with the robbery. He repeated the same statement on being taken to the police-office, and abided by that account for some days after. He was in a state of great excitement, bordering on delirium tremens. He got worse after being in custody, but afterwards the excitement began to subside, and he then denied every participation in the robbery.—Mr Wilkins, for the defence, contended that this was really the case, and that the accursation the prisoner had made against himself was merely the suggestion of a mind disturbed by the effect of longcontinued drunkenness.—The jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.—A previous conviction was then proved against the prisoner.—Sentence was deferred.

#### COURTS OF LAW.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

ABOMINABLE CHARGE.—Mr Bailey, a medical gentle-man, surrendered to take his trial upon a charge of having taken indecent liberties with a lad named William Murphy. The prosecutor was going on with his evidence, when the Common Sergeant stopped him, and inquired had he gotten his story by heart, as he was giving his deposition verbatim?—The witness said he had. He was cross-examined at some length by Mr Clarkson. The policeman Clarkson was about to address the jury, when the foreman stopped him, and said they were quite satisfied the defendant was not guilty.—The Common Sergeant said they were quite right. The case was clearly a trumped-up one. The presecutor came there with his story regularly got of by heart. There was not the slightest difference between his evidence and his depositions before the magistrate. He had gone on word for word.—Mr Clarkson said that he did not know where these charges were 10 end. There were to whom he gave the defendant in charge was then exa-

many others, then in court, to speak to Mr Bailey's unimpeachable character and respectability. - The Common Sergeant made some further remarks upon the nature of the evidence, and the defendant then left the court with a

crowd of friends.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR .- The grand jury having returned true bills against Pedro de Zulueta, the younger, of the parish of St Mary-le-Bow, merchant; Thomas Jennings, and Thomas Bernardos, late of the same place, mariners, for felony,—Mr Clarkson applied to his lordship under, as he said, circumstances of a peculiar character. Two bills had been found against M. de Zulueta for felony and misdemeanour. He was a merchant of the city of London, and was charged with conspiring, with other persons, to fit out a ship for the purpose of trading in slaves. He wanted the defendant to be allowed to give bail.—Sir G. Stephen, the solicitor for the prosecution, stated that the charge rendered the party convicted liable to the penalty of transportation for 14 years. In consequence of the circumstances of M. Zulueta, there was some doubt whether he ought to be admitted to bail.-Mr Clarkson assured the court that M. de Zulueta had not the slightest indisposition to take his trial, but, on the contrary, he had the greatest anxiety to have the matter investigated.—The Recorder suggested that the case should be dealt with in the ordinary manner, and that affidavits should be pre-pared in support of the application.—At this stage of the proceedings the prisoner entered the court.-Mr Clarkson. after some communication with Sir G. Stephen, addressed the court, and said that no objection would be offered to bail in the sum of 5,000l.—The indictment was then read. It charged the prisoner and the two other persons with having feloniously equipped and employed a certain vessel, called the Augusta, for the purpose of trading iu slaves. In other counts the parties were charged with equipping the vessel for the purchase of slaves, and for the purpose purchasing persons to be dealt with as slaves.

Joseph Cutler, 32, and William Young, 22, labourers.

were indicted for a rape on Sarah Batchelor.—The case was altogether one of a very extraordinary nature. The prosecutrix, an old woman 65 years of age, was crossing a field near the Marquis of Abercorn's estate at Stanmore about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th of July, when the prisoners and two other labourers, who were employed at haymaking, went up to her, and all committed a capital offence. It was broad daylight at the time. A number of children were playing very near the spot. An old man, too, was passing, and called to the wretches, but they only laughed at him. He informed the police of the circumstance, and the prisoners were taken into custody. but the other two made their escape. On the other hand, a surgeon said he could not discover any appearances which would lead him to suppose that such an offence had been committed.—Mr Payne addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, and rested their defence on the great improbability of four human beings being found to commit such an offence as that sworn to by the witnesses for the prosecution.—The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners.—The learned judge sentenced the prisoners to be transported for life.

THE FATAL DUEL AT CAMDEN TOWN.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. CUDDY.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, George Gulliver, surgeon in the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), and Holland Leckie Daniel Cuddy, a lieutenant in the same regiment, surrendered to take their trial on an indictment charging them with being con-cerned in the death of David Lynar Fawcett. The Attorney-General, Mr Waddington, and Mr Chambers, appeared to prosecute. Mr Clarkson and Mr Bodkin were the counsel for Mr Gulliver, and Sergeant Shee and Mr Ballantine for Mr Cuddy. At a few minutes after ten the judges (Williams and Rolfe) took their seats upon the bench, and the names of Alexander Thompson Munro, Duncan Trevor Grant, William Holland Leckie Daniel Cuddy, and George Gulliver, were called; only Mr Cuddy and Mr Gulliver answered, and they were immediately placed in the dock. The Attorney-General then rose, and said, having carefully perused the depositions in the case of Mr Gulliver, he was of opinion that the charge against him could not be sustained, and he, therefore, wished to enter a nolle prosequi as far as related to that gentleman. Mr Gulliver then left the dock, and Mr Cuddy was called upon to plead to the indictment and the coroner's inquisition, to both of which he, in a firm tone of voice, pleaded "Not guilty." Both charged him with the wilful murder of the deceased David Lynar Fawcett. Mr Cuddy is a person of gentlemanly appearance, with features of rather a handsome cast. and an expression of countenance remarkable for mildness. -The Attorney-General then rose and stated the case for the prosecution. He was aware that a legal doubt had been raised, whether the second of an antagonist killed in a duel was to be held equally amenable to the law with the second of the party who killed. The view he took of the matter was this, that in point of fact the seconds who attended a duel were there for the purpose of seeing fair play on both sides; but as the proceeding was illegal, they were, on both sides; but as the proceeding was illegal, they were, in the eye of the law, present for the purpose of aiding, assisting, and giving countenance to the parties. He quoted several cases, among which was that of the King v. Young, in which it had been had down that all persons aiding, abetting, accompanying, and assisting the principals, were held to be guilty in the second degree; but that mere preheld to be guilty in the second degree; but that mere presence was not enough to constitute such participation.

The first witness called was John Holland, coachman to

a livery-stable keeper in Oxford street. On the morning of the 1st of July, having taken up Col. Fawcett, he drove to 21 in the Haymarket, where he took up a gentleman who resembled the prisoner at the bar, but he could not swear to him. He next drove to 27 Great Portland street, where one of the gentleman went into the house, and came out with another gentleman, one of whom got into a cab, and they all drove to the Brecknock Arms. Witness lost sight

ters, were in the habit of walking in the gardens, and city of London, several of whom were members of the city of London, several of whom were members of the Sir B. Brodie: The gentleman who called upon witness on the lst of July was the same description of personal contractions. on the 1st of July was the same description of person as the prisoner at the bar, but he could not undertake to say that he was the same person.

Job Jones, police constable, saw two gentlemen in Brougham; the prisoner was one of them—was sure of that. Saw Col. Fawcett lying wounded on the ground; he was one of the gentlemen who had been in the Brougham. James Coope, a haymaker, was present on the occasion w the gentleman at the bar and Mr Gulliver on the grou

with the wounded gentleman.

Mr Gulliver was next called, and examined by the Attorney-General. I am acquainted with Mr Munro. On the 1st of July last I saw him in the barrack in Regent's Park, in the hospital. He called me from my bed, and requested me to go with him. I did go with him in his carriage. We went direct to the Brecknock Arms. We waited there about ten minutes, and then a hackney cab and a Brougham came up. I saw a person whom I believe to have been Col. Fawcett get out of the Brougham. 1 had known Col. Fawcett for ten or twelve years; but I am rather near-sighted, and could not swear that it was he; I afterwards met him in a field adjoining the Tottenha road. There were four persons in the field, namely, Col. Fawcett, Lieut. Munro, Mr Grant, and a fourth gentleman whose name I did not know. I think the gentleman at the bar is the person, although he looks rather taller now than he did in the field. Lieut. Munro afterwards asked me to come into the field, saying, "You can be useful." Afterwards heard the words "ready" and "fire," and a shout of "the doctor!" immediately afterwards. Upon that I ran up to Col. Fawcett, who was lying on the ground. A gentleman, whom I suppose to have been Mr Cuddy, was standing near him. Mr Munro had just run up to Col. Fawcett at the time. Something was said by Col. Fawcett about levelling; he said he was not levelling the pistol at him. Mr Munro said, "Oh, Fawcett, I thought you were levelling at me, and covering me," or words to that effect. I do not know whether that was said previously to, or was an answer to Col. Fawcett's remark. Saw the gentleman whom he believed to be the prisoner, with a brace of pistols. Col. Fawcett's respiration was immediately very much embarrassed, and he appeared as if he was about to die then and there. But he afterwards revived. Mr Munro assisted, and did everything in his power, abandoning all anxiety about "self," and waiting with witness until Sir Benjamin Brodie arrived.—Cross-examined: Had said that all was done in a hurry, and that he had heard the report of the pistols before he was aware of what wastaking place. George Davis, toll-collector, identified the prisoner as one of the gentlemen whom he had seen pass through the gate.

