

# THE EXAMINER.

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## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AND THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

A man with a very cadaverous countenance was complimented by a friend on his looks in these terms, "I never saw you looking better, nor any other man looking worse."

The same turn of congratulation may be addressed to the nation under its Tory Government at this moment by the Queen. Her Majesty has never seen her country under her Tory Administration looking better, nor has she ever seen it under any other administration looking worse.

When things reach a certain depth of ill, it is easier for them to mend than to descend lower.

Congratulation, as Lord Brougham remarked, is the tenor of the Speech, and yet the country resounds with complaints—seven millions in one part of the kingdom crying out for separation—the agriculturists representing themselves as reduced to the verge of ruin—the trading and manufacturing classes, on the other hand, showing that they are sacrificed to the interest predominating in Parliament—the Welch driven to outrage by local oppression—the Scotch burning with religious contention—and incendiarianism in England bearing testimony to the general prosperity and contentment by its nightly illuminations.

But we are at peace everywhere but at home. A treaty has been made with China; in Scinde we have been obliged to commit a very profitable robbery; amicable relations are restored with France; in short, our Government is on good terms with all the world, excepting a third of its own people, for the coercion of whom it employs six times the force that conquered the insolence of a third of the human race.

But things have been worse than they are; trade, depressed to the lowest, has somewhat rallied, and that is the sum and substance of all the matter of congratulation so impudently exaggerated.

The Session has opened flatly and tamely enough. The proposal to stop the supplies at once divided the Liberal party, and compelled the dissentients to turn their arguments against men on their own side instead of their opponents. It is worse than idle to have recourse to extreme resources, except both on proportionately extreme occasions and seasonable opportunity. It is not enough that there is just cause for obstructing the Government, it is necessary also that the great bulk of the public should be prepared to support so strong a step. As it is, Mr S. Crawford might as well run into the streets sword in hand, and call on the people to rise in arms for the vindication of their rights, as propose the stopping of the supplies. The time may come for the last constitutional resource; and when it does come, it will wear the appearance of a moderate move compared with the circumstances provoking it, as all vigorous proceedings do which come in the aptitude of occasion, or as Virgil has it—

.... quod optanti Divum promittere nemo,  
Auderet, volvenda dies en attulit ultro.

There is no Hamlet in the play, not a word of the Corn Laws in the Speech; but in the debate on the address Sir Robert Peel obeyed the cudgel of the Duke of Richmond, and made a declaration that he has never contemplated, and does not contemplate, any alteration of the existing law.

Nothing can be distincter than these terms; but no matter what Sir Robert Peel may say, an equivocation will always be supposed to lurk in it, and the more positive his protestations are the more they are doubted and suspected. And he really appears to have as little confidence in his own resolution as the rest of the world has in it. One of our public men used to say, "I feel so certain about the thing that I begin to fear I must be wrong;" and this would seem to be the feeling in Sir Robert Peel's mind, for the moment after he had uttered his denial of any intention to alter the Corn Law, he took fright at Lord John Russell's remark that the Government might maintain the law or repeal it, but could not possibly adopt a fixed duty, and observed, as the *Times* states, with a sort of shrug, and a peculiar, quiet emphasis, "I DO NOT EXACTLY KNOW WHAT MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE."

How should he, remembering that he had passed the Catholic Relief Bill, and put into the lottery of legislation for a better Corn Law? Sir Robert could not bear the idea of any bar to inconsistency. He could not endure to hear himself shut out from a fixed duty. Having drawn so much on the measures of his opponents, he could not consent that any one of them should be pronounced out of the reach of his plagiarism. We believe that if the Whigs had not pledged themselves against the repeal of the Union, our Premier would have treated a remark that he was precluded from adopting it with the shrug and the peculiarly emphasized answer that he did not know what might not be possible—and certainly nobody else does while he is at the head of affairs. A laugh having followed this characteristic trait, Sir Robert, in a loud tone, hoped that "they who laughed did not thereby imply an opinion that he was making any reservation," in which we see the usual touchiness of conscience.

On the question of a fixed duty Sir Robert Peel favoured the House with some most transparent fallacies.

"The noble lord (Lord John Russell) might say he proposed it for revenue; but, if carried high enough, he knows that, however intended, operate it would as protection; and that if he would find it difficult to resist the argument, 'Why, if you impose a duty on foreign corn, should it not be equally imposed on domestic corn?'—barley, malt, would be referred to against him, and he would be asked, 'Why, if he taxed foreign wheat and domestic barley, he should not in like manner have an impost at the mill on all corn in this country?'—that is, if he were sincerely desirous of producing, not protection, but revenue. And with what truth could he otherwise say to the wealthy agriculturists, 'You have no right to protection. I regret I am obliged to some extent to give it you, by reluctantly imposing a fixed duty on foreign corn imported?' The noble lord would find it difficult to persuade those whom he wishes to conciliate to adopt this distinction between a fixed duty and a graduated one."

Those who propose a fixed duty as fiscal only, fix it at such an amount that it could seldom or never operate as protective, and would generally be a tax on the foreign importer, and not on the consumer. The advocates of a low fixed duty for revenue do not admit that they give any protection to the agriculturist; they contend that they only diminish the profits of the importer.

A fixed duty may be open to many considerable objections, but not to those so disingenuously started by Sir Robert Peel. Lord Howick stated the most solid objection to the fixed duty, namely, that the time for it is going by. The Sibyl's book is burning while the haggling about it is proceeding—

"The controversy had been kept up so long, that he almost doubted whether, even without that very significant speech which had fallen from the right hon. baronet that night, the time for a compromise had not passed, and that now that every one must take his part in this question either on the one side or the other. If the right hon. gentleman, and those who thought with him, were of opinion that it was wise to lay this stress on all the objections to a fixed duty, it would be idle, and worse than idle, to make such a proposition. Then the question resolved itself into this—were they to have the existing corn law, or was the importation of corn to be free? (Cheers.) That was the point to which the right hon. gentleman wished to bring the matter, and that was the question he wished to bring to issue."

Whether Sir Robert Peel's declaration as to the Corn Law will give any degree of comfort and confidence to the agriculturists is very doubtful; but that it will furnish new ground and new vigour to the agitation of the League is quite certain. The fool's paradise of certain folks, in which they cherished the belief that "Sir Robert would do something," is now dissolved. They now know what they have to expect, and that whatever Sir Robert may do must be the result of the old causation so effective with him, of compulsion. He is the Mock Doctor, who must be cudgelled into giving the required prescription.

Nothing in the way of inconsistency, as Sir Robert avows, is indeed impossible to him, and in token of it there appears in the Queen's Speech this cool paragraph, containing the pith of the Liberal argument against Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill, which so shook the Whig Government in '39, and the ground on which Lord John Russell proposed a counter measure—

"You will probably find that a revision of the law of registration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters, and that it may be advisable on that account to consider the state of the law, with a view to an extension of the county franchise in Ireland."

The campaign has opened without spirit, because the most important question of the time is necessarily held in reserve, the administration of

affairs in Ireland, and the policy and conduct of the prosecutions.

Notices of several important motions are already given—

"Lord J. Russell gave notice that on Tuesday, the 13th inst., he would move, 'That the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the state of Ireland.'

"Mr M. Milnes gave notice, that on the 8th inst. he would move a resolution to the effect, that it is just and expedient that provision should be made by law for the maintenance of Roman Catholics exercising clerical functions in Ireland.

"Lord Ashley (a Tory member, but an enemy to oppression in every shape), gave notice that on Thursday, the 8th inst., he would move an address to the Crown, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the situation and treatment of the Ameers of Scinde, and that she will direct their immediate restoration to liberty and the enjoyment of their estates."

On the same question

"Mr Roebuck gave notice that on the 13th instant he would move a resolution to the effect, that while the house was willing to do justice to the valour, skill, and discipline of the officers and soldiers engaged in the late transactions in Scinde, it must at the same time condemn that grasping and intermeddling policy which led to an unjust interference in the affairs of independent neighbouring nations."

This recalls to our memory a statement which rather surprised us at the close of last session, which, with our comment on it, we reprint—

"Lord Brougham has made a startling statement as to the purpose of Mr Roebuck's dropped motion as to Scinde.

"My hon. and learned friend the member for Bath, who, but for professional avocations, would have this session brought forward this subject, has communicated to me that his intention would have been to advocate the occupation of that country on account of its necessity; and from the sources of information he disclosed to me, I gather—what amounts nearly to demonstration—that Scinde, if well managed, would supply a large surplus revenue; so that here is another item for the favourable side of the account."

"We will not do any man the injustice of judging of him upon the report of Lord Brougham, especially of any one whom he calls 'friend,' nor can we conceive it possible that Mr Roebuck can advocate the occupation of a country, in violation of all justice, and all right, except the right which comes of might. The defence of the wrong on the ground of the profit is worthy of Lord Brougham's new vocation. So the thieves talk of 'well-managed' robberies."

And now, sure enough, we find that Mr Roebuck, instead of advocating the occupation of the country, as Lord Brougham promised on his part, condemns it as unjust, and the result of a grasping, intermeddling policy.

By the way, Lord Brougham reappears in the part of the Ministerial trumpeter. He vouches for all that they have done. But the Government, though requiring all his care, is not his sole care; for, while he protects it, he also protects M. Guizot, the French nation, and then, by an easy transition passing to America, puts in a word for "his clients" there, as he modestly calls the people of the United States. How immeasurably surpassed is Walter Scott's Saddle-tree by this stupendous busybody.

## MR SHEIL'S SPEECH.

Mr Sheil's speech has been the theme of universal admiration. It has surpassed the sanguine expectation of friends, and conquered the disparaging propensities of opponents. Great as the occasion was, the speech was fully equal to it. The eloquence is the least part of its merit, the judgment which governs all is most eminently remarkable. Nothing is pursued too far, and the nicest tact is observable in points merely presented by the speaker, and then left unworked by him, as sure to work in the mind of the hearer. Some of the most powerful thoughts are thus indicated, and no more, for no more was necessary, such was the greatness of their significance, and the certainty of their filling the mind to which they were once suggested. Of this sort was the hope that he might not hereafter see four Catholic Judges on the bench on the trial of a Protestant. What an impeachment, too, is conveyed in this point:

"I find in the *Evening Packet* of the 24th of January, 1837, an account of a great Protestant meeting which took place at the Mansion house, where all the great representatives of the Conservative interest in this country were assembled. Some very strong speeches indeed were made at that meeting. The Earl of Charleville said, 'Well, gentlemen, you have a rebellious Parliament; you have a Lord-Lieutenant, the slave and minion of a rebellious Parliament.' That speech was heard by the Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith. Did he remonstrate against the use of language so unqualified? Not at all. He got up and made a speech, in which he stated that 'he was sorry to find that Roman Catholic members of Parliament paid so little regard to their oaths.' When the right hon. gentleman had such impressions, I cannot feel surprised that



care should have been taken to exclude every Roman Catholic from the jury-box."

How happily the prosecution is characterized as not for breaking the peace, but "for a conspiracy to keep it," followed up by this stinging hit—

"The first of those charges was a conspiracy to diminish the business of a court of law. How will good Lord Chat-ham exclaim—I remember to have read it somewhere, but I forget where—'Shake the whole constitution to its centre and the lawyer will sit tranquil in his cabinet; but touch a single thread in the cobwebs of Westminster hall, and the exasperated spider crawls out in its defence.'"

How masterly is this view of the whole character of the proceedings—

"The Attorney-General, in a statement of eleven or twelve hours' duration, read a long series of extracts from speeches and publications, extending over a period of nearly nine months. At the termination of every passage which was cited by him he gave utterance to expressions of strong resentment against the men by whom sentiments so noxious were circulated in language so envenomed. If gentlemen of the jury, his anger was not simulated,—if his indignation was not merely official,—if he spoke as he felt, how does it come to pass that no single step was ever taken by him for the purpose of arresting the progress of an evil represented by him to be so calamitous? He told you that the country was traversed by incendiaries who set fire to the passions of the people; the whole fabric of society, according to the Attorney-General, was in a blaze; wherefore then did he stand with folded arms to gaze at the conflagration? Where were the Castle fire-engines—where was indictment—and of *ex officio* information what had become? Is there not too much reason to think that a project was formed, or rather that a plot was concocted, to decoy and ensnare the traversers, and that a connivance, amounting almost to sanction, was deliberately adopted as a part of the policy of the Government, in order to betray the traversers into indiscretions, of which advantage was, in due time, to be taken? I have heard it said that it was criminal to tell the people to 'bide their time'; but is the Government to 'bide its time' in order to turn popular excitement to a useful official account? The public prosecutor who gives an indirect encouragement to agitation, in order that he may afterwards more effectually fall upon it, bears some moral affinity to the informer, who provokes the crime from whose denunciation his ignominious livelihood is derived. Has the Attorney-General adopted a course worthy of his great office—worthy of the ostensible head of the Irish bar, and the representative of its intellect in the House of Commons? Is it befitting that the successor of Saurin, and of Plunkett, who should keep 'watch and ward' from his high station over the public safety, should descend to the performance of functions worthy only of a commissary of the French police, and that, in place of being the sentinel, he should sink into the 'artful dodger' of the state? But what, you may ask, could be the motive of the right hon. gentleman for pursuing the course he has adopted, and for which no explanation has been attempted by him? He could have obtained no advantage signally serviceable to his party by prosecuting Mr Barrett, or Mr Duffy, or Dr Gray, for strong articles in their newspapers; or by prosecuting Mr Steele or Mr Tierney for attending unlawful assemblies. He did not fish with lines—if I may avail myself of an illustration derived from the habits of my constituents at Dungarvan—but cast a wide and nicely constructed trammel-net into deep water, in order that by a kind of miraculous catch he might take the great agitator-leviathan himself, a member of Parliament, Tom Steele, three editors of newspapers, and a pair of priests in one stupendous haul together. But, gentlemen, there was another object still more important to be gained. Had the Attorney-General prosecuted individuals for the use of violent language, or for the attending unlawful meetings, each individual would be held responsible for his own acts; but in a prosecution for a conspiracy, which is open to every one of the objections applicable to constructive treason, the acts and the speeches of one man are given in evidence against another, although the latter may have been at the distance of a hundred miles when the circumstances used against him as evidence, and of which he had no sort of cognizance, took place."

Mr Sheil powerfully contrasted the constructive case vamped up against the defendants with the excesses which official Tories themselves set the example of when heated in a savage and factious opposition—

"We should inquire how it is that gentlemen connected with these very prosecutions have thought it decorous to comport themselves when their own passions were excited. The name of the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw is attached to the proclamation. I hold in my hand the peroration of a speech delivered by that gentleman, and reported in the *Evening Mail* of the 9th of March, 1835:—'The Government might make what regulations it pleased; but he trusted the people knew their duty too well to submit to its enactments. We might degrade our mitres; it might deprive us of our properties; but if the Government dared to lay its hand on the Bible, then we must come to an issue. We will cover it with our bodies. My friends, will you permit your brethren to call out to you in vain? In the name of my country and of my country's God, I will appeal from a British House of Commons to a British public. My countrymen would obey the laws so long as they were properly administered; but if it were sought to lay sacrilegious hands on the Bible, to tear the standard of the living God, and to raise a mutilated one in its stead, then it would be no time to halt between two opinions; then, on every hill and in every valley would resound the rallying cry of "To your tents, O Israel." I won't ask the Attorney-General of Ireland what he thinks of this, because this speech refers to a subject somewhat embarrassing to him; and what his opinions are upon the Education Board it is not very easy to conjecture; but I may venture to ask the Solicitor-General, who is himself a commissioner of the Education Board, whether Daniel O'Connell, in his whole course of agitation, ever uttered a speech half so inflammatory as this!'"

#### THE CHALLENGE.

"To tediousness and dulness," said the *Times* on Mr Sheil's speech, "a brilliant flash has succeeded." But the Irish Attorney-General had his brilliant flash, too, in reserve, and it was the flash of a pistol. His management of his charge was heavy and feeble; but what could he do with so

much lead, his natural production, without any powder? The chamber of his brain was loaded with the bullet, but it wanted the power to give it wings and aim. His pistol was better furnished than his mind, and to it he rushed in his extremity.

Mr Smith says with Ajax, *impatiens ire*, in the contest with Ulysses—

Tutius . . . . . contendere verbis  
Quam pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum;  
Nec facere est isti, Quantumque ego Marte feroci  
Quantum acie valeo, tantum valet iste loquendo.

Sir Robert Peel must feel proud of having appointed so valiant a man, so prompt to pistol, to so high an office in the administration of the laws.

It is, of course, the business of every member of the Government to undo all that has been done by O'Connell, and to present in his conduct the very opposite example to the lessons of the agitator. Mr O'Connell, then, having preached respect for the laws, the renunciation of violence, and reliance on the moral force, the Attorney-General, in the very temple of justice, presents the contrary lesson of contempt of the Court, defiance of the laws, and recourse to deadly vengeance for the satisfaction of the resentment of the moment. This is the example which Ireland wants. The retort of the bullet has latterly been falling into alarming disuse. The habit of spilling blood for every affront is declining, and what place so fit for the example sanctioning and restoring it as her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench?—what person so fit as the advocate of the laws, and the functionary specially charged with the duty of watching over the preservation of the peace?

Mr Fitzgibbon, in his very able speech, for the most part closely addressed to the charge and the misconduct in the management, having rather exceeded his licence in the sarcastic observation,

"No doubt it was a momentous case; but he did not think that the Attorney-General would agree with him as to the reason for calling it a momentous case. He had no doubt but the Attorney-General felt it was a momentous case in reference to the effects which it would have on his (the Attorney-General's) own future position with his party; he had no doubt that it was a momentous case to him in that respect. Hence all that want of candour of which he (Mr Fitzgibbon) had complained, a want of candour which was always to be expected when the prosecutor had himself an interest in the case; and here the Attorney-General was not only the prosecutor, but was actually conducting his own case—his case with his own party."

the Attorney-General tore a page from the brief which he holds to maintain the respect for the laws, and forthwith penned a challenge.

What a man for challenging is this. He begins with challenging all the Catholics on the jury, and ends with challenging his learned brother on the other side. We are perplexed which of the many soubriquets that suit him to give to him; should it be Mr Challenger Smith, or Mr Gun Smith, or Mr Artful Dodger Smith?

Never, surely, was there such a curious compound of the martial and the pettifogging. Even when his soul was in arms and eager for the fray, how he returned to chicanery, as the French song says we do to our first love. After Mr Fitzgibbon had made his statement to the Court, that the first law officer had manifested his respect for it by tossing him a challenge,

"The Attorney-General rose amidst breathless silence, and said, if Mr Fitzgibbon had any application to make to the Court, let it be on affidavit."

It is to be remarked that Mr Fitzgibbon had not finished his speech; in the middle of it, in a short adjournment of the Court, the Attorney-General takes his well-timed opportunity of flinging a challenge at the advocate on the other side, in the midst of his arduous duties. The fire-eater did not, according to custom in such cases, require an explanation, but made explanation impossible by presenting the bullying alternative of apology or a meeting.

But what said the Chief Justice on the part of the insulted Court?

"We are most unwilling to give any opinion as to the propriety or the impropriety of what has taken place. Of course, we are willing to make every allowance for the excited feelings of gentlemen engaged in a case of this nature, but we desire to give no intimation of our opinion, at present, as to the conduct of the gentlemen engaged on both sides. It is very embarrassing that such an occurrence should have happened in a case in the proper decision of which the public are so much interested. We also feel that of all men in the profession, the Attorney-General, from the elevated position which he holds, is the last man who ought to have allowed himself to have been betrayed into such an expression of feeling as has been brought under our notice."

It is to be hoped that the Attorney-General has not challenged the Chief Justice for these words; but we are not without our apprehensions. He should remember, however, that if he should shoot the Chief Justice in a duel, Sir Robert Peel would have some difficulty in appointing him to the vacancy.

After this edifying scene the Attorney-General's strictures on the conspiracy to diminish the business of courts of law by arbitration will appear to especial advantage. In his own proper person he has set the example, not of dispensing with law

by the peaceful adjustment of differences, but of an eagerness to defy and break the laws, both of God and man, in deadly conflict. Compare the offence of conspiracy for arbitration—conspiracy for peace and good-will amongst men, with this fine example of ready recourse to crime for the satisfaction of vengeance.

By analogy to the law of conspiracy, this edifying act of Mr Challenger Smith is to be carried to the account of his patron and employer, Sir Robert Peel.

We cannot conclude without adverting to the very mealy-mouthed censure of the Court, its unwillingness to give an opinion on the propriety or impropriety of what had taken place, its willingness to make every allowance for the excited feelings of gentlemen. If a poor bogtrotter had been before the Court for having given way to the impulse of passion, and aimed at the life of one who had affronted him, would the Chief Justice have felt any willingness to make allowance for the excited feelings of such people as rude peasants under any conceivable provocation?

And as for the Attorney-General, the duty of the Court was obviously to admit of no allowance for his conduct, the obligation attaching to him in the conduct of such a cause being one for the mastery of temper, and the suppression of any particle of warmth or angry excitement. His failure in this important duty stamps his unfitness or the management of such a case.

#### EMEUTE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

A more successful example of political audacity, one might say impudence, has never been given than in the conduct of the Legitimists in the French Chamber. These gentlemen have defied the Government and constitutional system at home by coming to London, openly paying court to the Duke of Bordeaux, and proclaiming him King of France. They then returned quietly to Paris, and, because the Ministry sought to insert in the address two words of censure on their *culpable manœuvres*, they set up the loudest cries of being the most injured and aggrieved of men. Nay, they succeeded in turning the tables on the Minister, and in bringing forward M. Guizot's preference of the constitutional government of Louis the Eighteenth to the military despotism of Napoleon, as a crime deserving lapidation in 1844. Having succeeded in hustling M. Guizot, the Legitimists then shake the dust of the Chamber from their feet and depart. They discharge it, as a footman might his master. In most periods of French history these gentlemen would have been hanged, drawn, and quartered; and most certainly the insertion of two words of censure in the address is a penalty under which the Legitimists need not have groaned or writhed.

The scene was most uproarious when M. Berryer complained that the Chamber could not have been more severe to him had he gone to Ghent. M. Guizot ascended the tribune and opened his mouth many times, but the yells of opposition drowned his excuses. For more than an hour this lasted, the President being unable to command silence, and none of the independent supporters of the Ministers coming forward with courage to face and to quell the storm. Singular to say, this extravagant outburst, excited by M. Berryer, was against the elder Bourbons, against M. Berryer's own principles and dynasty, whilst M. Guizot's curious preference of Louis the Eighteenth to Napoleon was certainly the act of a constitutional Royalist.

The French are, however, so stark staring mad in their absurd fears and jealousy of the *etranger*, that they cannot be considered rational beings on that subject. There can be no use in arguing with or of them. The present result of this commencement of the Parliament's campaign must, however, be noted. M. Guizot had succeeded in neutralizing the Legitimists in the Chamber, and making one-half of them vote with him. Now this is undone, and all the Legitimists are in opposition. The Molé party, opining that the King is vexed at the Regent's dotation not being brought forward, has deserted to opposition at the same time; whilst M. Thiers brings his band in support of Count Molé. This makes a formidable coalition, and the general opinion is that M. Guizot cannot long resist it.

One is curious to see what the French will think of our debate, of the lukewarm definition of his alliance with France given by Sir Robert Peel, of the use made of the admissions of MM. Thiers and Guizot by Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, and of the declaration of Lord Brougham that he knew France and the French much better than M. Thiers and Count Molé, the present leaders of the French opposition. But we shall have French comments on these subjects next week.

#### THE POLICY OF THE PROSECUTION.

So the Government by its petulant impatience has engaged itself in legal proceedings, of which no one can see the end, but of which many immediate and remote mischiefs are too apparent.

In the first place, constructive sedition is as foreign to our notions of fair play as the exploded doctrine of constructive treason. Yet it constitutes the very essence of



the charges preferred against the Repealers, with the further objection that all which they are charged with saying and doing, they said and did openly and unchecked at the time by the authorities. There is an insidiousness in thus accumulating offences and fattening them for punishment, against which fair play and justice revolt. Then, again, will Irish excitement be calmed (except through sheer weariness) by instituting trials of the leaders of that excitement, not upon clear single points, the bearing and the conviction upon which all could comprehend, but upon indictments running over a period of eight months, referring to proceedings which may require as many thousand witnesses, and composed of eleven counts, the very first of which covers fifty-five closely printed folio pages. The monster meetings are aptly met by monster indictments. The nearest resemblance to it is the old Tory green bag full of cumulative charges raked up against Queen Caroline.

Further, also, the Government has, greatly for the present advantage of Mr O'Connell and Repeal, removed the site and the centre of its agitation, from the bleak and dangerous hill side, to the secure and far speaking four courts of Dublin. From their halls, Mr O'Connell, with his powerful array of legal assistants, will be able to work out his Irish questions; and after holding up the Government to derision for two months, will probably send it to Parliament with defeat. A conviction would probably be even more disastrous than an acquittal.

In the present state of the Irish mind, would the Government venture to imprison Mr O'Connell? How would it meet the emergency that might thence arise? And what justification would it have for precipitating or risking it? And yet how feeble would it show, if, after all its preparations, it dared not imprison him. It lost its best chance of escape when the errors and bewilderment of its law officers nearly quashed the proceedings; and its hope now is that the jury may never agree. Indeed it would be no easy matter for any twelve persons to agree upon a detailed history of eight months of Irish proceedings, and upon the bearing of which the Government itself was for eight months divided, or at least undecided. And so now the best ministerial hope is, as indeed the bewildering charges seem purposely framed to secure its fulfilment, that there shall be no verdict. For then there would be a pretext raised for the old favourite practice of coming to Parliament to ask for extraordinary powers to do what is called, vindicate the law and strengthen the hands of Government. Meanwhile these proceedings have, like the attack upon the magistrates, rallied the repeal rent; and the prosecution, by giving Mr O'Connell the appearance, rather than the reality, of being persecuted, has raised his own special fund—the O'Connell rent—from 15,000*l.* to above 25,000*l.* And when the trial is over, if it ever will be over—what then? how much nearer shall we be to the settlement of Ireland? What's to be done?—*What's to be Done?*

## THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

*Wanderings in the Highlands and Islands, with Sketches taken on the Scottish Border: being a Sequel to Wild Sports of the West.* By W. H. Maxwell, Esq. Two vols. Baily.

Mr Maxwell would be more amusing if his efforts to amuse were a little less violent. He runs down his jokes and his readers together.

He is best in his border scenery; of which these *Wanderings* have some rough, natural, hearty painting. A sporting incident he will also tell with good effect, when he stops at the right time. We do not care for his characters or dialogues, but his anecdotes of Dogs, of Birds, even of the unsympathetic Fish creation, are sincerely felt and very welcome. His dumb creatures, truth to say, beat his talking creatures hollow.

He will not object to our introduction of himself, in the character of Colonel O'Flaherty, blowing the trumpet of his own tastes and likings:

"To me, the wild occurrences of rugged life are germane goes; before the beard was darkened on my lip, the boy's shoulder stood beside the man's—and when a bold career, charged deep with varying adventure, close—Time, that villanous old sitheman, tinged me with a little of his silver, to hint that I had 'done my work.' I am no 'carpet knight';—when others mingled in the light frivolities of youth, I was shivering in a Pyrenean bivouac, or roasting in the Indies—to-day, owner of two hundred dollars—to-morrow, the baggage-mule gone, and I left unprovided with a second shirt. Into the refinements of society my peeps, like angel's visits, have been 'few and far between.' Almack's is known to me by name; but confound me if I can tell its locality. My acquaintance with a court has been restricted to seeing the guard trooped at St James's; and, beyond a country ball, the only scene of elegant festivity with which I could boast myself a partaker, was her Grace of Richmond's on the 15th of June, when mounting a guard of honour at the door. I am not indoctrinated in the mysteries of the turf—then what care I about Oaks or Derbys? I would not step across the flag-way from the Club, though Persiani sang 'Jim Crow,' or Cerito threw a somerset—and whether a Prima Donna should

'Soil her honour, or her new brocade,' would have about as much interest for me, as the *faux pas* of the lady of the street-sweeper. Give me no twaddle about fashionable follies, but the details of incident in life, which a man should tell, and a man should listen to. Let me feel the horny grasp of a sailor's hand—none of your kid-skin manipulations, with an 'Excuse my glove!'—or place me 't' the afternoon, toe to toe, with an old Peninsular, and, if he be scarred diagonally across the face,

'the token true of battle-field,' why, all the better. Keep your perfumed popinjays to yourself; let them expend their affairs of nothingness upon each other; give me the man who has crowned the breach, or combated the tempest—and—

"Hallo! Colonel O'Flaherty—what the deuce is the matter!"

A very natural question to a Colonel who has fallen into this *Ancient Pistol* vein! The passage is a clue to the writer's less agreeable wanderings.

How much more modest, intelligent, and humanly active as well as beneficent, is the hero of the subjoined sketch: the favourite rook of a good-natured landlord on the border.

"The first appearance of Jim Crow was in the street, where he was tied by the leg to a stick, while a pack of inhuman boys were gathering stones to pelt him to death, when Mrs W., the landlady, kindly interposed and saved the devoted victim. He rapidly tamed, and in a few days exhibited both intelligence and amusement to his protectors. Upon the landlord, from first sight, he appeared to have centred his affections—and the ardour of the poor bird's attachment almost exceeds belief. He watched for his master in the morning, followed him through the day, was always at his elbow when he dined, and if he afterwards in the evening joined a jovial party—as landlords are wont to do—Jim Crow was sure to be upon his shoulder, or on the table, if permitted to make one of the 'merrie companie.' If any person pretended to beat the host, the rook attacked him furiously—and, as if he knew that a razor was a lethal instrument and the carotid in dangerous contiguity, before the barber dare commence operations, Jim Crow had to be secured in another room, to secure the shaver from maltreatment.

"It might be imagined that the poor rook could reason. The communication over the Tweed, between Spittal and Berwick, is kept up by diminutive steamers which cross the river repeatedly within the hour. If his favourite were missing, Jim Crow would fly down to the pier and ascertain if the lost one was on board; and in that event, the rook would cross the river, and no matter where his owner went, he would be found flying by his side, or settled on his shoulder. Of course this personal attendance was occasionally to be dispensed with—but it required no little ingenuity, by turning a corner or getting down an entry, to enable his master to blink his too faithful friend and companion. If he succeeded, the bird would fly up and down the street—look anxiously around—and if he could pop on his lost proprietor, his joy would be unbounded, and lest another separation should occur he would stick to him for the remainder of the day close as his own shadow. If, however, Mr W. managed to get off—a feat not always to be effected—after a sharp search, Jim Crow would wing his way across the Tweed, return home, and there anxiously await a reunion with his lost protector.

"I said that the rook was fond of convivial meetings; and there he was an active auxiliary. Were there a dozen persons at the table, Jim would hop regularly round, receive the scores from the guests respectively, pouch the money beneath his tongue, return to his master, insert the black and horny bill into the clenched hand of mine host, and honestly deposit there every coin he had collected. A still more curious anecdote of the bird remains; I know it to be true; and, upon my life! it goes far beyond my philosophy.

"The first movement in the morning in the landlord's chamber—the first cough or creak of the shoe which announced that his master was a-foot—was hailed by this singular bird with loud and exulting cawings. The landlord was a wag—his marriage bed had not been blessed by a family—and opening the room-door he would remonstrate with his noisy favourite. What the de'il are ye at, mon? 'Hauld ye'r tongue, or ye'll wauken the bairns!' In a moment the loud and clamorous caw was changed to one so piano and subdued, that had Rubini been his preceptor, Jim Crow's descending scale could not have been more rapid or more euphonous.

Many such sketches, quite as life-like and pleasant, are in the volumes: and scattered legends of the border scenes while away the reader's time agreeably.

Mr Maxwell introduces some imaginary portraits in the manner of Washington Irving, and has allowed a portrait of himself to be prefixed to the volumes, in no earthly pictorial manner that we know of. He is sitting on a heath, with his arm quietly reposing on a distant horizon.

*Memoir and Correspondence of Mrs Grant of Laggan,* Author of 'Letters from the Mountains,' &c. Edited by her Son, J. P. Grant, Esq. Three vols. Longman and Co.

Mrs Grant of Laggan had a great Edinburgh reputation in her day, and her day was a long one. She had passed her youth in the Highlands, was a woman well travelled, had published a book of tolerably good esteem, was greatly given to talking, and possessed a most unmerciful turn for letter writing. Added to these qualifications, she was an uncompromising old Tory, and when her party was confessedly not in its liveliest intellectual condition in Edinburgh, made this shrewd and sly excuse for its love of eating and drinking.

"I expect some of my Whig friends to come boasting of their superiority in clever speeches, but my answer is prepared. I shall tell them, in the first place, that the speakers among them are talkers by trade; and next, remind them that the most elegant opposition speeches anywhere to be met with are to be found in Milton, and were inspired by the despair of those angels who found they were defeated in their attempts to aspire to a higher place; and that we do not hear of laboured diatribes among the faithful spirits, but are told of their exquisite music, and that

'They eat, they drink, and with communion sweet,  
Quaff immortality and joy.'

We do not know that our readers would thank us for an account of Mrs Grant's unexciting career; but if they would learn its details, the brief and unobtrusive memoir prefixed to these volumes, will tell it agreeably enough. The Letters will also be pleasant reading, to those who have an interest in the writer, and remember the *Letters from the Highlands* (which, like the present collection, were, we believe, a genuine private correspondence): but to those who expect from them any very lively picture of Edinburgh society, they will be apt to disappoint a little.

We take one or two personal sketches:

SCOTT AND JEFFREY.

"You would think by their appearance that the body of each was formed to lodge the soul of the other. Having met them both formerly, their appearance was not anything new to me: but Jeffrey looks the poet all over;—the ardent eye, the nervous agitation, the visibly quick perceptions,

keep one's attention constantly awake in expectation of flashes of the peculiar intelligence of genius: nor is that expectation entirely disappointed, for his conversation is in a high degree fluent and animated. Walter Scott, again, has not a gleam of poetic fire visible in his countenance, which merely suggests the idea of plain good sense: his conceptions do not strike you as by any means so rapid or so brilliant as those of his critic; yet there is much amusement and variety in his good-humoured, easy, and unaffected conversation."

WILSON.

"He is young, handsome, wealthy, witty; has great learning, exuberant spirits, a wife and children that he doats on (circumstances one would think consolidating), and no vice that I know; but, on the contrary, virtuous principles and feelings. Yet his wonderful eccentricity would put anybody but his wife wild. She, I am convinced, was actually made on purpose for her husband, and has that kind of indescribable controlling influence over him that Catherine is said to have had over that wonderful savage, the Czar Peter."

SOUTHEY.

"I like him exceedingly: he has the finest poetical countenance, features unusually high, and somewhat strong though regular; a quantity of bushy black hair, worn carelessly, but not with affected negligence; deep set, but very animated black eyes; and a countenance serious and collected, but kindling into ardour when animated in conversation. I have heard Southey called silent and constrained: I did not find him so; he talked easily and much, without seeming in the least consequential, or saying a single word for effect. On the contrary, he converses with the feeling and earnestness of one who speaks, not to flourish in conversation, but to relieve a full mind from subjects of frequent meditation."

SCOTT AND HIS ADMIRER.

"A young lady from England, very ambitious of distinction, and thinking the outrageous admiration of genius was nearly as good as the possession of it, was presented to Walter Scott, and had very nearly gone through the regular forms of swooning sensibility on the occasion. Being afterwards introduced to Mr Henry Mackenzie, she bore it better, but kissed his hand with admiring veneration. It is worth telling for the sake of Mr Scott's comment. He said, 'Did you ever hear the like of that English lass, to faint at the sight of a cripple clerk of session, and kiss the dry withered hand of an old tax-gatherer?'

In the main, these Letters of Mrs Grant are sensible, unaffected, old world talk: which will please many, and certainly need give offence to none. In a literary sense they would hardly seem to justify the reputation Mrs Grant had, and which caused her, if we mistake not, to be often named among the supposed *Authors of Waverley*: but they have a value quite apart from this, of no inconsiderable kind. Mrs Grant, in the course of her long life, had to undergo a series of family griefs and losses almost without example; and these Letters are the evidence that she bore them with a firmness and elasticity of mind most worthy of devout imitation. Of a family of twelve children, only one survived her: but to the last her life presented sacred and cheerful duties, which she discharged with confidence and quiet hope, and an indestructible belief in good. We do not know that a better book could be recommended to those who are given to what Johnson calls "foppish lamentations," in this world of real sorrow, than Mrs Grant's *Memoir and Correspondence*.

*Philip Van Artevelde.* 24mo. Third Edition. Moxon.

Mr Moxon here begins a series of poetical republications, which can hardly fail of success. "Infinite riches in a little room"—and vast improvement on the tall flatness of the ordinary Cheap Edition, with its double column and unaccommodating shape. The type is beautifully clear, though small; and the price (half a crown), such as the absence of competition could alone make remunerative. The value of the cheap-book-outcry against Copyright (not to enter into the question of its honesty), is tested by such experiments as this.

Our opinion of Mr Taylor's masterly, thoughtful, and most striking poem, has been long on record. He tells us in a brief advertisement, that the pretty little volume before us is not a mere reprint. "In the years which have elapsed there has been ample time for revision, and though some of the more material defects, being what may be called structural, are so incorporated with the whole as to be beyond the reach of correction, yet the author trusts that much improvement has been effected by the removal of blemishes that lay on the surface. One or two short scenes have been introduced also, where they seemed to be wanted for purposes either of connexion or separation."

*The Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.* Vol. III, Part II. Longman and Co.

This close of the third volume of a very important undertaking, in which, notwithstanding a certain failure of the attention it might have claimed, we discover no signs of flagging or failure in execution, brings us to the life of Richard Atkyns, known by his forgery against the honour of Caxton. He hardly deserved a three-column niche in the most comprehensive of dictionaries. We cannot too strongly urge on the conductors of this publication the value of space and time. We do not think the first always discreetly apportioned, and unlooked-for delays in the second are extremely hurtful. Confidence in the certain and



reasonably quick completion of such a work, is its most vital aid to success.

Among the more important papers of the part before us, are a review of the labours and life of Aristotle, an excellent notice of Arkwright, a criticism of Dr Arne by Mr Edward Taylor, and a very pleasing and earnest memoir of Dr Arnold of Rugby. The work is well deserving of hearty support. When completed it must force its way into every library.

*The Spas Revisited.* By A. B. Granville, M.D. F.R.S., &c., &c. Colburn.