Mr R. Liston, surgeon, deposed as to the cause of death. Sarah Lorton, a servant at the house in which Col. Fawcett had lodged: Remembered the Wednesday or Thursday previous to the duel. Mr Munro and Col. Fawcetthad some words; they quarrelled. The next day a gentleman called on Col. Fawcett; believed his name was Grant— This was the case for the prosecution.

Sergeant Shee then rose to address the jury for the defence. He said there never was a case which, now that it was stripped of all its prejudices, was so different from that which it had been at first represented, as the present lt was impossible, in cases of this description, to deny that there were, in point of common sense and common feeling, whatever the law might say, two classes of persons which were perfectly distinct—the principals and the seconds. They had not either of the principals. They had not Col. Fawcett, for he was gone to another tribunal; and they had not Mr Munro; and they knew nothing of the motives and inducements which had led to the crime which was imputed to the prisoner at the bar. The principals in this unhappy case had, there could be no doubt, gone out under a feeling of that necessity which, if it actuated other gentlemen, must have pressed still more heavily upon gentlemen standing in the position in which Col. Fawcett and Lieut. Munro stood. It was altogether unreasonable to say that Mr Cuddy had gone to the ground to aid and assist Lieut. Munro in the murder of Col. Fawcett. The only thing that was proved was that he was present; but there was no proof that he was thus aiding, assisting, and abetting Lieut. Munro in taking the life of the deceased, and to find him guilty of the offence charged, they must be satisfied that he had gone there to assist him in the murder of Col. Fawcett. But so far from there being any proof of such being the case, there was everything to show that Mr Cuddy was, until the very last moment before the fatal shot, doing all in his power to prevent the calamity which took place. Whatever might have been the conduct of the principals in the case, it seemed probable that the seconds had done all in their power to prevent the fatal proceedings. From the evidence of Mr Gulliver, it appeared that the pistol had been fired before Mr Munro could have known whether the proceedings of the process of negotiation for preventing the duel was ended or not. Mr Gulliver said that Lieut. Munro had said to Col. Fawcett, "I thought you were levelling at me. I thought you were covering me." Col. Fawcett said, "No, I was only practising." So that at the very moment that Lieut. Munro fired, the prisoner was, for all they knew to the contrary, engaged in proceedings to prevent the duel from taking engaged in negotiations to prevent the duel from taking place. To enable them to convict him of such an offence as that charge and as that charged, they must have proof that he had gone out, by previous contract and agreement, as a criminal second The principals had gone out because they dared not refuse to go out; and the seconds, if seconds they were, had fone out to prevent, if possible, what must inevitably take place without their presence. He therefore called upon them seriously to deliberate before they consented to affix the stigma of "wilful murder" to the name of this young man in the commencement of his career in life. He should call Sir W. Clinton to speak to the high character the prisoner had borne in the army.

borne in the army.

Sir William Clinton stated that he was a General in the British army, and the Colonel of the 55th Regiment, in which the prisoner also was an officer. He (Gen. Clinton) was not himself in China, but the prisoner had been; and the recognized the first of the first

applicated in the charge of murder which might arise out mplicated in the charge of interder which might arise out of the transaction, and that the only question further was purely and entirely whether the evidence did or did not purely and that the prisoner at the bar was present at the satisfy them that the prisoner at the bar was present at the death of Colonel Fawcett, and was there "aiding, assisting, and abetting" on the occasion. The learned Judge then read the principal portions of the evidence, and commented upon such portions of it as he wished to call to the more

apon such portions of the jury.

particular attention of the jury.

The jury, after deliberating in the box for about a quar-The jury, after deliberating in the box for about a quarter of an hour, applied to the court to know if the prisoner was charged with wilful murder?—Mr Justice Williams: It is charged that some person else did it, and that he aided, assisted, and abetted. The first count charges that one Alexander Thompson Munro was guilty of the crime of allel murder; and it charges the prisoner that he could wilful murder; and it charges the prisoner that he was wilful murder; and it charges the prisoner that he was wilfully present aiding, assisting, and abetting the said Munro the said felony to commit.—A juror: We are all agreed that he was present; but I wish to ask, is there any evidence to show that the prisoner handled the pistols, or assisted in any manner?—Mr Justice Williams: I will the evidence of Mr Gulliver to work and the evidence of Mr Gulliver to work and the said and the continue of Mr Gulliver to work and the said and the continue of Mr Gulliver to work and the said assistant and the said and the said assistant and the said and the said and the said assistant as a said and the said assistant read the evidence of Mr Gulliver to you again. The learned judge then read the evidence of Mr Gulliver. The jury retired at a quarter before two o'clock to consider jury retired at a quarter before two o'clock to consider their verdict, and at a quarter past four they returned into court with a verdict of Not Guilty. There was an attempt to applaud in the court, but it was immediately checked. Lieutenant Cuddy was then discharged.

#### POLICE.

REFUSAL TO BE SWORN.—At Clerkenwell George Caney was charged with stealing seven of Scott's novels, the property of Mrs Mary Scriven, the proprietor of a circulating library in Merlin's place, Wilmington square. The case had been previously remanded.—Miss Elizabeth Tamlyn, an elderly maid, the sister of the prosecutrix, was placed in the witness-box, but when the book was tendered her she refused to take the glove from her hand and to be sworn.-Mr Greenwood: Be sworn, if you please, madam.—Miss Tamlyn: I will not be sworn.—Why?—Because I must have the prisoner discharged. Pshaw! do you think I'd prosecute the poor lad for a few paltry books? He has been already imprisoned since Friday, and that is quite enough punishment for his offence-too much.-Let the indeed I won't. The property belongs more to me than to the judge. What affair is it of the judge's whether I lose the property or not? -You had better be sworn. Consider you owe a duty to society which you are bound to fulfil.—I will not be sworn, and there is an end of it.-Then I will bind you over to prosecute at the Old Bailey.—I won't prosecute.—Then you must go to prison.—And to prison I'll go.—Perhaps you think these are empty threats; but I will read the act of Parliament, which empowers me to send you to prison for 14 days for refusing to be sworn.—The magistrate then read that portion of the act, and seeing that it was useless to press her further, ordered the depositions of the other witnesses to be taken, and the witnesses to be bound over

to prosecute, Miss Tamlyn included. SEDUCTION AND EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Tuesday, Waller, of the City Police, brought up in custody a lad aged about 19, of very diminutive size. The immediate charge against the prisoner, whose name is Job Wiggins, and who has been a clerk in one of the Life Insurance Offices, was, that he had been entrusted with a sum of money which he was to have invested for the benefit of the person who deposited it in his hands, and that instead of placing the property at interest, he appropriated it to his own necessities, or rather to the gratification of his appetites, to the ruin of most respectable family.-Inspector Waller stated that the prisoner, in a fit of apparent penitence, had given himself up to the police, stating that he had mortally injured the peace of his wife and her family, and that as it was impossible for him to be happy or tranquil, after having done o much mischief, he was determined to give himself up to be dealt with as he deserved. It was quite evident that the prisoner did not expect to be placed at the bar for a criminal offence. The inspector then placed before his Lordship two letters which disclosed the nature of the injury which the prisoner had inflicted upon his wife and her family. The prisoner a few months ago married a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman who belongs to the same office. The sister of the prisoner's wife was in the habit of calling frequently to see the newly-married couple, and, about four months after the wedding, she was missed one morning, and on that morning the prisoner was absent from his duty. The whole family was thrown into the deepest distress by the extraordinary fact of the simultaneous disappearance of the prisoner and his sister-in-law. At length a letter was received from the prisoner, very coldly and circumstantially stating that he and she had taken a tip to Section 1. and circumstantially stating that he and she had taken a trip to Scotland in a steamer, and were living together as man and wife at Edinburgh.—Lord Mayor: And I suppose when his money was gone he was seized with a fit of repentance?—Inspector Waller said that such was really the case.—Lord Mayor: Well, prisoner, I shall remand you for some days until the inspector shall have an opportunity to make inquiry into the case.—The prisoner: What case?—Lord Mayor: That of the messenger of the office to which you belonged. I suppose you have no objection to be remanded?—The prisoner: Indeed I have every objection. There is no foundation for the charge of embezjection. There is no foundation for the charge of embez-alement or misappropriation. The money alluded to was borrowed. I made a debt of it clearly.—He was remanded. COMPLAINT AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—Sergeant Leech, H 18, appeared before Mr Henry, at Lambeth street, by direction of the Police Commissioners, to answer the com-plaint of Mr J. Wratten, of Lower East Smithfield, for hegisence of duty in refusing to take two persons into custody who had grossly misconducted themselves in his house, and for exceeding his authority in taking him into custody, and taking him through the streets to the police station. The charge was fully proved against the sergeant, and but for the interference of Mr Wratten, the magistrate would have imposed a fine. Mr Henry told the defendant he should feel greatly indebted and obliged to Mr Wratten for the years he was a limit of the server he was a limit of the server he was a limit of the way. for the very kind manner in which he had acted towards him, for had he pressed the case, nothing could have prevented him from losing his situation. He hoped that the present proceedings, and his narrow escape, would act as a stem caution to him for the future.