Doctor Granville's book on the Spas of Germany is well known, and deservedly esteemed. It is not without defects; it has provoked considerable opposition and rivalry; but it remains, we think, decidedly the best work on that particular subject which the public have yet received. Its analyses of the various waters give it value and authority.

The publication before us is a supplement to *The Spas of Germany*. It describes the changes and improvements recently effected at the various watering places; these not inconsiderable: and it contains the writer's improved experience of the waters, and of their successful application. It is written with spirit and liveliness, and forms a very material and necessary addition to the original work.

That the Doctor does not tire of his subject-witness his renewed enthusiasm at the mountain baths of Wildbad.

"It is a mountain retreat. It is so to the fullest extent of the term. You perceive it at every step out of doors—at the romance of its immediate and even remote scenes—at the sight of the lovely promenade which extends along both sides of a rapid and noisy stream, the Enz, leaping over boulderstones that have rolled down the steep mountain side—at the tortuous and ascending paths which, through the dark green and sombre forests of tall pines and firs, conduct you every day to some new and soul-calming spot high above, and away from the bustle of the little town, whose buildings and single church tower you perceive clustered down in the valley, inclosed by lengthened vistas of the waving lines of fir-trees extending to the farthest distance:—finally, you perceive it in the balsamic, invigorating air that blows down the sloping and tree-clad sides of the hills in front of your dwellings, and in the varied play of the sun's rays peering late over the mountain tops, or sinking low behind them. In such a scenery, and under such circumstances, the invalids who yearn after repose, and yet require exercise, will attain those two apparently irreconcilable objects, which it would be in vain to look for among "Town spas."

The information in this *Supplement* comes down to as late a period as the commencement of the last season.

*Results of Reading.* By J. Stamford Caldwell, M.A. Barrister at Law. Murray.

The commonplace book of an intelligent, well-read man. It is simply a book of extracts, but a man's intellect will appear in the books he reads, and in the judgment which guides his selection of particular passages, as clearly, and sometimes as usefully, as in matters of greater pretension.

The *Results* are classed under particular heads, and comprise the most modern as well as the oldest English writers. Religious and social duties; cultivation of the affections; rules of conduct; pictures of moral and intellectual excellence; and something of the imagery of the poets; form the leading subjects of the volume. The benevolent, practical tendency, is everywhere manifest. We cannot imagine more delightful or profitable reading for those, whose access to books, or the time they are able to devote to them, happens to be limited.

*The Prince of Wales's Library.* No. I. *The Primer.* Edited by H. Mayhew, embellished by J. Gilbert, and engraved by E. Landells. 'Illuminated Magazine' Office.

The first of a series of children's school books, wisely and prettily designed. The *Comparative Alphabet*, where every letter stands within a picture of its object of comparison, and the child's enjoyment teaches him his task, is uncommonly ingenious. Other matters belonging to a Primer are quite as successfully treated, and Mr Mayhew's lessons in one syllable have the ease and familiar grace so essential to children, without the silliness too often substituted. The illustrations are all pleasing, and very nicely engraved.

*Chronicles of the Bastille.* Illustrated by Robert Cruikshank. Parts 1 and 2. Newby.

Since Victor Hugo's *Notre Dame* there has been a great run on old buildings, churches, prisons, and palaces, for the purposes of romance. The *Bastille* has a reasonable claim for its share of this kind of glory: the atrocity being yet to name which its walls were not hideous witness to.

The writer of the narrative here begun is versed in the history of the wicked old place, and has a taste for the exciting turns of this order of romance, which he will doubtless turn to profit. We do not pass judgment at this early stage, but the "business" already opened in these numbers is sufficiently rapid and fierce to promise the right sort of entertainment for readers of this school.

*Maxwell's History of the Rebellion in Ireland in the Year 1798.* Illustrated by George Cruikshank. A. H. Baily.

We cannot applaud the taste of this publication: and as yet there is nothing to justify it in the merit or authenticity of its execution. New materials are promised, however. We shall wait to see them, but we suspect that Mr Maxwell will have to work his "Catholic Committee" to better purpose than any made manifest hitherto, before he proves this rebellion of '98 any other than a Protestant rebellion. Mr Cruikshank seems to take kindly to the subject, and to revel without stint or misgiving in its foulest atrocities. His great talents might be better employed.

## THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

ADELPHI.

*Judith of Geneva*, the last new Parisian importation as we take it, is well enough presented and acted: but of a thoroughly odious and offensive school. We have kept bad company at theatres in our time, but such a set of raffs, male and female, rich and poor, as this *Judith of Geneva* introduces to public sympathy, it was never our fortune to fall in with. A drunken coachman, and a pair of silly lovers, are the solitary morsels of wholesome diet in this pestilent entertainment. We like the Adelphi theatre, for many old and agreeable recollections; and we advise a speedy withdrawal of *Judith of Geneva*, as evidence of the warmth of our good wishes.

LYCEUM.

This pretty Theatre has been opened for "legitimate drama:" alas that we should say it, with actors we must call illegitimate. It is a frequent habit of English legislation, to shut the stable when the steed is stolen: it has opened Theatres when the actors are gone.

*Henry the Fourth* was the first performance: and the *Honey Moon* the second. Of both we saw a little: enough to show the forlornness of any hope built upon them. Mr Harvey Tuckett, the comedian, has made his attempt too late: we will not say what his intelligence, and fair sense of humour, might have done with the help of early training. Of the attempt of Mr Wentworth, the tragedian, it seems hard to say that it is too early, and more churlish to add that it could not be too late: but the plain truth is that any earthly pretence for making it, is not in the remotest degree discoverable. Mr Wentworth has altogether mistaken his vocation.

*The Miser's Well* is a clever little drama. We have rarely seen a better first act; and though the second falls off somewhat, the piece has an interest unusual in things of the kind, is well got up, and extremely well acted. Mrs Keeley is the small hero, and a ready, lively, compact small hero she makes: her scene in the haunted house, with the ghostly terror, has excellent point and effect. Keeley is a simple gardener, ghost-banished and frightened out of his place and his wits. He has little to say, but says it with marvellous meanings. His face and voice are haunted: his eyes wander into corners, his jaws unconsciously lengthen, his words have perpetual suspense in them, and the vacant drawl of fear.

We must not omit to say that the mechanical contrivances of this piece are cleverly arranged, and the scenes remarkably well painted.

## COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited Drury Lane Theatre on Thursday night. They did not go in state. It is said that negotiations are actually proceeding, on behalf of her Majesty, for a mansion in the neighbourhood of Cowes, Isle of Wight, which it is intended to convert into a marine residence.

We find the following rumour in the German papers, under date Dresden, January 20:—"Queen Victoria will visit Germany in the spring—first the Prussian Court. She will come to Dresden in the beginning of May, and then go to Gotha to visit her father-in-law. So much is now decided, but it is possible that her journey may be further extended."

Full-dress Parliamentary dinner parties were given on Wednesday evening by the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House, to a numerous party of Peers; and by Sir Robert Peel, at his residence in Whitehall gardens, to a large party of members of the House of Commons. The Queen's speech on opening Parliament was read.

The action brought by Lord William Paget against Lord Cardigan, for crim. con., will be tried at the next London sittings, the Court of Common Pleas having directed a peremptory undertaking to be entered into by the parties that such course will be pursued.

The King of the Belgians gave a grand ball on the 24th at the Theatre of Brussels. The number of guests is stated at nearly 3,000; 60 pheasants were sent from London as a present by Prince Albert.

The ceremony of betrothing the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, to the Duke of Nassau took place on the 13th of January, in the Winter Palace.—*Hamburgh papers.*

For the first time for some years Russian names were to be found on the reception lists of the King of the French.—*Frankfort Journal.*

The Theatre at Genoa has opened for the winter with

a new lyrical drama, called *Hernani*, composed by Mazucato. At Milan a Spanish lady, named Montenegro, has appeared as Norma, and has met with the most distinguished success. At Amsterdam a tenor singer, M. Mouchelet, is said to be very successful. He has appeared in the *Juive*, the *Huguenots*, *Guillaume Tell*, and *Anna Bolena*.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

Her Majesty opened the session of Parliament this day in person. The peers began to assemble as early as half-past twelve. The ladies in the body of the house, as well as those who filled the galleries on each side of the throne, were dressed with unusual splendour. Just before two o'clock a salvo of artillery announced the approach of her Majesty. Immediately she was throned, her Majesty motioned the peers and peeresses (who had, of course, all risen) to resume their seats. The Commons at length entered with considerable confusion and impetuosity, and the Speaker took his stand at the centre of the bar. The speech of her Majesty was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It affords me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assistance and advice.

"I entertain a confident hope that the general peace so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations will continue uninterrupted.

"My friendly relations with the King of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my Government and that of his Majesty, with the continued assurances of the peaceful and amicable dispositions of all Princes and States, confirm me in this expectation.

"I have directed that the treaty which I have concluded with the Emperor of China shall be laid before you, and I rejoice to think that it will, in its results, prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country.

"Throughout the whole course of my negotiations with the Government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages.

"It has been my desire that equal favour should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations.

"The hostilities which took place during the past year in Sindh have led to the annexation of a considerable portion of that country to the British possessions in the East.

"In all the military operations, and especially in the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, the constancy and valour of the troops, Native and European, and the skill and gallantry of their distinguished Commander, have been most conspicuous.

"I have directed that additional information explanatory of the transactions in Sindh, shall be forthwith communicated to you.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The Estimates for the ensuing year will be immediately laid before you. They have been prepared with a strict regard to economy, and at the same time with a due consideration of those exigencies of the Public Service which are connected with the maintenance of our maritime strength and the multiplied demands on the Naval and Military Establishments from the various parts of a widely-extended Empire.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I congratulate you on the improved condition of several important branches of the trade and manufactures of the country.

"I trust that the increased demand for labour has relieved, in a corresponding degree, many classes of my faithful subjects from sufferings and privations, which at former periods I have had occasion to deplore.

"For several successive years the annual produce of the Revenue fell short of the Public Expenditure.

"I confidently trust that in the present year the public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it.

"I feel assured that in considering all matters connected with the financial concerns of the country, you will bear in mind the evil consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace, and that you will firmly resolve to uphold that public credit, the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interests and the honour and reputation of a great country.

"In the course of the present year the opportunity will occur of giving notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision of its Charter.

"It may be advisable that during this session of Parliament, and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for the giving of such notice, the state of the law with regard to the privileges of the Bank of England, and to other banking establishments, should be brought under your consideration.

"At the close of the last Session of Parliament I declared to you my firm determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

"I expressed, at the same time, my earnest desire to cooperate with Parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to develop the natural resources of that part of the United Kingdom.

"I am resolved to act in strict conformity with this declaration. I forbear from observations on events in Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunal.

"My attention has been directed to the state of the law and practice with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland.

"I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local inquiries into a subject of so much importance, and have appointed a Commission with ample authority to conduct the requisite investigation.

"I recommend to your early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland concerning the registration of voters for Members of Parliament.

"You will probably find that a revision of the Law of Registration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters, and that it may be advisable on that account to consider the state of the law, with a view to an extension of the county franchise in Ireland.

"I commit to your deliberate consideration the various important questions of public policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favour your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my people."



As soon as the speech was delivered her Majesty quitted the house; the Queen bent gracefully to the whole assembly. The house then adjourned until five o'clock, when the business of the session was commenced by Lord ELDON, who, after recapitulating the principal topics of the royal speech, and especially urging the necessity of adopting efficient means to preserve the public peace in Ireland, moved the adoption of the usual address.—Lord HILL briefly seconded this motion; but the question having been put from the chair, the Marquis of NORMANBY took advantage of the mover's allusion to Ireland to rebuke his indiscretion, and to state generally his opinions upon the subjects suggested by the speech.—Lord BROUGHAM could not restrain the expression of his satisfaction at an address consisting entirely of congratulations, and proceeded to recommend a policy of conciliation towards Ireland, and to approve the appointment of Lord Devon's commission, warning it, however, of the danger of any interference with the rights of property. The mention of France in the royal speech elicited from him a warm eulogy upon M. Guizot, and a bitter denunciation of those who were endeavouring to excite and keep alive feelings of animosity between the two countries; and he concluded by a jocular remonstrance to the United States upon their want of public honesty.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE would have been better pleased if the intended measures in reference to Ireland had been less vaguely described, and, without undervaluing the importance of the elective franchise, would have preferred some more direct means of improving the condition of the country.—Lord CAMPBELL, having characterised the bankruptcy bill as a complete failure, complained that no mention had been made of any intended measures of legal reform. It is possible that the government mean to reverse their conduct of last year, and to give this performance without promise, as they last year certainly held out promises without performance. (A laugh.) A noble earl opposite had expressed a hope that some measure would be brought forward to put down the mischievous practice of duelling. This may be a government measure, and intended for the pacification of Ireland. (A laugh.) The government bill can be very appropriately introduced by their Irish attorney-general. (Laughter.)—The LORD CHANCELLOR briefly replied: and after a conversation, in which several peers took part, the address was agreed to without further debate.

Friday, Feb. 2.

Their lordships met at half-past two o'clock, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Buckingham palace to present the address to her Majesty adopted last evening. The house was then adjourned till Monday.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

The proceedings in the House of Commons commenced with several notices of motions, the most significant being that given by Lord John Russell, for a select committee of inquiry into the condition of Ireland, which was fixed for the 13th.—Lord CLIVE, in a neat short speech, moved the address; and was followed, as second, by Mr CARDWELL, the member for Clitheroe. The noble mover noticed in detail the various subjects introduced into the royal speech; but Mr Cardwell confined himself mainly to the subject of the reviving internal prosperity of the country.—Mr HUME followed in a speech of some length, in which he enlarged on the importance of extending trade and commerce, and of reducing the expenditure, and thereby the heavy taxation of the country. He also called on Sir Robert Peel no longer to leave the farmers in doubt as to his intentions, and proposed two amendments, embodying the views which he wished to be added to the address in answer to the Royal speech.—Mr S. CRAWFORD depicted the general discontent prevailing amongst the bulk of the people, who felt it was the duty of members to cause the grievances of the people to be inquired into before supplies were granted. This was the object of the amendment he proposed.—Mr WARBURTON pointed out the difference between the circumstances of ancient and modern times. Formerly the stopping of supplies was a right which might frequently be very properly asserted. But in these times, with our vast colonial possessions and complicated establishments, it was a serious thing to resort to the stoppage of supplies. Looking, however, to the condition of the country, he supported Mr Crawford's amendment.—Mr WALLACE would not be restrained by fastidious rules, and would join in stopping the supplies whenever he thought proper.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that if the amendment meant that a minority might take upon itself to resist the will of the majority in a deliberative assembly, and stop the granting of supplies, such a principle could never receive his sanction. (Hear.) It was reasonable to concur in the address, as no one was pledged by it to any approval of the general policy of the government, and suitable occasions would arise for the discussion of the various topics involved. At the same time, he wished it to be distinctly understood that, though he abstained from discussing the condition of Ireland while the state trials were proceeding, it was by no means to be implied that he in any way approved of the policy of the government in that country. (Hear.) Glancing at the subject of our relations with China and with France, he touched on the improvement of trade, the main cause of which was to be found in the good harvest of the two last years, and consequent lower prices. He had personally inquired into the case of one poor family, whose savings in the price of bread amounted to one shilling weekly; multiply this by millions, and we have a large amount of capital disengaged for clothing, &c. Three theories floated in the public mind in relation to commercial regulation; one insisted on protection to all articles of British industry; a second contended that there should be no tax on commodities but for revenue, and even then not on articles of general consumption, by which the price of the home-grown article would be raised; and a

third theory was intermediate, not to abrogate too suddenly that old-established protection which in itself might be disapproved. This latter was the theory adopted by Sir Robert Peel; yet if his corn law were good for anything, it could only be defended on the old protection principle, which had been given up by ministers as untenable. (Hear.) This was putting the agriculturists in a false position. In the tariff the principle of moderate duties had been adopted. But one article was excepted, one in which a majority of the members of both houses of parliament were interested. (Cheers.) This was the great difficulty of the law. When the agriculturists insisted on the maintenance of the protective corn law to all perpetuity, they made a very extravagant request; and the reply of Sir Robert Peel last year was a very fair one—he refused then to make any alteration, but reserved to himself the right of judging by the condition of the country the expediency of maintaining it. He should be surprised, indeed, if Sir R. Peel were now to declare himself so enamoured of his law as that nothing should induce him to change it. (Loud cheers.)—Sir R. PEEL thought that Mr Sharman Crawford's good sense would prevail over rash declarations; and that no light use would be attempted to be made of so great an instrument as the power of stopping the supplies. It was expedient not to disturb unanimity in voting the address. He enlarged at great length on the subject of the good understanding between this country and France, and declaring his intention of abstaining at present from discussion on the state of Ireland, he came to the all-important question of the corn laws. Had any alteration been contemplated, it would have been intimated in the royal speech. In a community so complicated as ours it might be exceedingly dangerous to apply, in practice, principles that might be abstractedly true. He adhered therefore to a sliding scale, in preference to a fixed duty. Ministers had never contemplated, and did not now contemplate, any change in a law under which prices had maintained a steadiness almost without parallel during the last half century. The state of the revenue was satisfactory; the balance of income and expenditure had been restored; there was an improvement in most of the great branches of trade; and though there was still distress existing in the country, he considered that ministers had realised the expectations which they had held out, and that they met parliament under more favourable circumstances than had been witnessed for some years. (Cheers.)—Lord PALMERSTON followed in a short speech, in which he criticised with effect the results of the foreign policy of the government.—Mr ROEBUCK condemned the abstinence of all discussion on the critical state of Ireland, because, forsooth, certain state trials were going on. The blame of the omission he threw chiefly on Lord J. Russell and the Liberal party.—Lord Howick considered that Mr Roebuck had grossly misrepresented matters. Turning to the subject of the corn laws, he thought that Sir R. Peel was no friend to the agriculturist in destroying all chance of the settlement of the question, by what was certainly a fair compromise between conflicting interests—a moderate fixed duty. For his part, if he were reduced to the alternative of choosing between the maintenance of the existing law and total repeal, he would have no hesitation in adopting the latter. (Hear.)—Mr WYSE and the O'CONNOR DON followed on the subject of Ireland; and Mr M. GIBSON, Mr BROTHERTON, and Mr VILLIERS on the present condition of the country, and the corn-law question. The speech of Mr Villiers was striking, and he read passages from an article which he understood to have been written by Mr Gladstone, and in which free-trade principles were freely avowed.—Mr GLADSTONE declared that he was not the author of the article.—Several other members joined in the debate, amongst whom were Mr MUNTZ and Mr M. PHILIPS, who warned the house not to be led away by exaggerated notions of returning prosperity.—After some remarks from Mr FIELDEN and Mr S. CRAWFORD, the house divided on the amendment, when there appeared—for the amendment, 29; against it, 285: majority, 256.

Mr HUME's amendment was next put, when there appeared—for the amendment, 49; against it, 235: majority, 186.

Friday, Feb. 2.