#### OFFENCES.

SEIZURE OF A FRENCH MERCHANT VESSEL BY AN English WAR STEAMER.—Thursday afternoon the Cyclops Rem-vessel brought a French merchantman into the port of sheerness, which it is stated that she captured, having a quantity of a quantity of fire-arms on board, and proceeding to the coast

MASSACRE IN THE SOUTH SEAS .- Papers have been received from Sydney containing an account of the murder of the crews of two coasting vessels. The following was gleaned from an English lad who had run away from the schooner Mumford :- He stated that the brig Star, of Tahiti, Capt. Ebrill, was destroyed by the natives of the Isle of Pines. The captain and crew were on shore cutting wood, and at a signal from the principal chief the natives rushed upon them, slaughtered, and afterwards devoured them. The vessel was then stripped and set on fire, but during the progress of the fire some gunpowder ignited, blowing up the vessel, and destroying about 30 natives. The brig Martha, of Sydney, was seized, and the captain and part of the crew destroyed in the following dreadful manner-they were tied to the trees with their legs and arms extended, and their entrails taken out and roasted; they were then taken down, roasted, and devoured.

CAPTURE OF GAMBLERS.—Between 12 and 1 on Friday morning a party of police entered the house, No. 7 Leicester street, when they captured five persons, who gave their names—Anthony Catchpole, Daniel Harris, William Bailey, William Herbert, and Charles Wallis. The three former are charged with having the management of the house. Two of the police had been both that night and the night before admitted without hesitation, as they were in private clothes, and had on each occasion played, in order to substantiate the charges. The whole of the gaming apparatus was seized by the police. The prisoners were brought to Marlborough-street police court. The examination was, however, postponed, to allow time for professional assis-

ROBBERY OF THREE THOUSAND POUNDS.—On Thursday information was received and circulated throughout the metropolitan police district that 3,000%, consisting of 30 100l. notes of the Limerick bank, had been stolen from the house of John Wight, Esq., in Roche's street, city of Limerick. The notes were all dated 1st of October, 1840.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—A few nights ago two parcels were left at Dick's Coffee-house, one addressed to the landlord, Mr Newton, and the other to a gentleman in the house. The gentleman to whom the other was sent proceeded to unwrap the paper, when a box was seen from which particles of gunpowder fell. An inspector of police was called in, and he having cut the sides of the box open, found it to be full of the finest gunpowder, and a lucifer match wrapped round with sand-paper in the centre of the powder, one end being fastened to the lid of the box with wax, so as to ignite and explode when the lid was removed. Mr Newton and his friend have not the slightest idea who sent them, and no motive can be assigned. The matter is now undergoing an investigation.—Liverpool Journal.

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS AT WINCHESTER. Some consternation was excited last week in the mind of the toll-taker at St Cross gate, from a paper having been affixed, announcing that Rebecca would shortly pay him a visit. The village of St Cross is, we dare to say it, perfectly free from any danger; but if ever a public wrong justified a physical force remedy, the fate of St Cross would be that wrong. The affairs of the trust are so flourishing, that they have for years past been wantonly (we may almost say) spending their revenues, and yet they will not relieve the inhabitants of St Cross from a most unjust tax. The retaining the gate in its present position is a barefaced wrong committed upon the inhabitants of St Cross, and we do not wonder that it excited the resentment of the wag who, so much to the terror of the toll-keeper, played off a practical joke.—Hants Independent.

COURT-MARTIAL AT LONGFORD .- A court-martial assembled at the barracks in Longford-President, Major-General Wyndham-for the trial of Captain Charles Vereker, of the 27th Regiment, on three charges, the first of which was for making a false return of accounts between himself and his pay-sergeant; secondly, for having drawn a sum of 40l. from the paymaster of the 27th, without the knowledge of the said pay-sergeant, though the money was due from him to the said sergeant; and thirdly, for having allowed a sum of 261. 6s. 8d., due to his private account with the depôt paymaster, to be charged in the company's abstract. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The evidence for the prosecution closed on Friday week. On Saturday the defence commenced by reading Captain Vereker's statement in reply, in which he disclaimed all feelings but that of a wish for a full, free, and ample investigation of the charges involving his fair character as a gentleman, which was as dear to him as life itself. The court adjourned till Monday, without the proceedings being closed. Captain Vereker has served in the 27th Regiment since the 1825.—Long ford Journal

#### OCCURRENCES.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—William Perfeet, aged 17. residing in Essex, has committed suicide. It appears that on Thursday last he had a quarrel with a neighbour, and from his being abusive, she threatened to take out a warrant against him. On the following morning he was discovered hanging from a beam on the premises, quite dead. On a board near to where he was hanging there was written—"Feed my birds: Good-bye to all." The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

DEATH OF A CLIMBER.—A man named George Wilson has met with his death in a singular manner. He had entered a pine 18 inches in diameter at the Carine 11 inches 11

tered a pipe, 18 inches in diameter, at the Springfield dyeworks, Dalmarnock, in order to clean it, and he was taken out an hour and a half after, quite dead. No blame is attached to the master of the works, who refused to let Wilson clean the pipe, as he was intoxicated at the time. He was famous for climbing church steeples.

FISHERMAN SHOT AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—The National de l'Ouest publishes the following letter, dated St Pierre de Miquelon, the 23rd of July last :- " I cannot suffer my countrymen to remain in ignorance of an act of assassination committed by an officer of the British navy, on the person of a French fisherman. This unfortunate man was a native of Dinan, and had fished off Newfoundland several years. He proceeded on the 16th in his boat, accompanied by his two children, to fish for cod. The currents carried him near the great bank of Newfoundland, where a coast-guard cutter was stationed, from which he was fired at and re-ceived a ball in his head, which killed him on the spot. The two children hoisted their sails and endeavoured to

cutter who fired. The Governor of St Pierre immediately despatched his Majesty's galliot the Gentille to Lameline, to inquire into the facts. The English officer proceeded on board, and made an excuse, acknowledging that he had been guilty involuntarily, and persisted in saying that he did not intend to strike the man. It was observed, in reply, that he might easily have seized the boat if the owner had committed a trespass, but that he should not have fired upon an inoffensive man, who could not command the elements. It is true that it is forbidden to French fishermen to fish upon the English coast, but this man was not fishing; he was endeavouring to get off the coast. This event may produce serious consequences, for English fishermen constantly come to St Pierre, where no person ever thinks of doing them an injury. Some time since a French man-of-war galliot saved an English fishing-boat which was cast upon the coast. The French commander even repaired the boat, dried the fish, and gave the owner provisions to proceed upon his voyage. The Governor of St Pierre despatched the Gentille subsequently to St John's, the residence of the English governor, to announce this act."

THE INCOME TAX.-Mr Baker held an inquest on the body of Thomas Brown, Esq., aged 57, of Union place, Islington. James Thomas, clerk to the income-tax commissioners, said that on Tuesday forenoon deceased was in attendance at the office of the commissioners, 34 Finsbury square, to appeal against their assessment. He was in the act of handing in to the commissioners a written document, when he suddenly and silently fell back upon the floor. Verdict-Natural death.

THE WRECK OF THE PEGASUS.—An inquest has been held on the bodies of William Milnes and Alexander Miller, two of the sufferers from the loss of the Pegasus. Mr Pringle, the cashier of the company, was examined as to the state of the vessel, captain, &c. Several ship captains were examined, when it was given by all of them, that going to the eastward of the Maystone at night was an unsafe passage, and only safe in daytime in clear weather to those who know it well. The following is the result:— William Milnes and Alexander Miller-accidental death. occasioned by the gross carelessness of the master and those on the look out;" and, in addition to the expression of their opinion, they have added a deodand of 1000, against the company on each body—2001. in all. The divers from Whitstable are still recovering cargo and passengers' luggage from the *Pegasus*, and several more bodies have come on shore along the coast, the friends of whom have been in most cases written to when they could

ESCAPE FROM A WORKHOUSE.—On Tuesday a policeman in Arthur street, Chelsea, discovered a man crouching in a dark corner of the road, on examination it was found that his leg was broken. The man is 87 years of age, he has been a pensioner in Chelsea College, but had recently been admitted into the workhouse, from which he had con-trived to escape, but in scaling a wall he had fallen and

broken his leg. ST GEORGE'S WORKHOUSE, SOUTHWARK.—For some time past the above workhouse has been besleged every night by a number of men and boys. On Tuesday night 103 were admitted, and the noise they made during the night was quite intolerable to the inhabitants. Early in the morning the bread room was forced open, and nearly fifty quartern loaves broken and strewed about in filth. Mr Lockart, the relieving officer, entered, when he was immediately assailed with water and large pieces of bread, which compelled him to retreat. He returned with a large body of police, who soon quelled the disturbance, but from the immense body of persons it was impossible to detect the ringleaders.

SHEFFIELD-DESTRUCTION OF THE FORFEITED GOODS. Agreeably to the order of the magistrates, that the cast metal goods found in the possession of William Sanderson and Samuel Naylor, and marked contrary to the act of Parliament, should be publicly destroyed, the Master Cutler appointed Monday last for the operation, and Paradise square the scene of action. Previous to their being broken up the Master Cutler addressed a few words to the people assembled, whose numbers are estimated at 12,000 to 15,000. Loud cheers followed the brief address, immediately after which a number of men commenced the destruction of the cast metal cutlery, by smashing it with heavy hammers.-Sheffield Iris.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

THE FIRE IN TOOLEY STREET.-It will be satisfactory outer walls and tower of St Olave's Church may yet be preserved. The tower is the portion which has suffered most from the fire, with the exception of the roof, which is entirely gone. The chief expense in the restoration will be the beautiful elliptic roof, for which this church was so celebrated, but it is estimated that the total necessary cost will not exceed 7,000l. The business of Messrs Scovell, of Topping's Wharf, has been removed to their other premises, called Cotton's Wharf, a few doors east of the church. The property destroyed and damaged is insured, and the amount of insurances is stated to be as follows:— Sun Fire-office, 26,000l.; Union, 9,500l.; Phænix, 16,000l.; Atlas, 7,000l.: total, 58,500l. The loss of property by this fire (including the church and all the houses) is calculated to amount to between 70,000l. and 80,000l., and it will be seen that the fire-offices are considerable sufferers. There is great mystery as to how the fire commenced; many statements have appeared, but none can be relied on, as the proprietor of each warehouse is unwilling to admit that it originated with him.

THE FIRE IN FETTER LANE.—At the same time as the above (namely, last Saturday) a fire was raging at a chemist's and fire-work maker's, in Fetter lane, by which chemist's and fire-work maker's, in Fetter lane, by which five persons lost their lives. A coroner's jury immediately sat on the bodies, and the following evidence was given:—George Waters, police-constable, deposed as follows:—This morning, about five minutes past four, I was on duty in Fetter lane, when I heard a loud explosion, and I saw the whole front of Mr Newberry's shop blown into the street. I instantly sprung my rattle, and on coming up to the house I saw Mr Newberry up at the second floor window. I called to him to escape over the roof, but on lookceived a ball in his head, which killed him on the spot. The two children hoisted their sails and endeavoured to escape; but the English cutter boarded them and carried them into Lameline, an English port, and on the following day sent them home, together with their father's corpse, with a letter to the Governor of St Pierre, stating that the officer on duty regretted much what had occurred, that he had fired merely to frighten the fishermen, and not with the intention of injuring them (as if it were the custom to fire ball-cartridge without intending to injure), and observed that it was the officer commanding the English.

them by means of the staircase, when I found that the door was blown out. I then returned into Fetter lane, and saw Mr Rose lying in the road in an insensible state.— The Foreman of the jury expressed his belief that if the fire-ladders had been brought instantly to the spot Mr and Mrs Rose's lives would have been spared. The keys ought always to be placed in the hands of the police.—Mr Edward Woolson said, I was an assistant to the late Mr Newberry. I worked there during the day, but I did not sleep there. I left the house last night about eleven o'clock, with Mr Newberry, and I walked down Fleet street with him and parted in Bouverie street, and that was the last time I saw him alive.—Coroner: Can you form any opinion as to the origin of the explosion?—Witness: It might have been caused by two courses of fulminating margaret which caused by two ounces of fulminating mercury which was in a small box under the counter in the shop. The least friction would cause it to explode; even a cat would cause it to go off by suddenly moving the box. There are several cats in the house, and I think it is very likely that they were the cause.—The Coroner: Were there any other combustibles in the house?-Witness: There was upwards of two hundred weight of gunpowder in the back room on the first floor, in two casks. In the same room there was also a large quantity of rockets, squibs, and other dangerous fireworks. He did not make them. He only sold them, as well as the gunpowder, to firework manufacturers. Mr Newberry had some fusees in the house for lighting cigars, and when he used to smoke he was sometimes very careless with them by throwing them on the floor.—Mr John Grant, master baker, 84 Fetter lane, deposed as follows:—I reside opposite Mr Newberry's shop. The first I heard of the explosion was when I was in bed. I saw Mr Rose and his wife at the third floor front window. Mrs Rose had two sisters; one lived with her, and the other, who is a milliner in Gough square, had just come to spend the previous even-ing with her, and not liking to return to her own residence, had slept with her sister. I think if the fire-ladders had been sooner on the spot some of the lives might have been saved.—Mr Henry Scott, surgeon, of Bouverie street, said, I attribute the explosion to the fulminating mercury. The slightest concussion would cause it to explode, as was the case at the late explosion at Apothecaries' Hall.—The Coroner: But do you not think that it is highly dangerous keeping so large a quantity of combustible materials in so crowded a neighbourhood?—Witness: I do think so, sir, and I was greatly alarmed when he informed me how much powder he had in his house.—Mr William Lucas, house-surgeon at St Bartholomew's Hospital, said that Mr Newberry was dead when brought to that institution, and Mr Rose died in an hour afterwards .- Wm. Falconer found the remains of Mrs Rose in the upper part of the ruins; those of the two other ladies were clasped in each other's arms, and were in bed. He found them at the lower part, or near the first floor. They were much burnt, so much so that it was a matter of some difficulty they could be identified. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death,"

future would be placed in such a situation that they could be more readily brought into operation. OTHER FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—Some smaller fires have also occurred; one in Kent street, Borough, at some hemp and flax grounds. The damage done is considerable and flax grounds. derable.—Another has taken place at a cooperage in the Cornwall road, Lambeth. Two persons are in great danger from leaping on to the pavement. The property is insured. -A fire has also consumed a floor-cloth manufacturer's at Mile end. The number of fires that have recently occurred in and around London is almost unparalleled. A very suspicious fact has attended nearly all the recent fires, namely, that their origin could not be traced to accountable accident. The cause generally assigned is spontaneous combustion, a somewhat modern and by no means safe or satisfactory conclusion. The fire which took place on Monday morning, in a new and unoccupied house in the new square (Cambridge square, Edgeware road), has been caused, every one in the neighbourhood says, wilfully and maliciously, and therefore the owner of the house, Mr Ponsford, the builder of so many new streets and squares, that have transformed a large portion of Paddington from open and useless fields into the handsomest of our inhabited faubourgs, has offered a reward of 100% for the apprehension of the incendiary.

at the same time expressing a hope that the fire-ladders in

THE OPERA HOUSE AT BERLIN.—The Prussian State Gazette, of August 20th, says—" Our Opera house fell a prey to the flames last night, after having stood exactly 100 years. There is no reason to believe that the fire was caused by any negligence, and nothing positive can yet be affirmed respecting the origin of the fire. An officer on guard, who first saw it, immediately hastened with his men to the theatre, and saved a small part of the furniture, and the greater portion of the very valuable music."