Mr THORNELEY presented a petition from Liverpool, complaining of the omission of the sixty-five Roman Catholics from the jury panel at the state trials in Ireland, which the petitioners stated they considered as amounting virtually to a repeal of the act of emancipation.—Mr WARD gave notice that, on the motion of Mr Milnes for making provision for the Catholic clergy, he should move that no such measure could be just unless based upon the principle of perfect ecclesiastical equality. (Hear.)—Col. T. WOOD gave notice of a motion for the 15th of February, for leave to bring in a bill to exempt lime, used as manure for land, from the payment of turpentine tolls.—Mr S. CRAWFORD gave notice that, on the motion for going into a committee of supply, he should bring forward a motion for the redress of national grievances. (Hear, hear.)—In answer to a question from the Hon. S. Wortley, Lord STANLEY said he did not hesitate to state that the course pursued by Sir C. Metcalfe, the Governor-General of Canada, had the entire concurrence and approbation of the government.—In answer to a question from Sir G. Grey, Sir J. GRAHAM said it was his intention to introduce a bill for the regulation of charitable trusts, and that the Lord Chancellor would introduce a bill into the other house for the improvement of the law relating to ecclesiastical courts.—Sir R. PEEL, having called upon Mr Divett to give some reason for his proposed motion for the dismissal of Mr Bonham from the office of ordnance store keeper, Mr DIVETT said it was because he had reason to believe that Mr Bonham had, in reference to the last election for the city of London, made a representation connected with his office which, if not intentionally fraudulent, was highly reprehensible.—Mr WALLACE then moved "that the practice of the house on the presentation of petitions complaining of the grievances of the people be altered, so that in future petitions may be publicly discussed at the time of their presentation, and that any rule or order of this house which controls or prohibits the discussion of the petitions of the people at the time of

their presentation be rescinded."—Dr BOWRING seconded the motion.—Sir R. PEEL thought it was indispensable to the proper conduct of the public business that the present practice of the house with respect to petitions should be persevered in, and that it was much more for the public advantage that discussions should take place on formal motions than on the presentation of petitions; he therefore hoped the house would not agree to the motion.—Mr BROTHERTON opposed the motion as impracticable.—Mr WARD said, however he might regret to have to vote against a motion originally made by himself, he also thought the attempt to apply the old rule to the number of petitions now presented would be quite impracticable.—Mr FIELDEN supported the motion, after which Mr WALLACE withdrew his motion.—Sir S. CLERK having moved the sessional orders, Mr W. WILLIAMS adverted to the standing order respecting peers voting at elections of members of parliament, and asserted the right of peers to vote at elections. It was absurd also to make orders respecting the interference of peers at elections which the house had no power to carry into effect, and which were notoriously violated, and also for the exclusion of strangers from the gallery of the house, when it was well known that to admit strangers was considered one of the privileges of the Speaker, the members, and the Sergeant-at-Arms. These, and similar obsolete orders, ought to be rescinded.—After a few irrelevant remarks from Col. WYNDHAM, and some discussion as to the mode of conducting the business of the house, the motion was agreed to.—Mr WATSON moved for returns of the claims for compensation and sums of money paid under certain acts for the amendment of the laws regulating the Courts of Chancery and Bankruptcy, and also for a return of the various duties performed by the Masters of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer at Westminster.—Ordered.

THE ADDRESS—IRELAND.—Lord CLIVE brought up the report of the address on the Queen's speech.—Mr S. CRAWFORD objected to the words introduced into the address respecting the repeal of the union, inasmuch as it was thereby sought to pledge the house on the subject, although they had been deterred from advertent to the state of Ireland in the discussion on the previous evening. He was opposed to the repeal of the union, but he would not maintain it at the expense of the liberties of his country; and he certainly thought the course pursued by the government would do more than anything else to dissolve it. He therefore moved that those words be expunged.—The O'CONNOR DON deprecated debate on this subject during the pending trials; but protested against the clause as likely to influence the verdict of the jury.—Sir R. PEEL thought the speech of her Majesty, and the whole course of the debate last night, proved there was no desire to influence the verdict in the trials now pending in Ireland. He could not agree with the motion, and thought it must be without foundation, as the subject was not adverted to last evening.—Mr BLEWITT said that might be accounted for by the fact that the house had then been for so short a time acquainted with the speech of her Majesty. He thought that speech which, of course, was the speech of her ministers, was most unconstitutional, indecorous, and improper. The motion had his most cordial approbation.—Mr ROEBUCK would take that opportunity of inquiring, but without at all advertent to the issue of the pending prosecutions, if the government had directed their attention to the conduct of the first law officer of the crown in that country in the course of those prosecutions. That individual had committed so great a breach of the law it was his duty to defend, that he ought to have been instantly committed for it by the judges. Contrast his conduct with that of the English attorney-general, and the one would be found in discharging his professional duties to have been the harbinger of peace, while the other had been a torch, and had added only fuel to the flame which prevailed in his country. He had declared last year that that person was unworthy to represent the government, and he now repeated that he was utterly unworthy to do so; and he called on the right hon. bart. by his sense of decency, honour, and justice, for the instant and ignominious dismissal of that most unworthy officer. (Loud cheers.)—Sir R. PEEL deeply regretted that the hon. gentleman had made these observations on the conduct of the Irish attorney-general, and would not even on collateral topics depart from the rule laid down last night, not to discuss matters connected with Ireland while the trials were pending. He must say he thought the observations of the hon. gentleman much stronger than were called for; and though he could not defend the act into which momentary irritation had betrayed the Irish attorney-general, he called upon them to remember their own infirmities, and to make allowance for those of others. The Irish attorney-general had expressed to the court his regret for what he had done; and when the hon. gentleman called for his dismissal, he had no hesitation in saying that the government had not taken that step, and did not contemplate taking it.—Mr WYSE approved of the observations of Mr Roebuck, and expressed his intention of supporting the motion.—Lord ELLIOT said a more honourable, upright, and kind-hearted man than the attorney-general for Ireland did not exist. His first official act was to accept an apology from the editors of newspapers who had greatly libelled the administration of justice in Ireland; and with the exception of this act he had reason to believe the attorney-general for Ireland had conducted these prosecutions with great temper, moderation, and propriety. (No, no, and hear.)—Capt. BERNAL said he had reason to know that the opinion of the bar of Ireland was, that the attorney-general for Ireland had conducted himself during the whole of this trial with gross impropriety.—Lord STANLEY thought it would be a more worthy course if, in the absence of the Irish attorney-general, they made a little more allowance for the infirmities of human nature. The hon. gentleman who had made such needlessly bitter speeches might be perfect, but he (Lord Stanley), knowing his own infirmities, could make allowance for that of others. The government had but a short time previously expressed to the Irish attorney-general their satisfaction at the conduct of these trials; and they had received from him a letter written but twelve hours before, in which he alluded to the bitter personal attacks that were made upon him, but avowed his determination not to be driven by them into imprudence. The act, therefore, was plainly the effect of momentary, but uncontrollable, irritation; and though he could not defend it, he hoped and believed allowance would be made for it by the house and the country.—Mr Sergeant Murphy strongly denounced the whole conduct of the attorney-general for Ireland in these prosecutions, and said it was his opinion and that of Westminster Hall, that as the judges had not vindicated the majesty of the law, the government should do so by dismissing the attorney-general.—Sir J. GRAHAM appealed to the generosity of the house, if not to



its justice. In a short time the trials would be over and the attorney-general present in the house; and it was not for a popular assembly in his absence to appeal from a judicial assembly which had witnessed the whole proceedings, and pass sentence of condemnation for that on which the judges had passed a limited censure, and expressed a hope that it would not be further heard of. He was quite willing to take his share of the responsibility of the course the government had resolved on, and certainly would be no party to the dismissal of the attorney-general.—Mr WARD was glad that no attempt was made to excuse the indiscretion of which the attorney-general had been guilty, and which he himself would probably acknowledge and regret were he then in the house; but that would not remove the impression produced, that a public officer had been guilty of conduct which proved his utter want of fitness for the office he held.—Mr SHAW could not have believed that so ungenerous and unjust an attack could have been made by one gentleman on another. Was Mr. Robjuck the man of all others, the most qualified to censure the attorney-general for Ireland, for infirmity of temper? The attorney-general for Ireland was an honour to his profession, and, considering the trying situation in which he had been placed, he had acquitted himself most creditably.—Dr STOCK asserted that, with the exception of the matter before the house, the conduct of the Irish attorney-general had been most exemplary; though he thought his selection for the office he held was a most unfortunate one.—Mr BROTHERTON wished the house would come to some resolution in condemnation of duelling, but thought the remarks made that evening ought to have been reserved until the attorney-general was present. Sir H. BARRON violently attacked the whole conduct of the attorney-general on these trials, and particularly his exclusion of Roman Catholics from the jury. He believed Ireland would never be at peace while the attorney-general remained in office.—Mr HUME and Dr. BOWRING supported the motion. The latter said, the painful conviction was forcing itself on his mind, that the union could not be maintained, and that Mr Ricardo had, thirty years ago, expressed to him the same opinion. The house then divided, and Mr S. Crawford's motion was lost by a majority of 142 to 35.—On our return to the gallery we found Sir R. PEEL replying to some observations of Mr. F. French respecting the Irish landlord and tenant commission, and warmly defending the appointment of the commissioners, who he said were all Irish landed proprietors, and particularly that of Lord Devon, who, in addition, was well acquainted with the law of England.—Mr S. CRAWFORD had been examined by the commissioners, and believed they were most anxious to perform their duty in the best mode possible, and to obtain the best possible information. (Cheers.)—Sir R. PEEL very warmly commented upon the discordance in the opinions between the two hon. gentlemen, and hoped Mr French would in future suspend his judgment before he ventured to denounce what others, who were better informed, so highly eulogized, as "an insult to Ireland."—Mr DUNCOMBE then moved the amendment of which he gave notice last night, for an extension of the franchise in Ireland, in boroughs as well as counties.—Sir R. PEEL deprecated discussion on this subject before the government bill was before the house. There was nothing in the address which pledged any one who voted for it on the subject of Irish registration.—After a short discussion, Mr DUNCOMBE withdrew his motion.—The report was agreed to, and to-morrow at two o'clock fixed for presenting the address at Buckingham Palace. The house adjourned at ten o'clock.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The address of the French Chamber of Deputies was voted on Saturday by a majority of 220 to 190, the smallest that has been known since the present King came to the throne, with the exception of that of 1839, when a coalition was formed against Count Mole's Administration. Messrs Larochejacquelin, Berryer, De Valmy, De Laray, and Blin de Bourdon, the Legitimist deputies, who repaired to London to pay homage to the Duke of Bordeaux, have tendered their resignation to the Assembly.—M. de Salyandy has resigned his situation as ambassador at Turin.—The last accounts from Algiers are of the 21st ult. The rainy season had set in, and the military operations had been suspended.—The Paris journals and letters of Wednesday are devoid of importance to English readers.

### SPAIN.

The elections of the province of Madrid, which were declared on the 23rd ult., gave an imposing majority to the Progressista candidates.—It was said in Madrid that the new Cabinet, in case of a change, which was considered inevitable, would be under the leadership of General Narvaez, who would be Prime Minister. General Mazzaredo, it was thought, would go as captain-general to Cuba; Gonzalez Bravo as ambassador to the United States. On the 22nd Saragossa was in a state of great agitation. The authorities had demanded their arms from the National Guard, but the men refused to give them up. There was consequently an *emeute*. The arms were given up on the 23rd.—The intelligence brought by the latest Madrid mail is to the effect that on the 25th ult. the troubles in Saragossa were at an end.

### PORTUGAL.

A letter from Lisbon, January 23, says—The discussion on the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, has engaged the Chamber of Deputies for the last four days. The address was carried on the 20th by a large majority.—The Minister of the Interior adverted to the necessity of making some alterations in the law.

### RUSSIA.

Letters from St Petersburg state that the Russian Cabinet has made concessions in the Grecian question, which, by their conciliatory nature, will advance the cause of peace. Russia now adheres to the opinions put forth by the other great European Powers. Important concessions have equally been made on the subject of the arrears of the Greek loan.

### GREECE.

The Levant packet brings a summary of the projected constitution of Greece. The dominant religion of Greece

is that of the orthodox church of the East; freedom in Greece for all religious persuasions. All citizens are equal before the law. Individual liberty is inviolable. The slave trade is prohibited. A slave of any nation is free on setting foot on the soil of Greece. There is liberty of the press, and the censorship is not permitted under any pretext.

### UNITED STATES.

We have dates of the 10th ult. from New York, and the 3rd from Montreal; the 28th Dec. from New Orleans, and the 27th from Quebec. The House of Representatives had had several divisions on the question of the Tariff. Mr Rhett's motion to reduce all duties of thirty per cent. immediately and prospectively to twenty per cent., was negatived by 112 votes to 57. But Mr Black's motion to revise the present tariff, so as to render it a tariff of revenue alone, was thrown out by only one vote, 84 to 83.—We have an American arrival—that of the *Stephen Whitney*, at Liverpool—with dates three days later than that of the *Ashburton*. The news does not, however, possess interest.—In Canada the weather had been comparatively mild; but in Lower Canada the navigation was closed.

## POLITICAL.

### ANTI-CORN-LAW PROCEEDINGS.

#### SECOND METROPOLITAN MEETING.

The second weekly Metropolitan meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League was held on Thursday night at Covent Garden Theatre. The platform was crowded with those gentlemen who usually take a prominent position in the discussion of this question, and long before the chair was taken the house, to its very topmast range, presented almost as crowded an appearance as it does on a night of free performance. Mr G. Wilson being called to the chair, Dr Bowring came forward amidst loud cheering, and said he heard it rumoured that it was intended to put down the Corn-law League with a high hand, and that perhaps that was to be its Clontarf meeting. (Laughter.) If so, the members of the League would provide that the discussions should take place legally, orderly, and constitutionally. He was glad that an attempt had been made to meet the League both by argument and subscriptions, for it would eventually be found that, even in the way of subscription, that 1d. on the side of truth would be far more effective than 100l. on the side of falsehood. (Cheers.) Colonel Thompson said it was impossible the farmers and agricultural labourers could unite cordially with the Anti-League meetings, and instanced the burning of the hayricks as a proof. (Cheers.) Mr Bright said the Anti-League party would be found, if not more prudent, at least more practicable within doors than without, and when Sir Thomas Fremantle went round, with cautious whisper and bland smile, amongst the back benches, to request, in the name and with the compliments of Sir Robert himself, that hon. members would say as little as possible on the subject under discussion, the hon. gentlemen would prove as tame as they had shown themselves on former occasions, and the farmers would find themselves deceived, as they had been before. (Loud cheers and laughter.) There was no hope but in beating down the stronghold of monopoly, and he had too much reliance on the virtue of his countrymen to doubt the result. (Here the whole of the pit audience, with some of those in the boxes, rose *en masse*, and greeted the speaker with loud cheers.) The Chairman said, that after the eloquent address which they had just heard, the proceedings would close for the evening, and they would meet again on Thursday next.

BLACKBURN.—A most spirited meeting was held here on Monday evening, in the spacious school-room of James-street Chapel. Mr W. Eccles was in the chair. Col. Thompson and Mr Cobden were rapturously greeted. The latter showed the impossibility (admitted by the Premier) of legislating so as to keep up wages, and hence argued the injustice of laws whose professed object was to make bread scarce and dear. He professed himself friendly to an abridgment of the hours of labour, and, conclusively, showed that the only way this desirable object could be effected was by the abrogation of the laws restricting commerce.—Mr Pilkington moved a resolution "that the meeting pledges itself to strenuous exertions in aid of the League Fund."—Mr H. Ashworth seconded the resolution. After which the chairman introduced Mr Bright, M.P., who was received with great applause. A subscription was commenced, which reached 713l. 14s. 8d., independent of 200l. subscribed at Manchester previously.

HAWICK.—In this place the subscriptions to the great League fund are drawing to a close. The sum realized is upwards of 150l., which is three times the amount raised last year.

STOCKPORT.—On Tuesday one of the largest meetings ever held in this borough took place in aid of the League fund. For want of a larger building, the spacious circus of Mr Batty had been engaged for the occasion, and nearly 3,000 persons were present. The deputation from the League consisted of Mr Cobden, M.P., and Mr Moore; and among the gentlemen present were Mr H. Marsland, M.P., and most of the leading manufacturers of the borough. A great number of "Conservatives" were present. Cephas Howard, Esq., Mayor of Stockport, was called to the chair. Mr Marsland was received with great cheering, and opened his speech by tracing the gradual success of the League from its first formation to the present time. A working man, named Webb, rose and said, it appeared, from what Mr Cobden had stated, that he was desirous of carrying the masses of the working classes with them; but he could tell him that he would not succeed till he accepted the challenge of Mr Feargus O'Connor. (Roars of laughter.) Webb concluded by saying that Mr Cobden dared not meet Mr O'Connor, and challenged Mr Cobden to meet himself the next night in the Chartist room. (Great laughter.)

Mr Cobden was quite willing that that man should go and say he (Mr Cobden) was afraid to meet him. (Laughter and cheers.) As to the other challenge, if he took credit for anything that he had done more than another, it was for not allowing such men as Mr O'Connor to get up behind him and ride at his expense. (Hear, hear.) It was said that Mr O'Connor wished to meet him; he was met with challenges to meet that individual in every town in Yorkshire. Why did he not meet him, if that was his object? (Applause.) He had held meetings in every county in England—why did not Mr O'Connor meet him there? He should hold similar meetings again—if Mr O'Connor wished to meet him, why not meet him there? (Applause.) The delusion about the O'Connorites was at an end.—Mr Moore read the amounts of subscriptions as the names of the subscribers were handed up. It began with Alfred Orrell, 200l. Total subscriptions in the room, 1,013l. 19s. 4d., independent of 300l. at Manchester. Mr Cobden retired about twelve o'clock, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

WAKEFIELD.—The promised "demonstration of the friends of free trade, and the abolition of the corn laws, in the West Riding of Yorkshire," was made on Wednesday evening. The theatre selected for this magnificent display was the hall of the Corn Exchange, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. Five o'clock was the hour appointed for the dinner. J. G. Marshall, Esq., presided as chairman. The approach of Lord Morpeth to the hall was first announced to the dense company by the applause of the populace that thronged the avenues. Immediately his lordship entered the building those assembled responded to the enthusiastic plaudits of the people. Messrs Cobden, Bright, Gaskell, and Colonel Thompson, were also loudly cheered. The cloth having been removed, the ladies entered the gallery, and the usual toasts were given. Mr Flint, by direction of the Chairman, then proceeded to read a report of the proceedings taken by the Anti-Corn-law Association in aid of the League fund. It stated that, for that purpose a vast number of meetings had been held, and subscriptions originated, in the principal towns and villages of the west riding of Yorkshire. The aggregate sum raised last year was 6,139l. 2s. 6d., this year above 13,000l. (Cheers.) The health of Lord Morpeth having been drunk with the most unbounded enthusiasm, Lord Morpeth rose, and was received with a repetition of the cheering with which the mention of his name had been at first greeted. In the course of his speech he said—"My last dealing, as you may probably remember, with the subject of the corn laws was in the year 1841, as a member of the then existing government, and as being a party to the proposition for an 8s. duty. (Hear, hear.) In that proposition we failed, and we fell—(laughter and cheers)—because the upholders of the present corn laws, our opponents then, gentlemen, as they are your opponents now, thought that we proposed to concede too much, and that our proffer was over-liberal to the consumers. Now, gentlemen, so far from being admonished by failure, so far from being converted by defeat, I think the day for the same terms is gone by—(here the meeting rose *en masse* and cheered vociferously)—and that what was considered by the constituencies of the empire to be too much then, would be too little now." Having next remarked that, under particular circumstances, he would not refuse acquiescing to a fixed duty of low amount, he said—"When it is thus limited to a small amount, I am not inclined to attach to it the same importance on one side or the other, which is sometimes done upon both. Sure I am, at least of this, that I would infinitely prefer a repeal, a total and immediate repeal, to a year's continuance of the law as it now subsists." (Immense cheering.) Other excellent speeches were delivered, and the proceedings seemed to have afforded universal delight.