# COMMERCE AND TRADE.

A large rate of business has been doing in Manchester. The yarn market has this week exhibited symptoms of further improvement; and the demand on Tuesday was extensive, at an improvement of id. to id. upon last week's rates. Many of the spinners, however, are under contract; and there was a disinclination to accept orders, unless at a further increase of price. The goods market was also firm and buoyant, excepting for domestics. There is a great demand for hand-loom weavers in all parts of the neighbors wages have been generally paid demand for hand-loom weavers in all parts of the neignbourhood, and higher wages have been generally paid within the last fortnight for most descriptions of goods usually manufactured by hand. At Rochdale, on account of the "rushbearing," or annual wakes, the market has been but thinly attended, though, according to the quantity of the goods brought, a fair day's business was done, as but few flannels were left unsold; prices being the same as last week. There is no alteration in the wool market there.-At Paisley trade is continuing brisk; every loom is now sending forth the joyous sound of the shuttle, and the state of the market is steady and favourable. In addition to the usual shawl trade of the place, considerable business is now doing by many of our manufacturers in the tartan trade, particularly in the lighter and finer descriptions of these

The intelligence from Liverpool moreover shows that The intelligence from Liverpool moreover shows that very extensive transactions have again, during the past week, taken place in the cotton market. The market commenced at the opening of the week, firmly, at the full rates of Friday last, and with very large demands both from the trade and speculators. 10,000 bales were sold on the 21st, and the same quantity again on the 23rd, when 4,000 were bought on speculation. Thoughout the week, as far as our report reaches, the sales have been to an extent approach aing those mentioned.

At Leeds, there has been a fair average quantity of business done, as compared with the markets of the last few weeks. Business in the warehouses has been better this week than for some time past. Buyers have been more numerous, and in consequence of the advance in the price of wool at the late sales, they have purchased with more confidence. There were fewer buyers present at Huddersfield market, and on the whole less business transacted. In the German wool market there is but little doing. Colonial wools at present seem to have the preference.

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

BRITISH.

Consols .....

Do. Account.....

FOREIGN.

Belgian .....

Brazil ......

3 per Cent. Reduced 95	Colombian		245
34 New 1014	Danish		87
3 Reduced 102	Dutch 24 per		53
Long Annuities 12 13-16	French 3 per	Cent	81
Bank Stock 182	Mexican 5 per	r Ct. New	361
India Stock 264	Port. Conver	ted	42
Exchequer Bills 58s	Russian		117
India Bonds 68s	Spanish 5 per	Cent	187
total self-han alsolic hely almo	Ditto 3 per C	ent	251
and the second second and second and	Ditto Deferre	d	101
a second house or an even of	Ditto Passive		49
SHARE LIST.	Price.	Shares.	Paid.
	£	£	£
Birmingham and Derby Railwa		100	100
Pinningham and Derby Maria	0 52	100	100
Birmingham and Gloucester Description Bristol and Exeter Do		100	70
Cheltenham & Great Western		100	80
Pastern Comption Do	84	25	23
Rastern Counties Do		50	50
Edinburgh and Glasgow Do		100	65
Great Western Do		50	50
Do. Half Shares		100	100
Grand Junction Do	201	100	100
Liverpool and Manchester Do.	343	50	50
London and Brighton Do	43	25	25
London and Blackwall Do		100	100
London and Birmingham Do.			20
London and Greenwich Do		20	50
London and South Western Do		50	20
London and Croydon Do		20	70
Manchester and Leeds Do		100	100
Midland Counties Do		100	100
North Midland Do		100	50
South-Eastern and Dover		50	50
York and North Midland Do.	102	50	40
Australasia Bank	524 474	40 50	45
		100	25
Colonial Do	142	50	10
London and Westminster Do.		100	20
Union of Australia Do		25	25
United States Do	291	100 Da.	100 Da
United States Do	100	100	100
Grand Junction Do		50	50
West Middlesex Do	77	100	100
Sast and West India Docks		Stock	100
		Btock	-
London Do	954	Stock	
St Katherine's Do	1051	100	100
Grand Junction Ganal			100
Regent's Do		100	~
Imperial Gas	74	50	50 39
Phoenix Do	323	50	48
Westminster Chartered Apper	Ct.) 27	50	48 50
Westminster Chartered Do		50	11
Alliance Insurance		100	
Atlas Do.		50	5
Ragle Do	51	50	100
Globe Do	294	100	100
Guardian Do	43	100	361
ACTION OF THE LANGE CO.	277	. 15	14

CORN MARKETS.

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gillies and Horne's Circular.)

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Aug. 21.—We have a continuance of grand harvest weather; there was an hour's rain, we hear, yesterday in Surrey, but here nothing to speak of, consequently the harvest is proceeding as rapidly as hands can be got to cut it down; and from the new grain being so dry there is every exertion made to bring it to market, and we believe there are from two to three thousand quarters of new wheat offering here to day; the quality of all is inferior to last year's, being perhaps 3lbs. a bushel lighter, or 2½ per cent. New wheat is 4s. to 5s. cheaper, old 1s. to 2s.; bonded is neglected, though the duty this week will fall to 15s. per quarter, and next week to 14s. Barley is dull again to day. Oats are much as last Monday, and unless the supply of Irish increases again we may look for some improvement. No change in beans. New grey peas are dull; new white are taken quickly at 36s. New grey peas are dull; new white are taken quickly at 36s.

l'er qr	
Wheat, Essex, Kent,	Oats, Irish Feed 17s 20.
and Suffolk, red 524 556	Ditto Black 188 204
Ditto, white 56s 66	- Ditto Potato 20 1 23.
Lincoln, Cam-	Malt, Suffolk and Nor-
bridge, and Norfolk,	folk, pale s s
red 52, 55	Beans, English Har-
- Ditto, white p -	
Dantzic (free)	Ditto, old8
fine 60s -1	Foreign (free). 26s 34
Barley, English Malt-	Peas, English White s 36
ing, and Chevaliers -	Boilerss 37,
- Grinding & Bers 30s -	Blue5 -5
— Distillers8 -8	
Oats, English Feed 20s 24s	
— Polands 22s 25s	
- Scotch Feed 22s 24s	
Potato and Scotch 94x 96s	and Norfolk 40 43e

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.—Un Monday last the weather in London had been very fine for sixteen days, CORN EXCHANGE, PRIDAY, AUGUST 25.—On Monday last the weather in London had been very fine for sixteen days, and though there was a heavy hail storm on the 8th instant, which did serious damage to the property of the unfortunate individuals whose farms it swept over, yet such a partial interruption to the generally favourable harvest weather produced no effect on our market, and the opinion was fast gaining ground that the wheat harvest would be secured here as favourably as the hay crop was in the latter end of June, when the previous forty days of rain had well nigh driven the farmers to despair; but on Tuesday afternoon the fine weather broke up, and we had six hours' heavy rain, which, we learn, was general over England; again on Wednesday night and Thursday morning we had fifteen hours' heavy rain; yesterday was fine, but to day is gloomy. If the weather be fine from henceforth no irreparable harm is done; still there is cause for alarm,—and wheat is more inquired for, both free and in bond, and prices are variously quoted is., 2s., and 3s. higher than on Monday. Barley is is. cheaper. Oats are 6d. cheaper where sales are forced, owing to the large supply of Irish. There is no variation in beans and peas. Plour is firm. Norfolk households, 42s. The averages lead us to think that on the 3ist instant the duty on foreign wheat will fall to 14s. per quarter; on barley, to 6s.; on oats it will remain 6s.; on rye it will perhaps fall to 5s, 6d.; on beans it will remain 10s. 6d.; and on peas it will fall to 8s. 6d.

Into London f	rom Augu	ast 20 to	August 24	le both in	nclusive.
18017 . 10 1140	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Malt.	Flour.
negress vita s	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qm.	Ore.	-

IMPOSTATIONS

Gazette Averages. Week ended Aug. 19	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oa	b.	R			
Week ended Aug. 19 Siz Weeks (Governs Duty)	591	2d	338	114	21s	Sd	37.	14	Hear	I at
Duty)	57s	58	31s	6d	20s	10d	36:	44	528	61 34
										24 33
Duties payable in London till Aug. 30										6d !