### ANTI-LEAGUE MOVEMENTS.

AYLESBURY.—A meeting of between 500 and 600 farmers and others interested in the prosperity of agriculture, was held at Aylesbury on Saturday, in the County hall. Men of all politics took part in the proceedings. Mr Edward Horwood, of Aston Clinton, in the chair.

EPWORTH.—A meeting was held at the Court house, Epworth, "to consider the unconstitutional and improper means resorted to by the Anti-Corn-law League." There were from 300 to 400 tenant farmers present. A subscription was forthwith entered into; and the sum of 122l. was raised.

GRANTHAM.—The Kesteven Agricultural Association held a meeting at the Guildhall, which was attended by 500 persons. Mr J. C. Calcraft was voted to the chair, and Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.; Mr G. Kewney, the Mayor; Sir J. Trollope, Bart., M.P., and others, addressed the meeting. About 600l. was collected.

OAKHAM.—A meeting was called by the farmers of Rutland, held at Oakham on Monday, "to take into consideration the best steps to counteract the ruinous attempts now making by the Anti-Corn-law League." The meeting was addressed by the chairman (Mr Robert Smith, of Burley), and other gentlemen, in the usual style. G. J. Heathcote, Esq., M.P. for the county, said, last year the agricultural members had to battle against the Canada Corn Bill, and the year previously against the Tariff; and during all that time the agriculturists were inactive. He wished that that lion, of which they had heard so much that day, had roared a little then. The subscriptions amounted to 300l.

OXFORD.—The members of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society assembled on Tuesday at the Star hotel, Oxford. The yeomen and gentry of the county numbered 400. There were present on the platform, Mr W. L. Ashurst, the president of the society; Mr Hensley, M.P.; Mr G. G. Harcourt, M.P.; Mr W. I. Blackstone, M.P.; Lord Villiers, M.P.; Colonel North, Colonel Dawkins, Rev. J. P. Chambers, Rev. Dr Ingram, Sir H. Paton, Lord Norreys, M.P.; Sir H. Lambert,





Bart., and many other gentlemen. A subscription of 50*l.* was handed in from Mr George Drury, of Shotover house.—Mr Bateman moved “That this Association use all lawful and constitutional means to oppose the designs of the Anti-Corn-law League.” Mr Hammersley seconded the resolution. The Anti-Corn-law League was important or unimportant, just as the agriculturists chose to make it. Mr Blackstone, M.P., moved an addition to the last resolution, “and to maintain a just and adequate protection to British agriculture and other branches of native industry.” (Cheers). The resolution was carried.

STEVNING.—On Monday a meeting of farmers and others interested in agriculture was held at Steyning, for the purpose of forming a society, to be called the “Sussex Society for the Protection of Agriculture.” A commodious bustings had been erected. The agents of the Anti-Corn-law League were in the town, actively distributing their tracts. Among those on the bustings were the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Egmont, the Earl of Winterton, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Sheffield, the Earl of Abergavenny, Lord Gage, Sir H. Shiffner, Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart. M.P.; Colonel Wyndham, M.P.; Colonel G. Wyndham, the Earl of March, M.P.; Hon. R. C. Scarlett, M.P.; Mr C. Göring, M.P.; Mr G. Darby, M.P.; Sir H. Symons, M.P., &c. There appeared to be about 1,200 persons present. Mr J. Ellman, of Line, an occupying tenant, was called to the chair. The Duke of Richmond being nominated president, addressed the meeting. He said, such demonstrations would induce the confidential advisers of the Sovereign to speak out plainly on the subject of the corn laws. (Hear, hear.) He thought that they were entitled to ask, not in the language of menace or of threat, or even, perhaps, of any sort of reproach—that they would be entitled to tell the Ministers of the Crown that uncertainty with regard to their views on this subject was an evil of no ordinary magnitude. We want to know (continued the Duke) what they are going to be about?—whether they mean to maintain that protection which is still left to us? We will only ask them to speak out, and no doubt they will, when they know the opinions of so respectable a body of the farmers of the country. (Cheers.) A subscription was afterwards opened, when upwards of 1,000*l.* was subscribed; the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Egmont, the county members, and other gentlemen putting down their names for 100*l.* each.

TAMWORTH.—The agriculturists of this district have held a meeting, not remarkable for numbers. Mr Pye took the chair. Mr Farnier, in the course of a short speech, said he would declare, in the borough of Tamworth, they must not care who was Minister, but they, the farmers of England, must have protection. (Cheers). Mr Woolferstan said, all they asked was for preference in their own markets for their own produce. They wanted some protective duty, whether sliding or fixed, but they desired no exclusive monopoly. They must bear in mind that the Anti-Corn-law League, who clamoured for a total repeal, were the large cotton lords who supplied the continents of Europe and America with their goods. A vote of thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

WEST SOMERSET.—Sir Thomas Lethbridge is bestirring himself to get up a meeting. In a letter to the landowners, occupiers, labourers, &c., he says—“It is not even now too late to repair your losses; at all events you can stop further mischief if you please, and put to flight all the fancied and flattering visions of the cotton lords; for remember, there is a gentleman of great power sitting in Downing street, in London, who is carefully watching all that is going on, and he only waits to see what you do in opposition to League doctrines, to speak out himself, or to hold his tongue, or to speak in his own peculiar manner, which few among us will perhaps understand.”

#### REDESS OF GRIEVANCES.

Wednesday a meeting of the “friends of civil, religious, and commercial freedom, of justice to Ireland, and of universal peace,” was held at the Crown and Anchor, to consider the proposal to seek redress of grievances by moving amendments on motions of supply. The meeting was convened by circular. There were present a large number of influential gentlemen from various districts of the metropolis, and from important towns and boroughs. Joseph Sturge, Esq., was called to the chair, and loudly applauded. He said: I shall lay before you some facts connected with the early history of the practical application of this principle, and endeavour to show that they apply with equal force in the circumstances of the present day (hear). In the year 1614, John Pym was returned to Parliament for the borough of Calne. Conscious of the misgovernment which then prevailed, he set himself at once to seek redress of grievances by committees of inquiry, substantive motions, and incessant discussions in the House of Commons. But all his efforts were comparatively fruitless. In 1621 John Hampden was returned to Parliament. Not many years afterwards they resolved to try a new principle of action. That principle was, to make the voting of supplies conditional on the redress of grievances (hear, hear). Parliament was opened on the 3rd of April, 1640, when the Lord Keeper concluded a speech by observing that, “His Majesty did not expect advice from them, much less that they should interpose in any office of mediation, which would not be grateful to him; but that they should, as soon as might be, give his Majesty a supply.” Pym now rose and laid such a statement of grievances before the house, that, servile as it was, it hesitated to vote the supplies. When Pym resumed his seat, says Lord Clarendon, the King’s solicitor, Herbert, attempted, “with all imaginable address, to call off the attention of the members from the impression his extraordinary speech had made; but vainly.” Mr Sturge having stated that these and other facts on the same important subject would be found in Forster’s Life of Pym (*Lives of Statesmen of the Commonwealth*), pub-

lished in 1837, proceeded to say, I support this proposal because I believe it is well adapted to unite the friends of civil, religious, and commercial freedom on one common ground, but chiefly because I see in it a means whereby we may obtain for the people full, fair, and free representation. (Great applause.) The meeting was then addressed by many gentlemen in succession; and a deputation was appointed to wait on a number of members of Parliament, who had been invited to meet at Brown’s hotel, Palace yard.

#### COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

A crowded “tea party and soiree,” intended as a grand metropolitan demonstration in favour of the principles of complete suffrage, was held on Wednesday evening in the great room of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Mr Sharman Crawford, M.P., in the chair. The room, which, during the early part of the proceedings was only moderately filled, became densely crowded by an influx of Chartists after tea had concluded. Dr Bowring proposed the first sentiment of the evening, “The People.” It was his opinion that the first step that should be taken was to move an amendment to the address, to the effect that the House of Commons would do their duty by inquiring into the grievances of the people before the supplies were voted (great cheering). Mr Duncan seconded the sentiment; after which the Rev. Mr Spencer proposed, “The advocates of the people’s rights,” and pleaded the cause of the working classes. Mr C. Hindley addressed the meeting. It was asked whether there should be complete suffrage or universal suffrage? He would tell them what he was for: he was for universal suffrage (tremendous cheering). With the conclusion of Mr Hindley’s speech the regularity of the proceedings may be said to have terminated. First a working man (a Chartist) took possession of the table and made several vain attempts to be heard, and then interruption succeeded to interruption. At length Mr Feargus O’Connor exhorted those who had called this meeting to take their share in directing the public mind, and deprecated their fears of uniting under a common name for a common object. Let them throw off the shroud. Say (said Mr O’Connor) that you will but unite with us and embrace our name, and I will go forward with you. (Cheers.) If you do not, let the blame alight upon your own heads, and not upon mine. If I were this night to unite with you without the name of the party, I should be of no use to you, for the whole party to which I have the honour to belong would desert me. (Great cheers.) Mr T. S. Duncombe then came forward, and drew a ludicrous picture of the excitement and commotion prevalent in all political circles, from Sir Robert Peel down to Lord Brougham. What were the grievances proposed to be redressed? The mere discussion of isolated grievances upon committees of supply was child’s play. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Mr Duncombe was called upon by the persons in the body of the meeting to put the question practically by show of hands, whether those who advocated complete suffrage, or those who desired the Charter, predominated in numbers. The hon. member complied, and there was, indisputably, a great majority in favour of the Chartists, who declared their victory amidst terrific yells, in the midst of which Mr Crawford left the chair.

WESTMINSTER REFORM SOCIETY.—On Tuesday night a general meeting of the Westminster Reform Society was held at Stannard’s hotel. Mr G. Huggett, the secretary, read the report of the committee for 1843, and congratulated the society on the improved aspect of their political affairs. The exertions of the society on the previous registration enabled the society to expunge the names of 594 of their political opponents from the list of voters, which tended to diminish their labour on the last occasion, as in most cases these persons were omitted by the overseers from the list. The late Registration of Voters Bill had increased the costs attending the courts, but from the great care taken in making valid objections, a greater proportion had been sustained than in any other borough, and in no instance had they to pay any costs. The late revision had been favourable to the reform interest. The late decisions in the Court of Common Pleas had been entirely in accordance with the views taken of the Reform Act by the society. The effect of them would be to lessen their labour at the Registration Courts, as these decisions were equal to statute law. Mr West observed that the decisions alluded to would tend greatly to promote the extension of the franchise.

Mr Edridge, of Puckeridge house, has acceded to the call of the North Wilts Reform Association, to stand for the vacancy, against Mr Sotherton, the Tory candidate.

THE MAN OF THE MONUMENT.—Coming close below the pillar, it was a great encouragement to Tom to find that the Man in the Monument had simple tastes; that stony and artificial as his residence was, he still preserved some rustic recollections; that he liked plants, hung up bird-cages, was not wholly cut off from fresh groundsel, and kept young trees in tubs. The Man in the Monument, himself, was sitting outside the door—his own door: the Monument-door: what a grand idea!—and was actually yawning, as if there were no Monument to stop his mouth, and give him a perpetual interest in his own existence. Tom was advancing towards this remarkable creature, to inquire the way to Fumival’s inn, when two people came to see the Monument. They were a gentleman and a lady; and the gentleman said, “How much a-piece?” The Man in the Monument replied, “A Tanner.” It seemed a low expression, compared with the Monument. The gentleman put a shilling into his hand, and the Man in the Monument opened a dark little door. When the gentleman and lady had passed out of view, he shut it again, and came slowly back to his chair. He sat down and laughed. “They don’t know what a many steps there is!” he said. It’s worth twice the money to stop here. Oh, my eye!” The Man in the Monument was a Cynic; a worldly man! Tom couldn’t ask his way of him. He was prepared to put no confidence in anything he said.—*Fourteenth Number of Martin Chuzzlewit.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE ACCOUNTS, &c.—Alderman Gibbs, at a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, requested the attention of his brother magistrates to a few words in explanation of circumstances affecting himself. The charge brought against him of refusing, as church warden, to produce the accounts before persons entitled to demand them was utterly without foundation. The accounts were regularly kept from the commencement of his taking office, and, although they were not from time to time audited in a formal manner, they were regularly laid before the vestry, who were only entitled to inspect them. (Hear, hear.) The production of them was a spontaneous, not a compulsory, act; but when he found himself assailed by violence and clamour, and by persons who had no right to be there, he was induced to bear all the obloquy cast upon him rather than he would submit to illegal dictation. As to the imputations cast upon his management of the Margate Infirmary, he could only say that the accounts had been annually printed and circulated.—Alderman Copeland said that he had performed an act of duty as a director of the Margate Infirmary, in examining the accounts of that institution, and they were most accurately correct in every point.—Sir C. S. Hunter said that his honourable friend had been most abominably treated, and he always thought so. The parish accounts reflected the greatest credit upon Alderman Gibbs. Never had a man been more cruelly written down; and how he had the temper to bear such reiterated attacks was matter of the greatest surprise. (Hear, hear.)—Sir Chapman Marshall wished to be informed whether it was true that there were arrears owing by the parish to Alderman Gibbs.—Alderman Gibbs: Yes.—Sir Chapman Marshall: And for years running on?—Alderman Gibbs: Yes.—Alderman Thompson rejoiced that the time had arrived when all the obloquy so unjustly and unmercifully cast upon his honourable friend would be removed, and he trusted that the public would do prompt justice to one against whom so many weapons of attack had been levelled. (Hear, hear.)—The Court then adjourned.

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—A meeting of gentlemen of the medical profession took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Monday night, to consider and determine what steps ought to be taken to resist the aggressive clauses of the recent charter of the “Royal College of Surgeons of England.” Mr Macilwain was called to the chair. He pointed out the unjust distinctions which had been introduced into the new charter for the College of Surgeons, particularly in clause 12, which provided that the council should be an elective body, and extend to 21, and that it was also to be a changing body; but the three new members should be brought in under the new charter, and that the present members should continue of the council for life.—Dr Lynch moved the first resolution, which was in substance—“That the meeting viewed with much regret and indignation the distinctions introduced by the recent charter, without having any reference to any fixed standard or qualification.” The new charter had removed all responsibility from the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and made them an irresponsible and self-elected body.—Dr Wilson seconded the resolution.—Mr Carpié, who had entered the room amidst great cheering, rose to support the resolution. Although he had once been refused, he had now been elected one of the three introduced by the new charter. He expressed his entire concurrence with the objects of the meeting.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

TAX UPON COALS.—The merchants of the Coal Exchange are getting up a petition to Parliament against the projected duty of 5 per cent., which Government intends imposing upon all sea-borne coal that enters the port of London, for the purpose of enabling them to carry out the proposed metropolitan improvements.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—It is rumoured that a measure will be speedily introduced to Parliament for the purpose of giving the insolvency business to the Insolvent Debtors’ Court, by the removal of that branch of the law from the Court of Bankruptcy, where it has been exercised under the new Insolvent Debtors’ Act of last session. Upwards of 2,000 persons, principally in the country, have petitioned the Court of Bankruptcy; but it is calculated that not more than 600 of the parties would have applied to the Insolvent Debtors’ Court.—*Standard.*

CHANGE IN PROPERTY.—When Lawrence Sheriff, grocer and citizen of London, left the third part of a field of 24 acres, in the parish of Holborn, for the endowment of a grammar-school at Rugby, it produced no more than 8*l.* a year. This field was called Conduit close, and was nearly half a mile from any house. It is now covered with buildings, and the rental exceeds 10,000*l.* a year. The field has risen in value from 8*l.* to 10,000*l.* and upwards.

THE ROYAL MINT.—This national establishment commenced, on Monday last, striking the new silver coinage, which is to be issued by Government immediately after her Majesty’s proclamation calling in the old silver coinage of George III in 1816, George IV in 1821, and William IV in 1831, as the greater part of it is so defaced by wear and tear, and so deteriorated in weight, that many of the half-crowns are not worth more than 2*s.*; the shillings 9*d.*; and the sixpences 3*d.* The panic that was anticipated by the Bank of England in consequence of the Royal proclamation of the 2nd of October last, on the light gold currency, having subsided in the public mind, the old silver coinage will be called in soon after the assembling of Parliament, without any loss being sustained by the public, as the new coinage of 1844 will be given in exchange, without deduction, for the old currency.

—The negotiations between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank are proceeding, and the American Minister has



commenced the discussion of the Oregon territory with Lord Stanley, at the Colonial Office.

**DINNER TO MR RUTHERFORD, M.P.**—This gentleman has been entertained at dinner in Barry's Hotel, by the Liberal members of the Faculty of Advocates, in order to testify their respect for his distinguished talents, their sense of his eminence in the body to which they belonged, and their attachment to the principles of his public life, as well as their sincere personal regard towards himself. The meeting was attended by all the Whig members of the bar.

— Arrangements are in progress for placing steam carriages on the road from Stortford through Newmarket, and from Colchester through Ipswich, to Norwich, early in the spring.

— At 'Change time from 500 to 600 seamen assembled in the Exchange arena, to impress upon the merchants their desire that, by an economical and honest registry, the men should be taken out of the hands of those who make exorbitant charges for shipping them, cashing their notes, supplying them with clothing, &c. Their claims were listened to with attention.—*Liverpool Standard*.

— Another slip of the embankment near the Folkestone viaduct has taken place, and a single rail has been resorted to for the present, for the up and down trains as far as Saltwood.

— The number of persons who passed to and from France *via* Boulogne, in the week ending Jan. 25, was 624, and *via* Calais 234. The numbers in the corresponding week of last year were—Boulogne, 409; Calais, 180.

— At Washington Duff Green is quite busy with the President and Cabinet. He is organizing measures and collecting capital for the establishment of a daily newspaper in New York.—*New York paper*.

•• The Index, with Title-page, to the Examiner for the year 1843 is now ready.

### POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, February 3, 1844.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT.

The report on the address being brought up, Mr Sharman Crawford moved the omission of the paragraph referring to Repeal; and another honourable member asked, what would have been thought if the Queen had been made to declare that she never would consent to a repeal of the corn laws? Mr Roebuck seized the occasion to remark upon the conduct of the Irish Attorney-General, contrasting the demeanour of the "petulant lawyer" with the dignified kindness of the English Attorney-General. The distinction, he thought, called for the dismissal of the "unworthy officer." Sir R. Peel interposed, pronounced these observations to be more severe and censorious than the occasion required; but admitted that the Attorney-General's conduct could not possibly be justified; he had acted upon a rash and sudden impulse—so sudden, indeed, that only twelve hours before he had given an assurance to the Home Secretary that nothing should betray him into a loss of temper! Lord Stanley afterwards stated the same fact, and observed, that however superior to all emotions of irritability the member for Bath may be, it became gentlemen on both sides of the house to consider the infirmities of their own tempers before they passed sentence on Mr Smith. Sir James Graham also deprecated the censure expressed by Mr Roebuck and others, and declared himself convinced, not merely of the integrity, but of the amiable private qualities of the irascible Attorney-General.