Prices per Stone. Beef ..... 3a 0d to 4s 0d 3068 108 Mutton... 3s 2d to 4s 2d Lamb ... 4s 0d to 4 10d Yeal .... 3s 8d to 4s 8d Beants. Mutton... 38 2d to 48 dd Galves ...... 3068
Lamb ...... 48 dd to 48 dd Sheep & Lamba 33970
Pork.... 38 6d to 48 dd Piga........ 375 \*\*\*\* \$59 Prices of Hay and Straw, per load of 36 trusses.

Hay ... 31 5s 0d to 4! 10s 0d | Clover .. 4! 5s 0d to 5! 84 6!

Straw ... 1! 18s 0d to 2! 2s 0d

HOP MARKET, MONDAY. HOP MARKET, MONDAY.

It was expected that the late fine weather would have caused more favourable reports of the Hop plantation, but there appears no improvement in the blighted districts, and whe e the gardens are free of vermin the planters calculate only on an average crop. The same scarcity of pocket on

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market:—Carr's Hartley, 15s.—Davison's West Hartley, 14s. 6d.—New Tanfield, 14s.—Ord's Redheugh, 13s.—Pontop Windsor, 13s. 6d.—Ravensworth's West Hartley, 14s.—Townley, 14s.—Tabbeld Moor Bute's, 13s. 6d.—Tanfield Moor, 16t. 6d.—Wylam, 14s. 6d. and 14s. 9d.—Brown's, 13s. 6d.—rilida, 14s. 6d.—Willingworth, 14s. 6d.—Wharncliffe, 15s.—East Hetton, 14s. 3d.—Betton, 19s. 6d.—Lambton, 19s. 6l.—Stewart's, 19s. 6d.—Cassop, 18s. 9d. and 19s.—Hartlepool, 19s. and 19s. 3d.—Kelloe, 19s. 6d.—Ouarrington, 15s.—Barcington Tees, 14s.—Clarence Hetton, - Quarrington, 15s.—Barrington Tees, 14s.—Clarence Hetton, 13s.6d.—Cowpen Hartley, 15s.—Parson's Abbey Gragda 19s.6d.—Sidney's Hartley, 15s.—Ships arrived, 24.

#### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, August 22. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and J. Brunt, Watford, Herifordshire, butchers—J. Winkup and H. Dobson, Liverpool, shipsmiths—W. Latham and H. Mitchinson, Wigan, Lancashire, brassfounders—A. and T. Bewley and D. Dockray, jun. Liverpool—J. Forbes and D. and A. Watson, Stanwell mill, Middlesex, millers—J. Fisher, Mary Robinson, and J. Hinton, Liverpool, wine merchants—H. Whittaker and J. Tatham, New square, Lincoln's inn, attorneys—B. M'Tier and R. White, Yeovil, Somersetshire, slove manufacturers—W. and S. Storr, Leeds, bricklayers—A. J. Rudge and S. Theobald, St. Martin's-le-Grand, City, button sellers—J. Pidduck and H. Staley, Hanley, Staffordshire, ironmongers—F. Walker and G. Hibbard, Liverpool, wool brokers—H. Crane and J. Atherton, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, ironfounders—T. H. Pyle and J. Mann, Bedlington, Durham, surgeons.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. J., G., and H. Allen, Birmingham, drapers.

6 BANKRUPTS. J. C. Ord, Kingsbury, near Hyde, coal factor. [Goren, South

Molton street.

M. H. L. G. Colnaghi, Cockspur street, Cnaring cross, print-seller [Fiddey, Paper buildings, Temple.

Betty Melmoth, Yeovil, Somersetshire, victualler. [Fennell and Kelly, Bedford row.

S. F. Parsons, Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, ironfounder. [Mansfield, Swansea.

R. and J. Caldecott, Manchester, silk mercers. [Reed and Shaw, Friday street.

J. W. and F. Davis, Liverpool, drug grinders. [Forshaw and Blundell, Liverpool.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY W. Chalmers, Bram'ey, Yorkshire, licensed victualler.
J. J. Barnes, King street, woolwich, carpenter.
Jane Hutchies, Manchester, dres-maker. Elizabeth Bedford, Cathay, Somersetshire, lodging-house

keeper.
T. Hope, Warrington, Lancashire, printer.
J. Groom, Long Buckby Top Locks, Northamptonshire, smith.
F. Adams, Bromley street, Commercial road, Stepney, town

traveller. J. Edmonds, Brand street, Greenwich, attorney's clerk.
W. Walker. Uppingham, Rutlandshire, surgeon.
G. Gleadhill, Dewsbury moor, Yorkshire, blanket manufac-

Betsey Stanway, Manchester, smallware dealer. G. Phillips, Bryuyrodyn, Merionethshire, curate. G. Thurtell, Eaton, Norwich, landscape gardener.

W. Scott, Mauchester, millwright. W. Barns, Torquay, Devonshire, plumber.
J. C. Mainstone, Great Sutton street, Clerkenwell, jesteller.
G. Lister, Batley Carr, Yorkshire, clothier.

DIVIDENDS.
September 12, M. Blood, North Audley street, Grosvenor square, surgeou—September 14, H. and J. Hedger, Coventry, watch manufacturers.

CERTIFICATES.

September 14, J. Bowring, Exmouth street, Clerkenvell, linen draper—September 21, E. Butt, Great Surrey street, Blackfriars, linen draper—September 15, T. Kimpton, High street, Newington-botts, draper—September 21, J. Crambrook, Deal, draper—September 21, G. Williams, Aldgate, Loadon, linen draper—September 21, G. Bloor, Wharf road, City rad, coal merchant—September 12, J. Stanford, Cramborne, Derocal merchant—September 12, J. Stanford, Cramborne, Derocatshire, gracer—September 16, T. J. Clark, Billongsate, City, victualler—September 15, J. Richards, Oxford street, livery-stable keeper—September 27, S. Secombe, Tavistock, Derocathe, tailor—September 14, E. Farmer, Wellington, Shropshire, tea dealer—September 13, T. Thorp, Manchester, merchant—September 14, E. Topham, Manchester, woollen merchant—September 14, E. Topham, Manchester, woollen merchant—October 16, H. Hilton, Over Darwen, Lancashire, gracer—September 25, J. Schofield, Oldham, Lancashire, gracer—September 25, J September 25, J. Schofield, Oldham, Lancashire, green-September 22, J. H. Fuller, Manchester, logwood grinder-September 22, W. Greenwood, Greenacres Moorside, Lascashire, corp. declar.

CERTIFICATES, SEPTEMBER 12.

J. Tattersall, Old Lyons, Lanca-hire, coal dealer—T. Stripling, Colchester. Essex, coachmaker—G. Wulf, Liverpool, ling, Colchester. Essex, coachmaker—G. Wulf, Liverpool, banter—J. M. Mallan, Ludgate hill, City, dentist—R. Hisbanter—J. M. Mallan, Ludgate hill, City, dentist—R. Hisbanter—J. Stridge, Harroldstone, Pembrokeshire, draper—G. Hisbanter, York, linen drsper—H. Tanner, Grenads terrace, master mariner—J. Shickle, Little Pulteney street, Soho, card dealer mariner—J. Shickle, Little Pulteney street, Soho, card dealer—T. and E. Williams, Liverpool, linen drspers—J. Jones, —T. and E. Williams, Liverpool, Greenside, Durham, wood Stafford, bookseller—J. Henderson, Greenside, Durham, wood Stafford, bookseller—J. Henderson, Greenside, Durham, wood Liverpool, corn dealer—J. C. Whittenbury, Blackheath hill, Kent, builder. Kent, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION. J. Allan, Glasgow, ironmonger.

Friday, August 25.

WAR OPFICE, Aug. 25.

3rd Foot—Brevet Col. R. Wallace, from half-pay Usattached, to be Lieut. Col. vice H. G. Smith, who exchanges; Major I. O. Clunie to be Lieut. Cal. by purchase, vice Wallace, retires; Capt. M. Barr to be Major, by purchase, vice Barricieut. R. N. Magrath to be Capt. by purchase, vice Barricieut. R. N. Magrath to be Capt. by purchase, vice Barricieut. R. W. Waldegrave, from the Royal Ganada Rise Ensign W. F. Waldegrave, from the Royal Ganada Rise Regt. to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Magrath.

16th Foot—Capt. T. H. Grubbe, from half pay 5: Joint C. to be Capt. vice C. F. Thompson, who exchanges; Joint C. Hawker to be Capt. by purchase, vice Grabbe, who half pay 18 Joint C. Hawker to be Capt. by purchase, vice Grabbe, vice Magrath. Friday, August 25.

Macdenald.

Macdenald. Lieut. W. J. D'Oyley C. Aplin, from the 89th 23ad Foot. Lieut. W. J. Doyley G. Aplin, from the 89th foot, to be Lieut. vice Pennefather, who exchanges. 25th Foot. Lieut. H. S. S. Burney, from the 51st Foot, to be

John Foot-Lieut. H. S. S. Burney, from the 51st Foot, to be 15st Foot, who exchanges.

Leut vice Scott, who exchanges.

Jith Foot-C. Rossell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice 31th Foot-Burroughis, whose appointment has been cauce led.

Burroughis, whose appointment has been cauce led.

Burroughis, whose appointment has been cauce led.

Strong Foot-We Egerton to be Major, by purchase, vice Egerton; Eusign W. J. Paul to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Egerton; Eusign W. J. Paul to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lambert; J. Porster, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Paul.

46:h Foot-W. R. Thompson, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon, sice Burnett, deceased.

tice Burnett, deceased.

Sist Foot - Lieut. W. D. Scott, from the 25th Foot, to be

Liest vice Burney, who exchanges.
6th Foot-Lieut W. H. Caster to be Adjutant, vice Caxe, 6th Foot-Lieut W. H. Caster to be Adjutant, vice Caxe, decessed; Easign H. M. R. Willesford to be Lieut, without purchase; Easign P. Nicoll, from the 92nd Foot, to be Easign, vice Willesford.

sice Willesford.

86th Fost-Lieut. Gen. J. Ma'ster, from the 2nd West India
Regt. to be Col. vice Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Brooke, K.C.B. de-

Regt. to be converted.

Soft Foot—Lieut. R. Pennefather, from the 22nd Foot, to be Soft Foot—Lieut. R. Pennefather, from the 22nd Foot, to be Lieut. vice Aplin, who exchanges; Lieut. A. Pigott to be Capt. by purchase, vice Blythe, who retires; Ensign W. H. Mills to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Pigott; J. Shuter, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mills.

sign, by purchase, vice Mills.

sign, by purchase, vice Mills.

sign, by purchase, vice Mills.

sign by purchase, vice Mills.

to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nicoll, appointed to the 64th Foot.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut Gen. B. Lindsay to be 2nd West India Regiment—Lieut Gen. B. Lindsay to be 2nd West India Regiment—A. Dewar, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Waldegrave, promoted in the 3rd Foot. Unstached—Brevet Lieut. Col. J. B. B. Estcourt, from the Uset Boot, to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Major Gen. J. W. Freemsnite, who retires.

W. Freemantle, who retires.

Brevet-Capt. T. H. Grubbe, of the 16th Poot, to be Majar

Memorandum—The Christian names of the Hon. Lieut. Lambert, of the 65th Foot, are Edward Arnold Ford Henry; the Christian names of Ensign Jennings, of the 9th Foot, are George Bingham.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 23.

Royal Artillery—Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Cal. W. Brereton to be Lieut. Cal.; Cap. and Brevet Major P. V. England be Lieut. Col. vice Kirby, retired on full pay; Second Capt. R. Shepherd to be Capt. vice England; First Lieut. C. Bingham to be Second Capt. vice Shepherd; Second Lieut. E. Swinton to be First Lieut. vice Bingham.

ADMIRALTY, Avg. 21.
Royal Marines-Gent. Cudets E. L. Pym and H. Ward to

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. Broom and T. W. Davies, Lianelly, Carmarikenshire, printers—Rizabeth Auriol Lintott and Maria Bateman, Straiford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, schoolmistresses—J. R. Day and M. Grundy, Great Queen street, Lincoin's inn fields, stdlers' frommongers—B. Parnell and E. T. Jones, Bristal, tobacconists—T. Caister and Sons, Folkestone and Hythe, Keat, grocers—G Baker and Son, Upper Southwick street North, Paddington, furnishing ironmongers—W. Wightman, W. Atkinson, and W. Nixon, Corn Exchange, Mark lane, corn factors; as far as regards W. Wightman—J. Cook and Sons, Tettury, Gloucestershire, brewers; as far as regards J. Cook, sen—F. H. W. Jackson and J. Maddock, Liverpool, broters—H. Eisdell and W. S. Martin, Enfield, brewers—G. H. and E. N. Fourdrinler, Hanley, Staffordshire, these-paper manufacturers—A. M. Glashan and J. M. Alley, Long acre, soip manufacturers—C. Beer and S. Price, Broad street, hiery-stable keepers—W. Hicks and S. Richardson, Stevenage, Hertforashire, brewers—J. and T. Nowton, Friday street, Cheapside, snuff manufacturers—T. Francis and T. Dodge, Liverpool, attorneys—Mary Aon Hodson and W. Tunley, Burnon-upon-Trent canal carriers—W. Holland and W. Lyal, Tooley street, Southwark, potato salesmen—J. Lax J. Avery, G. Wills and C. Edwards, Bris of wine gerschants. Tooley street, Southwark, potato salesmen-J. Lax J. Avery, G. Wills, and C. Edwards, Bris.ol, wine merchants; as far as

H. Walsh, Reading, Berkshire, watch maker. [Barber, Furnival's inn, Holborn.
W. Burt, Harrow road, Paddington, lodging-house keeper. [Baroard, Southampton street, Strand.]
Jand W. Judd, Rowsey, Hampshire, mealmen. [Staniland and Long. Bouverie street]

J. and W. Judd, Romsey, Hampshire, internet. [Stational and Long, Bouverie street.]
J. and T. R. Rohson, St. Martin's lane, organ builders. [Moseley and Co. Bedford street, Covent garden.
J. Atkius, Shoreditch, tobacconist. [Lawrence, Old Fish street.]
J. Prior, Bedford, builder. [Lewis, Wilmington square.]
B. S. Colpitis, Newcastle-upon-Type, grocer. [Hill and Mathews, Bury court, St. Mary Axe.]
J. B. Pow. Newcastle-upon Type, ship broker. [Brooksbank.] I. F. Pow, Newcastle-upon Tyne, ship broker. [Brooksbank

and Farn, Gray's ion square W. Cheswath, Newton, Cheshire, brewer. [Cuff, Half-Moon sreet, Piccadiliy. Cunningham, Bolton, Lancashire, provision dealer. [Cornthwalte, Dean's court, Doctors' Communs.

B. Buchanan and W. Cunningham, Liverpool, merchante

Garey, Southampton buildings. DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

W. Walker, Uppingham, Rutlandshire, surgeon.

J. J. Barnes, Woodwich, carpenter.

W. Chilmers, Bramley, Yorkshire, licensed victualler.

lane Hutchins, Manchester, dress maker. Rimbeth Bedford, Bristol, out of business. 7. Hope, Warrington, Lancashire, printer and auctioneer.
1. Groom, Long Buckby Top Locks, Northamptonshire, smith.
7. Adams, Bromley street, Commercial road, town traveller.
1. Edmonds. Granulah.

J. Edmonds, Greenwich, attorney's clerk.
G. Gleadhill, Dewshury, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer. Bessey Stanway, Hulme, Lancashire, small-ware dealer.
G. Pollips, perpetual curate of Llaufacureth and Llanelltyd,
Meronethshire.
G. Thurtell, Eaton, Norwich, landscape gardener.
W. Scott, Manchet,

W. Scott, Manchester, machine maker. W. Barns, Torquay. Devonshire, plumber, painter, and glazier. J. C. Maintenan, Control of Charles, Clerkenwell, out of 1. C. Mainstone, Great Sution street, Clerkenwell, out of

6. Lister, Dewsbury, Yorkshilre, clothier. Cohen, Lant street, Southwark, dealer in medical-shop fixtures. H. Coben, Belvidere place, Bosough road, dealer in medical-

n. Coben, Belvidere place, Bo.ough road, dealer in medicalhop fixtures.

Downward, Liverpool, tailor and diaper.
P. Hepworth, Bradford, Yorkshire, tea dealer.
Units, Bradford, Yorkshire, tea dealer.
Units, Brancorth, Lancashire, out of business.
Powler, Bawtry, Yorkshire coachman.
Fowler, Bawtry, Yorkshire coachman.
Fowler, Bandstreet, Dover road, out of business.