#### THE STATE TRIALS.

(SIXTEENTH DAY.)

Their Lordships took their seats on the bench on Thursday at ten o'clock, at which hour the court was more crowded than usual, particularly by ladies.

Mr Whiteside, who appeared for Mr Duffy, of the *Nation*, addressed the jury. He proceeded to pass a high eulogium upon political associations, which, he said, had ever been mainly instrumental in achieving great measures of reform. A conspiracy merely meant a community of sentiment, and it really was too much to make one man responsible for the actions or words of another, over whom he could have had no possible control. It was contrary to the principles of common law, and the jury should be cautious how they formed a precedent in such cases. The indictment was then attacked. It was the work of a strong man with a sharp pair of scissors, and the file of the *Nation* and *Pilot* before him—a work of elegant extracts wound up with a song. The charges which had been pressed upon the jury by the Crown with great temper and moderation were specific. The jury were not to look to what might have possibly occurred, to words or actions not proved before them, nor to the guilt or innocence of words or actions *per se*, but had to decide alone whether the accused were guilty of planning and executing the acts proved against them with a common object, and for the purposes charged in the indictment. The cases cited by the Crown in support of the indictment were the strongest possible arguments in favour of his client. Could any one assert that 75,000 Protestants at Hillsborough formed a legal assembly, whilst 75,000 Roman Catholics at Trim were out of the pale of the law, or that an additional thousand to either could have altered its character. Nothing could be more preposterous than the doctrine of the Attorney-General, that the greater the order, the wider was the

breach of peace—the more resolute the determination to preserve the peace, the more danger to be expected, and the more the crime committed. Having adverted at great length, and with much eloquence, to the condition of Ireland, to its wants and feelings, and to the character of the people, the learned gentleman concluded in nearly these words:—The comprehensive genius of Flood, the immortal eloquence of Grattan, the splendour of Burke, the noble simplicity and Demosthenic eloquence of Plunket and of Curran, had failed to save the ancient constitution of Ireland! Had learning, genius, eloquence, lost their power over the souls of men? With one great exception, these distinguished countrymen had passed away, but their memorials had not perished with them. Their names would be remembered by a grateful posterity, while genius was honoured or patriotism remembered. Those who desired the Repeal of the Union believed that the Imperial Parliament did not attend sufficiently to our peculiar wants. Our character was misunderstood, and sometimes slandered. Our vices were magnified into crimes, and the crimes of a few were visited upon the nation. The Irish—the mere Irish—had been treated as creatures of impulse—men without settled understandings, without a rational power, or moral sense. Their faults were redeemed by splendid virtues. They had rushed into this agitation with ardour. It was their nature where they felt strongly to act boldly, and speak passionately. Ascribe their excesses to their enthusiasm, and forgive. Recollect that the same enthusiasm had borne them triumphantly over fields of peril and glory; had impelled them to shed their dearest blood, and spend their lives in defence of the liberties of England. Nor is their high spirit useful only in the storm of battle: it cheers their almost broken heart under their misery; it sweetens the bitter cup of poverty, which thousands of your countrymen are admitted to feel. The emanations of genius, the imperishable works of art, and the labours of heroes, and the attachment of patriots, have all been prompted by enthusiasm. The deep passions of the soul are sometimes summoned into action for great and noble purposes, and are awakened by the hand of Omnipotence, by whose touch this island first started into existence—that hand which has stamped upon this bold people the enthusiastic desire for the regeneration of Ireland.

At the conclusion a burst of applause rang from the bar, unchecked by their lordships, which was taken up by the crowd assembled in the hall.—Mr Moore informed the Court that Mr Whiteside was exhausted, but not done, and their lordships adjourned to Friday.

**WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE.**—A considerable number of witnesses for the defence have arrived in Dublin from various parts of the country. Several of the Roman Catholic bishops, including Dr Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe, have arrived, to be examined for the defence, and to establish the peaceable character and objects of the movement. A number of Roman Catholic clergymen and laymen of various persuasions are also to be examined. Mr Conway, editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, has been summoned for the defence, and is to be examined respecting the repeal movement in 1810, and the speech of Mr O'Connell in that year, which was quoted with so much effect by Mr Sheil on Saturday last. Some dissenting clergymen are also to be examined.

**PROBABLE DURATION OF THE TRIALS.**—As to the length of the trials it is now very difficult to form an opinion. Mr Whiteside was to resume his address to the jury yesterday. Mr McDonagh is to follow, so that Mr O'Connell may, possibly, be unable to commence until Monday. Then follows the evidence for the defence—then the reply of the Solicitor-General—then the charges of the judges—then the deliberation of the jury—then the verdict, if ever there is to be a verdict. Mr O'Connell, it is stated, will certainly occupy two days, and possibly his speech may extend to a third day; and each of the four judges is expected to address the jury at considerable length.

**REVISION OF THE MAGISTRACY.**—The Lord Chancellor has issued circulars to all the magistrates, with a view to a revision of that body.

**ROYAL REPLY TO THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.**—The following is the answer to the Address of the Dublin Corporation. The Queen received the deputation in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and other members of the Cabinet:—"I receive with satisfaction the assurance that sentiments of loyalty and of attachment to my person and crown continue to be cherished by you. The legal proceedings to which you refer are now in progress before a competent tribunal, and I am unwilling to interrupt the administration of justice according to law. It is at all times my anxious desire that any grievance of which my people can justly complain should be speedily redressed; and I confide in the wisdom of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the adoption of such legislative measures as may be necessary for that purpose."

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—The Paris papers of Thursday are utterly destitute of important news. The principal matters to which they refer are—the vote of M. Salvandy against Ministers in the division on the Address, and the change of Ministry which the majority of the journals and of the public see at hand. The *Réforme* says, that "during the last three days the visits of Count Molé to the Tueries had become more frequent. On Tuesday he was summoned twice to the Palace, and on Wednesday he passed the greater part of the day in conference with the King."—The Paris Bourse was comparatively calm on Thursday.—Accounts from Madrid by this express are of the 26th ult. They state that General Prim would in all probability be reinstated in the post of Governor of Madrid.

Madame Catalini has addressed a letter to Dr Heller, the journalist of Leipzig, asking—"What have I done to the German press that they have now for the fourth time killed me? Though at the age of sixty-four I still retain good health."

### STATE TRIALS.

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

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES, FRIDAY THE 26TH.

Mr Justice Burton (who appeared perfectly convalescent) took his seat with the other judges at ten o'clock. Nearly the entire of this day was consumed in the reading of documentary evidence, and the proceedings were only equalled in dullness and monotony by those of the previous day. The only additional parole evidence given on the part of the Crown was that of an inspector of police, who proved the existence of a repeal court of arbitration at Blackrock (four miles from the city), and the presence at it of some of the traversers. The proceedings were resumed by the examination of Mr Vernon, of the Stamp office, who produced several numbers of the Dublin repeal journals, containing articles and speeches referred to in the indictment, and now given in evidence by the Crown, the counsel for the traversers frequently availing themselves of the privilege extended to them by the Court, with the consent of the Crown, of having various other articles and speeches published in the same numbers of the said journals read at full length by the officer of the court.

Somewhat suddenly, at the close of the inspector's evidence, the Attorney-General said—My Lords, we close upon the part of the Crown.

Mr Moore: My Lords, Mr Sheil was to have opened the reply on behalf of Mr John O'Connell; he has been unwell, and confined to his bed for the last three or four days with an attack in his side; it may not be considered too much to ask the Court to allow it to stand over till to-morrow morning.—The Chief Justice: It is a very reasonable application.—The court was then, shortly after three o'clock, adjourned.

#### COMMENCEMENT OF THE DEFENCE, SATURDAY.

With the proceedings of this day commenced the real interest and excitement of the state trials. The two days' speech of the Attorney-General, with all its precision of statements and clearness of connexion, and the long examination of witnesses, did not draw an anxious and excited crowd like that which this day filled every inch of space. The court presented an appearance which it has not yet exhibited, even on the opening day. The large gallery opposite to the bench was principally occupied by a dense array of ladies, whose fashionable appearance bespoke their rank. The side gallery was similarly filled by members of the judges' and high-sheriffs' families. Beside Mr Justice Perrin on the bench were some ladies of his lordship's family, and the officers of the court resigned their seats in favour of others of the fair and anxious auditors of Mr Sheil's eloquence. The gentlemen of the outer bar crowded the seats reserved to them to such an extent that the space presented but one dense mass of wigs and gowns, while some of the excluded members, in the energy of their despair, made desperate battle to get into the reporters' box by entering into unavailable contests with the police officers outside. Happy seemed the man who could exert interest sufficient to procure admission within one of the narrow passages. The hall of the Four Courts, although not to say crowded, afforded nearly a parallel scene of excitement, each barrister whom pressure and extreme heat might have forced from the court being immediately surrounded by an inquisitive knot of anxious, troublesome inquirers, intent on learning "how Sheil was getting on." Mr O'Connell, attired in his professional robes as senior of the Queen's Counsel, by virtue of his patent of precedence, sat at the table beneath the high sheriff, with his back to the bench, and facing the counsel engaged in the case. Mr John O'Connell, also in wig and gown, sat beside Mr Sheil, in front of the other traversers, and facing the jury. Amongst the occupants of the large gallery was the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam. The Chief Justice called on the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil to proceed with his case. A profound stillness prevailed throughout the court.

#### MR SHEIL'S SPEECH.

Mr Sheil then rose, as counsel for Mr John O'Connell. He said:—

"I do not speak in the language of hyperbole when I say that the attention of the empire is directed to the spot on which we are now assembled. How great is the trust reposed in you!—how great is the task which I have undertaken to perform! Conscious of its magnitude, I have risen to address you, not unmoved, but undismayed; not unmoved, indeed; for at this moment how many of the incidents of my own political life come back upon me, when I look upon my great political benefactor, my deliverer, and my friend; but of the emotion by which I acknowledge myself to be profoundly stirred, although I will not permit myself to be subdued by it, solicitude forms no part. I have great reliance upon you—upon the ascendancy of principle over prejudice in your minds; and I am not without some reliance upon myself. My confidence is derived, not from any overweening estimate of my own faculties, but from a thorough conviction of the innocence of my client. I know, and I appear in some part not only as an advocate, but a witness before you—I know him to be innocent of the misdeeds laid to his charge. The same blood flows through their veins—the same feelings circulate through their hearts. The son and the father are in all political regards the same, and with the father I have toiled in no dishonourable companionship for more than half my life in that great work, which it is his chief praise that it was conceived in the spirit of peace—in the spirit of peace it was carried out—and that in the spirit of peace it was brought by him to its glorious consummation. I am acquainted with every feature of his character, with his thoughts, hopes, fears, aspirations. I have, if I may venture so to say, a full cognizance of every pulsation of his heart. I know—I am as sure as that I am a living man—that from the sanguinary misdeeds imputed to him he shrinks with abhorrence. It is this persuasion—profound, impassioned—and I trust that it will prove contagious—which will sustain me in the midst of the exhaustion incidental to this lengthened trial—will enable me to overcome the illness under which I am at this moment labouring,—will raise me to the height of this great argument, and lift me to a level with the lofty topics which I shall treat in resisting a prosecution to which, in the annals of criminal jurisprudence in this country, no parallel can be found."

He proceeded to say that the Attorney-General had read long extracts from speeches and publications extending over a period of nine months. If his anger were not artificial, his indignation not merely *ex officio*, how was it that in that period he took no step to arrest the progress of evils so calamitous as he had represented? The whole fabric of society was in a blaze. Where was the Castle engine—the indictment—the *ex officio* information. Might



it not be reasonably supposed that a project was formed to decoy and ensnare the traversers? Had the Attorney-General adopted a course worthy of his office—the ostensible head of the Irish bar, the representative of its intellect in Parliament? Was it fitting that he should sink into the character of a commissary of French police, and in place of being the sentinel, become the “artful dodger” of the State? No advantage was to be gained by prosecuting the other traversers separately. He fished not with lines, but with a great trammel net, to catch at one great haul the great agitator Leviathan himself, an M.P., Tom Steele, three editors of newspapers, and a pair of parish priests. Another object was, that in cases of conspiracy the acts and speeches of one were evidence against another, though used at 100 miles distant. If a conspiracy were instituted against the Anti-Corn-law League in England, would it not be very hard that Mr Cobden and Mr Bright should be held answerable for every article in the *Chronicle*, in the *Globe*, and in the *Sun*? And were editors given to acting in concert? A conspiracy between them forsooth! For what? To sell their papers. They addressed the same mistress, and cordially hated each other. Mr Barnes, the celebrated editor of the *Times*, once asked Mr Rogers what manner of man was a Mr Tomkins? He replied, “He’s a dull dog—he reads the *Morning Herald*.” The two papers held the same politics at the time. The indictment was for conspiracy alone. No count for attending unlawful meetings. Would that have been so in England? Mr Hunt’s case denied it. “Gentlemen, the promises of Mr Pitt, when the union was carried, have not been fulfilled—the prospects presented by him in his magnificent declaration have not been realized—but, if in so many other regards we have sustained a most grievous disappointment—if English capital has not adventured here—if Englishmen have preferred sinking their fortunes in the rocks of Mexico rather than embark them in speculations connected with this fine but unfortunate country—yet from the union let one advantage be at all events derived,—let English feelings—let English principles—let English love of justice—let English horror of oppression—let English detestation of foul play—let English loathing of constructive crime find its way among us. He referred to the prosecution on the riots in 1823. Some Catholics wished for a conviction. Fatal mistake. God forbid that he should live to see the time when that Court would be of Catholic constitution: he was an enemy to ascendancy of every kind. God forbid that I should ever live to see the time when there shall be found four Catholic judges upon that bench, and the entire of the Government bar engaged in a public prosecution Roman Catholics;—when a Catholic Crown solicitor shall strike eleven Protestants from the special jury list and leave twelve Roman Catholics in that box. In all the sincerity of my heart I pray that such a spectacle never may be exhibited in this, the first criminal court in the land. I know full well the tendency of power to abuse. We have witnessed strange things, and strange things we may yet behold. It is the duty—the solemn duty—it is the interest, the paramount interest—of every one of us, before and above everything else, to secure the great principles of liberty, in which we all have an equal concern, from invasion, and to guard against the creation of a precedent which may enable some future Attorney-General to convert the Queen’s Bench into a Star-chamber, and commit a further inroad upon the principles of the constitution.” He would show that his client’s object was perfectly legal, and that by legal means he endeavoured to attain it. The right hon. gentleman then read in a most emphatic manner from *Scott’s Life of Swift* an extract of considerable length on the prosecution of a man for printing a seditious pamphlet written by Dean Swift on the English Government of Ireland. The Judges then possessed no “fixity of tenure;” the Chief Justice had intimated to him by a person high in office that the pamphlet was to set the two kingdoms at variance; but the jury, although sent back nine times to reconsider their verdict, acquitted the defendant. Was Swift deterred by any fear of Government? His celebrated “Drapier’s” letters appeared soon afterwards, containing language as strong as any used by Mr O’Connell. An indictment of the printer was carried in before the grand jury. Swift addressed to them a pamphlet, called *Seasonable Advice*, exhorting them to remember the story of the mode by which the wolves treated with the sheep, on condition of parting with their shepherds and mastiffs, after which they ravaged the flock at pleasure. A few spirited verses, addressed to the citizens at large, are doubtless Swift’s own composition. He concludes in these lines:—

“If, then, oppression has not quite subdued  
At once your prudence and your gratitude—  
If you yourselves conspire not your undoing,  
And don’t deserve, and won’t bring down your ruin—  
If yet to virtue you have some pretence—  
If yet you are not lost to common sense,  
Assist your patriots in your own defence;  
That stupid cant, ‘he went too far,’ despise,  
And know that to be brave is to be wise;  
Think how he struggled for your liberty,  
And give him freedom while yourselves are free.”

The bill was rejected; and, said Scott, “thus victoriously terminated the first grand struggle for the independence of Ireland.” “Well might that epithet, ‘grand,’ be applied to the first great struggle of the people of Ireland by that immortal Scotchman, who was himself so ‘grand of soul,’ and who of mental loftiness, as well as of the magnificence of external nature, had a perception so fine; and well might our own Grattan, who was so great and so good, in referring to his own achievement in 1782, address to the spirit of Swift and to the spirit of Molyneux his enthusiastic invocation;—and may not I, in such a cause as this, offer up my prayer, that of the spirit by which the soul of Henry Grattan was itself influenced every remnant in the bosoms of my countrymen may not be extinguished? A prosecution was not instituted against the great conspirators of 1782. The English Minister had been taught in the struggles between England and her colonies a lesson from adversity—that schoolmistress, the only one from whom ministers ever learn anything—who charges so much blood, so much gold, and such torrents of tears for her instruction. If the English Minister in time had listened to the eloquent warnings of Chatham, or to the still more oracular admonitions of Edmund Burke, what a world of woe would have been avoided! By some fatality, England was first demented and then was lost. Her repentance followed her perdition. The colonies were lost; but Ireland was saved by the timely recognition of the great principle on which her independence was founded. No Attorney-General was found bold enough to prosecute Flood and Grattan for a conspiracy. Irishmen then felt that they had a country; they acted under the influence of that instinct of nationality which, for his providential purposes, the Author of Nature

has implanted in them. If the Irish were 8,000,000 Protestants, would they be treated as they were? They were prevented from co-operation in a single object by their wretched religious distinctions.

“Fatal, disastrous, detestable distinctions,” said the right hon. gentleman—“detestable, because not only were they repugnant to the genuine spirit of Christianity, and substitute for the charities of religion the rancorous antipathies of sect, but because they practically reduce us to a colonial dependency, make the Union a name, convert a nation into an appurtenance, make us the footstool of the Minister, the scorn of England, and the commiseration of the world. Ireland is the only country in Europe in which abominable distinctions between Protestant and Catholic are permitted to continue. In Germany, where Luther translated the Scriptures; in France, where Calvin wrote the *Institutes*—ay, in the land of the Dragonades and the St Bartholomews—in the land whence the forefathers of one of the judicial functionaries of this court, and the first ministerial officer of this court, were barbarously driven, the mutual wrongs done by Catholic and Protestant are forgiven and forgotten; while we, madmen that we are! arrayed by that fell fanaticism which, driven from every other country in Europe, has found a refuge here, precipitate ourselves upon each other in those encounters of sectarian ferocity in which our country, bleeding and lacerated, is trodden under foot. We convert the island that ought to be one of the most fortunate in the sea into a receptacle of degradation and of suffering, counteract the designs of Providence, and enter into a conspiracy for the frustration of the beneficent designs of God.”—(This burst of eloquence was received throughout the Court with an involuntary manifestation of applause. The Chief Justice intimated that if this were renewed, the Court must be cleared. Mr Sheil expressed his regret at the interruption, and proceeded.)