Hampton, Bland street, Dover road, out of business.
Hampton, Bland street, Dover road, out of business.
Harley, Bell's buildings, Salisbury square, commission agent.
Haritey, Torkshire, Cloth drawer.
Haritey, Thornton, Yorkshire, Journeyman mechanic.
Redgrave, Walcot square, Lambeth, out of business.
Harley, Thornton, Yorkshire, clothier.
W. Wighten (otherwise P. W. Wilson), Bridge road, Batterse, extra clerk in Chelsea Hospital.
Levi, Wednesburg, Staffordshire, watch maker and clothies.
Many de Raymond Lawrence, York street, Portman square, no profession.

DIVIDENDS.

September 18, W. Cock, Bungay, Suffolk, corn chandler

September 18. G. Bayley, Rotherhithe, ship breaker-September 18, B. Laurence, Crown court, Old Broad atreet, merchant. GERTIFICATES.

GERTIFICATES.

September 16, W. Gordon, Colcheater, Essex, coach proprietor—September 18, S. Billingstey, jun. Harwich, Essex, merchant—September 18, J. A. Stirton, Camden street, Covent garden, grocer and oilman—September 21, J. Stoodley, Bridport, Dorretshire, twine manufacturer—October 12, R. Gooddy and W. E. M. Kee, Kingsión-upon-Hull, millers—September 19, T. Radelyffe, Birmingham, stationer.

CERTIFICATES, SEPTEMBER 15.

R. Pinkerten, Mark lane, merchant—J. Crallan, Sunderland.

CERTIFICATES, SEPTEMBER 15.

R. Pinkerton, Mark lane, merchant—J. Crallan, Sunderland, Durham, timber merchant—W. Bloxam, Duke street, Grosvener square, apothecary—W. A. Whinfield, Newcastle upon-Tyne, draper—E. Binyon, Bell's buildings, Salisbury square, Pieet street, commercial agent—J., W., J., S., G., and J. Wood, Liversedge, Yorkshire, machine makers—W. East, Spalding, Lincolnshire, builder—W. Sims, St lves and Penzance. Cornwall, grocer and baker. zance, Cornwall, grocer and baker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. A. Watson, Lynlish, Moraysblre, farmer—D. Martin, Broughty Ferry, fish dealer—W. Scott, Comerton, Fifeshire (deceased).

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst. at Meiningen, her Serene Highness the Duche's of Saxe Meiningen, of a princess. Her Serene Highness the ness has not had any accession to her family since the birth of the prince hereditary, in April, 1826.

On the 20th inst. at Windsor Castle, the Hon. Mrs G. E.

Anson, of a daughter, still-bora.

On the 12th inst. at Toulon, Provence, the lady of Frederic Manset Reynolds, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst. at Skelton, in Yorkshire, the lady of Charles

Mason, Esq., of a daughter. At Terloisk, in the island of Mull, N.B., Mrs D. Maclean Clephane, widow of the late General L. Clephane.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Triumphant Success.

N MONDAY will be performed HE WOULD
BE AN ACTOR. Motley, Mr C. Mathews. With WHO'S
YOUR FRIEND? or, the Queensberry Fete. Principal Characters by
Messrs C. Mathews, Scrickland, H. Hoil, Mad. Vestris, and Mrs Glover.
THE WEDDING BREAKFAST. And A KISS IN THE DARK.
On Tuesday, MAKE YOUR WILLS. With WHO'S YOUR
FRIEND? The WEDDING BREAKFAST. And A CURE FOR Triumphant Success.

FRIEND? The WEDDING BREAKFAST. And A CORE LOVE.

ON Wednesday, TWO IN THE MORNING. With WHO'S YOUR FRIEND? THE WEDDING BREAKFAST. And SHOCKING EVENTS.

ON Thursday, HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR. With WHO'S YOUR FRIEND? THE WEDDING BREAKFAST. And A CURE FOR LOVE.

ON Friday, TWO IN THE MORNING. WITH WHO'S YOUR FRIEND? THE WEDDING BREAKFAST. And SHOCKING EVENTS.

ON Saturday, PATTER VERSUS CLATTER. WITH WHO'S YOUR FRIEND?

On Saturday, PATTER VERSUS CLATTER. With WHO'S YOUR FRIEND? The WEDDING BREAKFAST. And MY LITTLE ADOPTED.

BE it known to all the Inhabitants of London, not

BE it known to all the Inhabitants of London, not forgetting Strangers in the Village, that the GREAT MODERN WIZARD positively concludes his Season on SATURDAY, Sept. 2nd.

"VENI, VIDI, VICI."

"Look on that picture, then on this," I pray—
The mighty "Wizard of the North "survey!
He" comes, and sees, and conquers" swiftly too,
As Rome's great hero once was wont to do;
But Cæsar's prowess vainly would essay
The feats at which the Wizard is au fait!
Not man alone he bends beneath his will—
Making both friend and foe applaud his skill;
He seems to laugh away effect and cause—
To" come, to see, to conquer" Nature's laws!
Nor are his triumphs tinged with sorrow's dye—
He hears no widow's curse, no orphan's sigh:
Within his palace pleasure's fruits abound—
There laughmy Momus hath a temple found!

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. THE FESTIVAL of BOODHA, incomparably the most vast and extraordinary the most vast and extraordinary combination of the Scenic and
Pyrotechnic Arts ever attempted, will be celebrated on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, August 28th, 29th, and 3ist, commencing at Nine
o'clock precisely, with all the novel, striking, and surpassingly brillant effects that invariably elicit such rapturous admiration, in addition to the Concert Champètre by the splendid orchestra of this Establishment, including the "Macbeth" Music, Auber's new Overture to
"Le Duc d'Olonne," and a variety of other popular compositions, and
the daily exhibitions of the Menagerie—line Giraffes and their Nubian
Keepers—the new gigantic Panorama of the Temples of Elora, &c. &c.
Admission, One Shilling. Open from Ten in the Morning—Repast of
the Llons at Five—Concert at Six—Firing at Nine.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

is CLOSED for a FORTNIGHT, for the purpose of fitting up

ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. its new and

extraordinary powers will be exhibited at the RE-OPENING, with

various other NOVELTIES, on MONDAY the 11th of September.

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to command that JOSEPH GILLOTT, of Birmingham, be appointed STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER in Ordinary to her Majesty, dated April 15,

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S very superior PATENT and other METAL-LIC PENS may be had of all Stationers, Booksellers, and other Dealers in Pens throughout the United Kingdom.

It is grantfying to the Patentee to acknowledge his obligations to the Public for the best proof they can give him of their approbation, in the continually increasing demand for his Pens.

The Number of Pens manufactured at the Works of Joseph Gillott, From Oct. 1838, to Oct. 1839, And from Dec. 1840, to Dec. 1841, was 44,654,702 or 3,721.225 doz. & 2-12ths or 5,177,244 dozens or 431,437 gross.

CAUTION.—All the Genuine Pens are marked in full "Joseph Gillott;" and Venders are desired to note that his Cards of Pens are made up in Packets of one dozen each, and have a label outside, with a fac-simile of his Signature, 

MRS JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING 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
auffering 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 inflammarion reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious,
tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child
will refuse to let its gums be 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. 9.1. per Bottle.

OWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. - Under the special patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe.

This Oil is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair, prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandriff, and will render it delightfully soft and flexible. It will also preserve the conflure in the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.

of crowded assemblies.

CAUTION.—Much pernicious trash is now offered for side as "Macassar Oil:" is therefore imperative of surchasers to see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraven on side Wrapper. All others are "gross

impositions."
The Proprietors' Signature is also engraven on the wrapper, thus—
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 HATTON OARDEN, LONDON,
Counter-signed "ALEX, ROWLAND."
Price 2s. 6d.—7s. Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d. and doubt
that size, 2is. per Bottle.
Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil." Sold by them, and by Chemists an
Perfumers.

"And where the gardener Robin, day by day,
"Drew me to school along the public way,
"Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapp'd
"In scarlet mantle warm, and veivet capp'd."—COWPER.

CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—Of high value in
the Preservation and Restoration of Health.—CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES, of a very superior, elegant, and compact make, and so
perfectly secure and easy that children may be trusted with impunity
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8. Abstract of the Report of the Proceedings of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists.

9. Professor Kendali on the Great Comet of 1843—Bibliography—Miscellanies, &c. &c.

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