Ireland made a rapid progress in the course that freedom opened to her. Mr Pitt and Mr Dundas admitted it in Parliament. The Protestants of Ireland had been contented to kneel to England upon a Catholic’s neck. They rose to a nobler attitude, and but for the rebellion of 1798, so often denounced with unaffected sincerity by Mr O’Connell, the Catholic question would have been settled in terms satisfactory to both parties. The question now was not one between Catholic and Protestant, but between the greater country and the smaller, which the greater country endeavoured to keep under an ignominious control. The Union was carried by corruption and fear, and many who voted for it lived to repent it. Mr Saurin, amongst others, was said to have opposed it only during its progress through Parliament, and not after its completion; so that the most important principles laid down in debate were to be regarded as mere forensic asseverations. Surely the truth of great principles did not depend upon a statute—they were not for an age, but for all times—they were immutable, imperishable, immortal, as the mind of man. They might, perhaps, be reconciled to the terms of the Union, bad as they were, had the results been beneficial to the country; but travellers stood appalled at the misery she presented. Were they to attribute those evils to the soil, the climate, or some evil genius who exercised a sinister influence over their destinies? The right hon. gentleman then traced the history of Ireland since the Union. In 1810 Mr O’Connell made a speech precisely similar to those for which he was now arraigned. (This speech was then read at the desire of Mr Sheil. It bore a singular resemblance throughout, even in phraseology, to the later speeches of Mr O’Connell, in exposition of the evils of the Union. An extract would be useless, and it is much too long to give entire.) His intentions were pure then, it could not be denied. If the language were the same now, the intention must be identified as the same also. In 1812 Mr Perceval lost his life, and efforts were made to construct a cabinet favourable to emancipation; the project failed, and a state prosecution against the Catholic Board was resolved on. The Government succeeded in their state prosecution. What good for the country was effected by it? Was the Catholic question put down, or did a verdict facilitate the Government of Mr Peel, who was soon after appointed secretary for Ireland? “He was an Irish member. You are surprised at the intimation. He was returned for the borough of Cashel, where a very small, but a very discriminating constituency, under the influence of some very weighty arguments, though they had never seen him, and, I believe, he had never seen the chapel of St Cormack, were made sensible of his surpassing merits. It has been remarked that young statesmen who are destined to operate upon England are first sent to dissect in this country. Mr Peel had a fine hand and admirable instruments, and he certainly gave proof that he would give the least possible pain in any amputations which he might afterwards have to perform. He was decorous—he avoided the language of wanton insult; endeavoured to give us the advantages of a united despotism, and ‘dwelt in decencies for ever.’ Yet, was his Irish Government—and he must have felt it—an utter failure; he must have seen, even then, the irresistible arguments in favour of Catholic Emancipation, but he had not the moral intrepidity to break from his party, and to do at once what he was compelled to do afterwards.”

Mr Sheil traced the course of Irish affairs up to the period of the formation of the Catholic Association. “The Roman Catholics of Ireland had their eyes opened at last by the disingenuous dealing of George IV, who only smothered his laughter with the handkerchief with which he affected to dry his eyes; and Daniel O’Connell, feeling that liberty could never be achieved by going through the miserable routine of supplication, founded the celebrated society by which results so great were almost immediately produced—the Catholic Association was created by him. He constructed a gigantic engine by which public opinion was to be worked—he formed the smallest wheels of his complicated machinery, and he put it into motion by that continuous current of eloquence which gushed with an abundance so astonishing as if from a hot well from his soul.” Catholic Emancipation was accomplished; but did they think that up to that period the Government had been so wise and salutary that the Union ought to be regarded as a great legislative blessing to the country; or that if the present indictment could be sustained, an indictment for a conspiracy might not have been preferred against those who had associated themselves to obtain Catholic Emancipation? How, too, was the Reform Bill carried? Who were the conspirators who embarked in that fearful enterprise? Should he answer—Lord Grey, Lord J. Russell, Lord Althorp, and to crown the list, Sir J. Graham, now Home Secretary? Let gamblers denounce vice, drunkards denounce debauch, when Graham complained of agitation. It had been recommended that the Imperial Parliament

should sit at certain intervals in Dublin. To that proposition he saw no sound objection; and he then painted a glowing picture of the advantages that would accrue from the realization of that project.

“But if you, gentlemen, shall not only not assist in an undertaking so reasonable and so safe, but shall assist the Attorney-General in crushing the men who have had the boldness to complain of the grievances of their country, you will lay Ireland prostrate. Every effort for her amelioration will be idle. Every remonstrance will not only be treated with disregard, but with disdain; and for the next twenty years we may as well extinguish every hope for our country. Gentlemen, you may strike agitation dumb—you may make millions of mutes; but beware of that dreary silence, whose gloomy taciturnity is significant of the determination of its fearful purpose. Beware of producing a state of things which may eventuate in those incidents of horror which every good man will pray to avert, and which will be lamented by those who contribute to their occurrence, when repentance, like that of those who are for ever doomed, shall be unavailing, and contrition shall be in vain.”

He would not deny that strong speeches had been made by his client and the other traversers, but he denied that they were more exciting or inflammatory than those which were spoken in almost all popular assemblies, Whig, Radical, or Conservative. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the proceedings of large Protestant meetings, at which language of the same character had been used. At one meeting the Earl of Charleville said, “Well, gentlemen, you have a rebellious Parliament; you have a lord-lieutenant, the slave and minion of a rebellious Parliament.” That speech was heard by the Right Hon. Thomas Barry Cusack Smith. Did he remonstrate against the use of language so unqualified? Not at all. That party had held very large meetings at Hillsborough—they had boasted of their 75,000 persons, but alarm had never been felt, or complaint made. Were meetings—large though they were—being peaceable, within the pale of the constitution? To support the affirmative, Mr Sheil having first quoted the opinion of Lord Cottenham in the House of Lords, asserting the legality of the meetings, quoted Mr Baron Alderson’s exposition of the law, contained in his charge to the Grand Jury at the Monmouth Summer Assizes in 1839.

Mr Sheil, having remarked that with respect to the arbitration courts, the Society of Friends are liable to an indictment for conspiracy as the defendants, said—“But the real question between the Attorney-General and the traversers, and the only one to which you will be disposed to pay much regard, was raised by the Attorney-General, when he stated that there existed a dangerous conspiracy, of which the object was to prepare the great body of the people to rise at a signal, and to erect a sanguinary republic, of which Daniel O’Connell should be the head. Gentlemen, how do men proceed who engage in a guilty enterprise of this kind? They bind each other by solemn oaths. They are sworn to secrecy, to silence, to deeds, or to death. They associate superstition with atrocity, and Heaven is invoked by them to ratify the covenants of hell. They fix a day, an hour, and hold their assemblies in the midst of darkness and of solitude, and verify the exclamation of the conspirator in the language of the great observer of nature—

“Oh, Conspiracy,  
Where wilt thou find a cover dark enough,  
To hide thy monstrous visage?”

How have the repeal conspirators proceeded? Every one of their assemblies have been open to the public. For a shilling, all they said, or did, or thought, were known to the Government. Everything was laid bare, and naked to the public eye. No oaths, no declarations, no initiation, no form of any kind was resorted to. They did not even act together.” Through the entire mind of Mr O’Connell, there was a pervading love of order; and an unaffected abhorrence for the employment of any other than loyal, constitutional, and pacific means for the attainment of his object. He attached fully as much importance to the means as to the end. He declared that he would not purchase the repeal of the Union at the cost of one drop of blood. “Of the charges preferred against him his life affords the refutation. A man cannot wear the mask of loyalty for 44 years; however skilfully constructed, the vizard will sometimes drop off, and the natural truculence, the genuine features, of the conspirator must be disclosed. In 1798 he was called to the bar in the bloom of youth—in the full flush of life—the blood bounded in his veins; and in a frame full of vigour was embodied an equally elastic and athletic mind. He was in that season of life when men are most disposed to high and daring adventure. He was unwedded. He had given no hostages to the state. The domestic affections had not tied their ligaments, tender, but indissoluble, about his heart. There was at that time an enterprise on foot; guilty, and deeply guilty, indeed, but not wholly hopeless. What post was taken in that dark adventure by this conspirator of sixty-nine? Did he play *Pierre* at two-and-twenty, who is ready to play *Renault* at sixty-nine? And can you bring yourselves to believe that the man who turned with abhorrence from the conjuration of 1798 would now, in an old age, which he himself has called not premature, engage in an insane undertaking, in which his own life, and the lives of those who are dearer to him than himself, and the lives of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, would, beyond all doubt, be sacrificed? Can you bring yourselves to believe that he would blast all the laurels which it is his boast that he has won without the effusion of a single drop of blood—that he would drench the land of his birth, of his affections, and of his redemption, in a deluge of profitless blood, and that he would lay prostrate that great moral movement which he has raised so high that it is visible from the remotest region of the world?” Mr Sheil instanced his repudiation of French assistance, and of Chartist alliance, as proofs that his intentions were not revolutionary; and cited his conduct to the late Sir Bradley King, as evidence of the humanity of his character. The right hon. gentleman concluded his brilliant oration thus:—“There is not a great city in Europe in which, upon the day when the great intelligence shall be expected to arrive, men will not stop each other in the public way, and inquire whether twelve men upon their oaths have doomed to incarceration the man who gave liberty to Ireland. Whatever may be your adjudication, he is prepared to meet it. He knows that the eyes of the world are upon him, and that posterity, whether in a gaol or out of it, will look back to him with admiration. He is almost indifferent to what may befall him, and is far more solicitous for others at this moment than for himself. But I—at the commencement of what I have said to you—I told you that I was not unmoved, and that many incidents of my political life, the strange alter-



nations of fortune through which I have passed, came back upon me; but now the bare possibility at which I have glanced has, I acknowledge, almost unmanned me. Shall I, who stretch out to you in behalf of the son the hand whose fetters the father had struck off, live to cast my eyes upon that domicile of sorrow, in the vicinity of this great metropolis, and say, 'Tis there they have immured the Liberator of Ireland, with his fondest and best beloved child? No! it shall never be! You will not consign him to the spot to which the Attorney-General invites you to surrender him. No. When the spring shall have come again, and the winter shall have passed—when the spring shall have come again, it is not through the windows of this mansion that the father of such a son, and the son of such a father, shall look upon those green hills on which the eyes of so many a captive has gazed so wistfully in vain; but in their own mountain home again they shall listen to the murmurs of the great Atlantic: they shall go forth and inhale the freshness of the morning air together; they shall be free of mountain solitude; they will be encompassed with the loftiest images of liberty upon every side; and if time shall have stolen its suppleness from the father's knee, or impaired the firmness of his tread, he shall lean on the child of her that watches over him from heaven, and shall look out from some high place far and wide into the island, whose greatness and whose glory shall be for ever associated with his name. In your love of justice—in your love of Ireland—in your love of honesty and fair play—I place my confidence. I ask you for an acquittal, not only for the sake of your country, but for your own. Upon the day when this trial shall have been brought to a termination, when, amidst the burst of public expectancy, in answer to the solemn interrogatory which shall be put to you by the officer of the court, you shall answer 'Not Guilty,' with what a transport will that glorious negative be welcomed! How you will be blest, adored, worshipped; and when retiring from this scene of excitement and of passion, you shall return to your own tranquil homes, how pleasurably will you look upon your children, in the consciousness that you have left them a patrimony of peace, by impressing upon the British cabinet, that some other measure besides a State prosecution is necessary for the pacification of your country."—The speech was delivered in the most fervid and impassioned manner. A tremendous cheer greeted him as he sat down, and soon afterwards the Court rose. The hall presented a most animated appearance, and the entrance of Mr Sheil was marked by repeated rounds of applause.

#### PROCEEDINGS ON MONDAY.

When the names of the jury and the traversers were called over, Mr John O'Connell rose to make one observation, with a view to correct something that had dropped from his counsel in the course of his address on Saturday. He would always advocate the full legislative liberty of his country, and would not accept in its stead the occasional or yearly visit of the Imperial Parliament to Dublin. He did not know but such a declaration might be calculated to prejudice him in the minds of the jury; but he would rather incur that prejudice than have it supposed that he would compromise the inalienable right of his country to an independent legislature.

#### MR MOORE ON BEHALF OF THE REV. THOS. TIERNEY.

Mr Moore, Q.C., then proceeded to address the jury. He most unequivocally declared that he felt himself labouring under great disadvantage in coming to address them after the brilliant and unrivalled appeal which they had heard from his friend, Mr Sheil. The Attorney-General had told them this was a momentous case,—he might have added that it came before them under momentous circumstances and in momentous times. But never was anything less calculated to allay the animosity that existed throughout the land than this prosecution. From the beginning the conduct of the Government had only tended to increase that animosity. The charge against the traversers was confined to conspiracy; there was no count for tending an unlawful meeting or making a seditious speech: it was for conspiracy alone. Yet, how was it made out? By an allegation that seditious meetings were attended, and seditious speeches made, by the traversers. If they had offended against the law at all, each of the meetings must have been unlawful at the time it was held, and yet nine months had elapsed without any prosecution. How did the Attorney-General, if he really considered the meetings to be illegal, reconcile it to his mind that he had so long deferred taking any step to prevent them? Did he hope to amass a greater number of conspirators? If the Government designedly lay by, and allowed crimes to be committed by the people under a delusion as they were, he must brand it as an act of the greatest and most unparalleled baseness. But he would not believe that the Attorney-General or the Government could be guilty of conduct so nefarious. His conviction was that the Attorney-General never had felt himself strong enough to prosecute on any single meeting. And if that were so, was he now to come forward, and taking several together, to charge those who attended them with conspiracy? Never was he more surprised than when he heard the Attorney-General say that the intended meeting at Clontarf was abandoned from a consciousness of its illegality. Did the Attorney-General forget the circumstances that occurred about that time—the haste of the Lord-Lieutenant in proceeding to Ireland, the proclamations, the pouring forth of the garrison on the morning of the intended meeting? The abandonment was owing to the sense and good feeling of Mr O'Connell. He saw the awful consequences that might have resulted from it; he abandoned it, and none owed him a deeper debt of gratitude than the Attorney-General. A conspiracy was an agreement between two or more persons to do an illegal act or a legal act by illegal means. The moment the agreement was made the crime was committed. Before the jury, then, could convict his client, they must believe that such an agreement was entered into by him. There was not a tittle of evidence to prove that any conspiracy at all existed. But even if they thought otherwise, still there was no ground for saying that his client was implicated in it. His client considered the Union a measure injurious to his country. Was there any privilege attached to that measure to prevent a person entertaining a free opinion upon it—to prevent him from expressing that opinion? If they believed his opinion to be sincere, they had a motive to which to refer the acts charged against him. But they were only two—an attendance at the Clontibret meeting on the 15th of August, and another at the Association on the 3rd of October. One witness, M'Cann, had given evidence of a certain conversation with Mr Tierney on the 16th of June, two months previous to the Clontibret meeting, in which, said the witness, Mr Tierney spoke of what the army in Spain had done, and said that repeal was making its way in the army here. He had the most solemn assurance of Mr Tierney that no such statement was made by him. Moreover, no

intelligence of the declaration of the army in Spain had been received in this country until the 19th of June, three days after the alleged conversation. What weight would the jury attach to such evidence? Well, then, was there a single thing done at Clontibret that proved the illegality of the meeting, or was a man who attended a single meeting for Repeal a conspirator? The resolutions agreed to were pressed in evidence—were they illegal? Similar language had been used even by Lord Grey. Up to the 3rd of October, then, there was no evidence that Mr Tierney had attended any other meeting, or been cognizant of any of the proceedings. It was true he attended a meeting of the association on the 1st of October, but that association was not illegal, nor did anything said or done by his client at that meeting amount to a conspiracy. There was no evidence against his client, and if the jury came to that conclusion, and acquitted him, they would be able to justify their verdict in the eyes of God and their country.

#### MR HATCHELL ON BEHALF OF MR RAY.

Mr Hatchell said, there were circumstances peculiar to each of the traversers which it was right should be laid before the jury, that they might, as fair and impartial men, see whether they were united in a preconceived plan for overturning the Government. Mr Ray was peculiarly situated in regard to the charge in the indictment—he was the Secretary to the Repeal Association. They were not to try him for having attended any unlawful assembly—he attended meetings, but he denied their illegality. They were not to try him for published libels, or uttering seditious expressions—he never had done so in his life. They were not to try him as a Repealer—to that he would have pleaded guilty—but they were to try whether he had entered into a criminal plot for the purpose charged in the indictment. The learned counsel referred to the charge of Chief Justice Eyre, in the case of "The King, v. Hardy, Tooke, and others," to show that criminal intent must be clearly proved to support an indictment for conspiracy. Mr Ray performed his duties as paid secretary to the Association; that he did so with a criminal intent was the question they were sworn to try. It was not fair to include him in the indictment, for it disqualified him from proving as a witness the honesty and integrity of the motives of the other traversers. The learned gentleman then commented upon the evidence, and contended that neither were the two meetings Mr Ray had attended illegal, nor was there any criminality whatever in anything his client had done. All that had been done by him was in his character as secretary of the Association; and they could not, he thought, reconcile it to their minds to convict him of conspiracy.

It had been arranged amongst the traversers that Mr Fitzgibbon should follow, but on the ground of indisposition his address was postponed till the following day.

#### PROCEEDINGS ON TUESDAY.

The Court resumed its sittings at ten o'clock.

#### MR FITZGIBBON FOR DR GRAY.

Mr Fitzgibbon said, that upon the fourteenth day of that most important trial it became his duty to address the jury on behalf of Dr Gray. He did not intend to attempt the consideration of Dr Gray's case separately from that of the other traversers. The learned gentleman then proceeded to denounce the prosecution as a Ministerial scourge to lash the people—as unfair, unjust, and unconstitutional. This prosecution was carried on unfairly. He would say to the gentlemen engaged for the prosecution, "Exercise your power legally and fairly. Strike as hard as you can strike; annihilate me with a blow if you can; but strike fairly." It became necessary for him to take up the question of law, which was as yet untouched, and to expose to their view the monstrous absurdities that necessarily—as he should demonstrate just as clearly as he had ever in his life demonstrated a proposition of Euclid—the monstrous and revolting absurdities that would flow from the law as laid down by the Attorney-General. He had told them they must take the law of the case from the judges, and in that he concurred; but of matters of fact bearing on the guilt or innocence of the accused, the jury must be the judges for themselves. He contended that the definition of conspiracy given by the Attorney-General was not legally correct. The Attorney-General had said that a combination to do an illegal act, or a legal act by unlawful means, constituted a conspiracy; and he had referred to various authorities in support of that definition; but he had not stated that something more was necessary—a previous consultation between the parties charged with a conspiracy—to bring them within the charge. Why was the law not fairly and candidly stated? He then commented on the evidence, and animadverted on the non-production of Holbrook, the printer of the Repeal cards, whom he designated as a creature of the Government. Much had been said of the demonstration of physical force. Was it not by such demonstrations that great social ameliorations had been obtained in former times? Was not Magna Charta itself obtained by these means?

#### EXTRAORDINARY SCENE—CONTEMPT OF COURT BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Court here rose and adjourned for half an hour. Some ten or fifteen minutes had passed in the usual way, when a most extraordinary scene occurred. The Attorney-General, with an unusually stern expression of countenance, made his appearance and occupied his usual seat. In a moment afterwards Mr Fitzgibbon, holding a small three-cornered note in his hand, addressed himself, apparently in highly irritated but suppressed tones, to the Attorney-General. Once the words, "Nothing could justify you, sir," uttered rather loudly by the Attorney-General, reached the gallery, but the rest of the scene was all pantomime to the reporters. Mr Fitzgibbon sat down, apparently in a state of great indignation. In vain did the Solicitor-General, leaning across the bar, endeavour to gain his ear. A loud buzz ran through the court during this strange exhibition, and every eye was turned to the bench when their lordships took their seats. Then Mr Fitzgibbon rose and said: My lords, since your lordships adjourned the Court, a note was put into my hand, signed by the Attorney-General; it was of so extraordinary a character that I could hardly believe he was the author of it. I asked him if he were, but he would not give me any answer, and I then had it sent back to him; the note was in court, and the Attorney-General ought to produce it. I trust, my lords, that in opening this case to-day, I have not exceeded the strict line of duty which I had to discharge. I gave full credit for the integrity and honourable feelings that generally actuate the gentlemen of the Crown in conducting prosecutions, and in any observations I made upon the conduct of the Attorney-General, I kept closely within the limits of the present prosecution. I now call on the Attorney-General to produce the note which he has thought proper to send me.—[The Attorney-General made no reply.] I know he will not produce it, but I will tell your

lordships its contents. He tells me in it that I have given personal offence, and that if I do not apologise, I must name my friend.—The Attorney-General rose amidst breathless silence, and said, if Mr Fitzgibbon had any application to make to the court, let it be on affidavit.—Mr Fitzgibbon: I shall do no such thing.—Attorney-General: He said that I was influenced in this prosecution by unworthy motives, and had recourse to unworthy means to obtain a certain result, inasmuch as I felt that upon its failure or success depended much as regarded myself personally. I felt, no doubt, greatly irritated, and I did call upon him for an apology for what he said.—Mr Fitzgibbon: If the Attorney-General had thought proper to call upon me to explain, I do not know what my feelings might have prompted me to do, but I cannot help telling him that when he comes with pistol in hand, he is much mistaken if he thinks to draw an apology from me.—Mr Moore, as the friend of both the learned gentlemen, suggested an adjournment for a short time, to allow them to arrange the matter by explanation.—The Chief Justice: The Court feels itself placed in a very embarrassed and perplexed position. Of course we are willing to make every allowance for the excited feelings of gentlemen engaged in a case of this nature. We feel that of all men in the profession, the Attorney-General, from the elevated position which he holds, is the last man who ought to have allowed himself to have been betrayed into such an expression of feeling as has been brought under our notice.

The Attorney-General: My lords, I am told by my friends, and have no hesitation in admitting, that I wrote the note hastily, and I did, and even now labour, under feelings of considerable irritation. But, my lords, I interrupted the court for the purpose of saying that I withdraw the note. (Sensation.) I feel that I have not been fairly dealt with; but I will impose no terms. The Chief Justice: We cannot allow that any ulterior proceedings should take place. That must be clearly understood. The Attorney-General and Mr Fitzgibbon having expressed their concurrence, the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr Fitzgibbon then proceeded in his address to the jury. He dwelt forcibly on the offensive character of the prosecution, and the course that was pursued all through to the several traversers. He called upon the jury to bear in mind that in nearly every speech made by Mr O'Connell, and offered to them as proof that he was a "conspirator," he repudiated all idea of seeking for political measures through the employment of physical force. He called their attention to the wretched state of the people—to the fact that the measure of the union had the effect of increasing absenteeism, and he confidently put it to them to say whether the men who believed the repeal of that act would remedy the evils it produced, whether or not such men should be treated as guilty conspirators. The learned gentleman, at a quarter to five o'clock, requested the court would adjourn until to-morrow.

#### PROCEEDINGS ON WEDNESDAY—CLOSE OF MR FITZGIBBON'S SPEECH.

On Wednesday morning Mr Fitzgibbon resumed his address. He said that, notwithstanding the length of time he had already occupied the court, he found it necessary, in order to bring forward the real facts of the case, to trouble their lordships at some further length, in reference to some of the meetings included in the indictment. He then proceeded to comment on the speech of Mr O'Connell at Tara, in order to show from the context that the meaning and object of the speaker were to promote a constitutional struggle for the repeal of an act of Parliament, and not to resort to physical force. Had the Attorney-General been really of opinion that the language used was meant to lead the people to engage in rebellion, he would have violated his duty in not prosecuting the traversers for high treason; and if they had been guilty of the crime of high treason, the jury would be bound to acquit them of the misdemeanor, as the lesser crime would merge in the higher one. After adverting to Mr O'Connell's speech at Tara, and contending that the use of the word "Saxon" was not meant to irritate men of the present day, but to show the system by which the "Saxons" formerly ruled in this country, he read Mr O'Connell's speeches, denouncing the Chartists, his object being to form an exclusively Irish party. He asked whether it was rendered plain that a repeal of the union would not benefit Ireland, or that the question should not even be discussed. He observed that the expression of Mr Ross, that he would not take 50,000l. to come to Ireland in his real character, was a proof of the ignorance of the English people of the real condition of this country. Yet five-sixths of the Imperial Parliament was composed of persons just as ill-informed. He proceeded at great length to call the attention of the court and jury to the various speeches made by Mr O'Connell at the association and in the country during the months of July and August, and then came to a meeting of the Association held on the 14th of September, 1843. In a speech on that occasion, Mr O'Connell plainly and publicly repudiated any interference whatever, directly or indirectly, with the British army; and he defied those who instituted that prosecution to lay their finger on one single act of his or of the Association which could be shown to have violated that prohibition. Was there a single act of any member to prove it? And when the Crown thought proper to indict the traversers for tampering with the army, why did they not produce a sergeant or soldier of that army to prove their assertion? Mr Fitzgibbon concluded at five o'clock, when the court adjourned.

#### REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting took place on Monday, in the Conciliation hall, which was densely crowded before two o'clock. The chair was taken by Caleb Powell, Esq., M.P. About twenty minutes past two Mr O'Connell entered, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. Mr M'Keon, on handing in repeal rent, said they had reason to thank the Attorney-General for adjourning the court, for the accommodation of the Liberator and the Association. (Laughter.)—Mr O'Connell: the Attorney-General opposed the adjournment of the court, but the court was adjourned, and here we are. (Cheers and laughter.) He handed in various subscriptions.—Mr Doherty, barrister, begged to hand in some money. In the next week he said he should have to assist in the return of another member of Parliament, who would also come here to discharge his duty to his country. (Cheers.) The state trials had so accelerated the Repeal movement, that nothing could now check it or prevent its triumph. (Cheers.)—Mr Smith O'Brien rose, amidst loud cheering and waving of hats, to address the meeting. He said, as no notice of his resolutions had been given, he deemed it necessary to put the meeting in possession of them, especially as the Tipperary election was so near at hand. The resolutions were then read. The first was: That inasmuch as it will greatly



conduce to the success of our national cause, if candidates favourable to a repeal of the Union be relieved from all expences connected with their elections, it is earnestly recommended by the Repeal Association that, in the event of a contest for any county, city, or town, the several parishes should send their voters to the poll free of all charge, direct or indirect, to the candidate chosen by the people, to uphold the cause of our country." The honourable gentleman said he congratulated the meeting on the state prosecutions, which afforded the Irish people the opportunity of putting on record the wrongs which caused the repeal movement. He should not refer to the result of the trial now pending, but this he would say, that either result, a conviction or an acquittal, would be equally disastrous to the Government, for it was, in reality, the Government that were upon their trial. As to Mr O'Connell, his position was that of a man who must be elevated even still higher in public opinion, and in the confidence and affection of his countrymen. (Cheers.)—Mr O'Connell rose, he said, to second the resolutions proposed by his talented and patriotic friend. Mr O'Brien came amongst them at a moment of peril, and whatever might be the result of the impending state trials, the people of Ireland would not want for leaders. (Hear, hear.) He was proud to say, the utmost tranquillity existed in the country, and should he be sent to prison, his chief consolation would be, that they continued quiet, and that the reward of their peaceful conduct would be a repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear.) The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

Mr John O'Connell alluded in terms of admiration to the splendid specimen of eloquence which Mr Shell had given in his behalf. It reminded him of the days of the Catholic Association, when the voice of that celebrated and gifted orator rang in the great room of the Corn Exchange; and he sincerely hoped that the day might yet come when the same would be heard in the Conciliation hall. (Cheers.)—The Rev. Thaddeus O'Malley then said a few words.—Mr Williams, an American, addressed the meeting, but was called to order by Mr O'Connell, in consequence of the strong language which he made use of.

The repeal rent was announced to be 372*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, after which Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., M.P., took the chair, and the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

## COURTS OF LAW.

### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

**THE QUEEN v. HOLT AND BRANDER.**—These two defendants appeared on the floor of the court to receive judgment on the verdict of guilty which had been pronounced against them at the sittings of the last term, upon a criminal information filed at the suit of the Duke of Brunswick, for the publication of a number of libels in the *Age*. A great many affidavits were put in on the part of the defendants. Brander purchased shares in the paper in 1837, and did not actively interfere in its management. On the part of Holt it was stated that he had offered to the Duke the columns of the *Age*, in order to insert therein any refutation he might think proper of the remarks there made upon him.—The sentence of court was, "That you, Thomas Holt, be imprisoned in the Queen's prison for twelve calendar months; and that you, George Frederick Brander, be imprisoned in the Queen's prison for the space of three calendar months."

### SHERIFFS' COURT.

**BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.**—**CHANNING v. BURGE.**—This was a writ of inquiry resulting from an action in the Court of Exchequer. The damages were laid in the declaration at 200*l.*—Mr James stated the case to the following effect:—The plaintiff was Miss Mary Ann Channing, and the defendant Thomas Burge. The plaintiff had for two years filled the situation of housekeeper to Mr Hensley, of Tavistock square. Defendant was a baker. Miss Channing's age was about thirty-two, and defendant's thirty-six. Defendant made professions of attachment, which she believed to be honourable, and at length, under the promise of marriage, induced her to leave her place; but he married, in March, 1843, a person of some property, and the defendant now had two bakers' shops, one in the Edgware road, the other at Clerkenwell, besides a private residence at Pentonville, where he lived with his new bride. There were a considerable number of letters, from August, 1841, to March, 1842. The last was heartless and cold-blooded, when he withdrew from her society, without assigning any cause, except that he had a pain in his side (laughter); and yet, two months after, he married another woman. "And," said Mr James, pointing to the defendant, a short, chubby, rosy-faced man, enveloped in a drab great coat, who sat in a corner beneath his counsel, "that is the gentleman—the invalid in the corner there. (Great laughter.) The poor fellow looks bereaved." (Increased laughter.) The learned counsel said that all the letters but the last breathed nothing but attachment, and read about ten letters, of which the following are extracts:—"Hope you will make up your mind to be your own mistress and mine, and depend upon it I would be very submissive. It seemed a long distance to walk from the railway train, but I can account for it, for I had not you with me, and if you had been the road and time would have passed like a shadow. I hope the day will soon arrive to make up for all the dull half-hours. I am afraid you are misserating yourself." Other letters contained the following:—"I want to have a little time to talk when you come to London; and I will make up all lost time by kissing you twice instead of once. I should have felt much pleasure in sitting down to dine with you, if it had been nothing but potatoes. It would have been a very pleasant meal to me." Mr James then observed that the "culprit," as Mr Thomas called him, was dressed for the occasion, and in court. He had driven plaintiff from her place.—Witnesses having been examined as to the plaintiff's character and general deportment, Mr Thomas addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, contending that this case reminded him of Boz's case of Bardell and Pickwick, being a mere attempt at extortion, while there was no proof adduced of personal attractions.—The learned Under-Sheriff summed up, and the jury, after an hour's deliberation, awarded plaintiff 60*l.* damages.

### POLICE.

**FALSE CHARACTERS.**—At Queen square, on Wednesday, Emma Evans and Mary Anne West, were brought before the magistrate, the former charged with having obtained a situation by means of a false character, and the latter with having given that character. The circumstances are these:—About a month since a Mr Shand, a pawnbroker at Knightsbridge being in want of a servant, Emma Evans presented herself for the situation, and in answer

to inquiries, said she could have an undeniable character from the Misses Brown, residing at Thurlow place, Brompton, with whom she had lived eighteen months. Mrs Shand accordingly went at an appointed time, and the door having been opened by the prisoner Evans, who said she was staying there until she could get a place, she inquired whether the Misses Brown were at home, to which prisoner replied in the affirmative, and showed her into the drawing-room. Shortly after, prisoner Mary Anne West, who was servant to the proprietor of the house, whose family were from home at the time, entered the room richly dressed, and wearing a profusion of jewellery. She desired Mrs Shand to be seated, and informed her that Emma Evans had lived with her eighteen months, and gave her a good character, not only for the discharge of her duties as a servant, but for moral rectitude. Mrs Shand was so well satisfied that she took the girl Evans into her service; but in the course of a fortnight, finding that she was idle and worthless, made some further inquiries, and ascertained that no ladies named Brown resided at No. 1 Thurlow place, and that she had been imposed upon. Information was given to the police, and the prisoners were taken into custody. Mr Bond observed that no family would be safe in their own house if this were permitted. Emma Evans must pay a fine of 5*l.* or be imprisoned for two months; and Mary Anne West 40*s.* or one month's imprisonment. The prisoners were locked up.

**SERIOUS CHARGE.**—At Guildhall, on Wednesday, Edward Jones, a journeyman tailor, lodging in the attics at No. 65 Dorset street, Salisbury square, was charged with attempting to set fire to the house. The door of his mother's room was burnt to the extent of two feet in height, and nearly as much in breadth. Some of the bed-clothes were burning in the gutter, and the window was open. The prisoner was in the inner room, pretending to be asleep and undressed. Ann Jones, the prisoner's mother, stated he came home drunk, and said if his sister did not leave with her infant he would throw her out of the window. He was so violent they were obliged to go away. A policeman said the prisoner was a drunken, violent man, and had stabbed his mother with a fork three months ago, but she would not make a charge against him. He had before threatened to burn them out. Mr Alderman Johnson said he should commit the prisoner for trial.

**THE WILLS FORGERY CASE.**—On Friday the prisoners Barber, Fletcher, Mrs Dorey, and Griffin, were brought up for further examination. Geo. Gorsuch had been assistant to Mr Dorey. On the second Saturday after the 29th March, Mrs Dorey had come home in a cab, accompanied by Mrs Saunders. Next morning Mr Dorey brought a 1,000*l.* Bank of England note. Mrs Saunders left about half an hour after, but returned with a small parcel, which I thought contained gold, as I heard something jingle. The writing "Miss Slack, 7 Francis street, Tottenham-court road." I believe to be in Mrs Dorey's hand. Mr Phillips, of Albert terrace, Hyde park, recognised Mrs Dorey as Miss Richards. Was concerned as her attorney. The will, purporting to be that of Mary Hunt, he believed to be in her handwriting. The name, Eliza Burchard, in the transfer books of the Bank of England now produced, he also believed to be in her handwriting. The witness also recognised the name and address of Miss Slack on the 1,000*l.* Bank note, as the prisoner's handwriting, and several others. The prisoners were remanded until that day fortnight.

**AN IRISH DEFENCE.**—A man named Jeremiah O'Leary was charged at Worship-street police court with robbing his landlord of 19*s.* 6*d.*, and on being asked if he had anything to say in answer to the charge, he replied with a penitential shrug of the shoulders, "The devil a word, your honour; and it's my opinion a great dale too much has been said as it is!"

### ACCIDENTS.

**DEATHS BY FIRE.**—On Tuesday no fewer than three inquests were held on the bodies of persons who had lost their lives by fire, and one from scalding. The first case was at the London Hospital, on the body of Mary Ann Ward, aged 15 years. She was in the act of stirring the fire, when a live coal flew from the grate and lodged on a portion of her dress, which in a few moments was in a blaze. The second was held at the same place on the body of Elizabeth Sullivan, aged 60, who had been indulging in the habit of smoking in bed, when some of the ashes falling from the pipe set the bedclothes on fire. The third was at the White Horse, Brixton road, upon a child named Edward Hunt, whose death had been occasioned by the upsetting a mug of scalding tea over his breast and other parts of his body. The last was held at Newington, on the body of a child who had set his clothes on fire. The jury returned a verdict in each case of "Accidental death."

**ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—Sunday morning, as one of the luggage trains was proceeding from Colchester to London, on arriving at Springfield, the train got off the rails, and some of the carriages, with the engine, were overturned. William Scott, the stoker, was killed upon the spot. The engine driver, William Hanney, was very severely cut and scalded, and has since died from his injuries. He said that before the train ran off he felt a jerk as though something was upon the line. An inquest was held on the two deceased. Several witnesses were examined, but only one (William Westrop, a labourer on the line) gave any evidence as to the cause of the accident, and he stated his belief that it was the result of negligence at the check rail. The inquiry was, however, adjourned for a week.

**BLACKWALL PIER.**—A very lengthened investigation was gone into at the Queen's Head, High street, Poplar, respecting the death of Mr Walter Turner. Deceased was engaged in inspecting a French steam-frigate, and a boat was brought alongside the barges off the pier. Deceased then jumped on to them, and in attempting to get on to the pier fell into the water. One of the French sailors dived into the water and caught hold of the hair of deceased's head. Owing, however, to the draught of the tide and the weight of the deceased, he was obliged to leave his hold, and swim ashore. The French seaman has been awarded a silver medal by the Humane Society. Mr B. F. Busfield was lost in walking off the pier on to the barges in the same way as deceased had. The jury returned a verdict, "That deceased accidentally fell off the pier and was drowned, and recommended that the company do erect iron stanchions with ropes alongside the barges, and also a notice warning persons not to land thereon."

### OFFENCES.

**THE PARRICIDE CASE.**—The coroner's jury at Taunton have found a verdict of wilful murder against Mary and Faith Sealey, for the murder of their father. The prisoner

Faith made a confession of guilt, and a detailed statement of the whole circumstances of the poisoning.

**INCENDIARISM.**—Ten or a dozen stacks have been destroyed by fire on the farm of Mr Prime, about seven miles from Leicester. There is great reason for supposing it to be the work of an incendiary.—An act of incendiarism had been perpetrated on the property of the Hon. and Rev. H. Tollemache, at Harrington, Northamptonshire. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the offenders' apprehension.—Property to the amount of 250*l.* has been destroyed in the vicinity of Bristol.—A wheat rick belonging to Mr Thomas Cave, of Lye court, Hereford, has been wilfully destroyed.—In Essex, on the 29th instant, three fires broke out simultaneously.—A reverend gentleman, residing about six miles from Hereford, has received a threatening letter, signed "Rebecca," communicating the menacing intelligence that nine incendiary fires will take place in his parish and neighbourhood within a month. Shortly afterwards a fire broke out in the neighbourhood, and much property was destroyed.

**A WOMAN BEHEADED AT HEIDELBERG.**—An awful spectacle has been presented—the decapitation of a woman for the murder of her husband. The culprit exhibited no extraordinary emotion, but surveyed the apparatus of death with perfect composure. She ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and took her seat in a chair which was placed in the centre of it. A short prayer was read by the clergyman, after which part of her attire was removed from her neck, and a cap was drawn over her face. There were two executioners, one of whom twisted the sufferer's hair and held it up at arm's length. When this was done the principal headsman advanced with a broad two-handed sword. The dreadful weapon was raised, and a single blow severed the head from the body. The head was then held up to the gaze of the crowd, the body sank through a trap-door, and the dismal scene closed.

**MURDER OF LORD NORMANBY'S KEEPER.**—Another instance that proves the inefficiency of the present game laws happened on Tuesday last, at Mulgrave castle, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby. William Moffat deposed—I am gamekeeper to Lord Normanby, and proceeded, as is my custom, to watch, accompanied by six other men. The prisoner and another man came up, and I went forward and said to him, "Halloo." He immediately stepped back and fired at me, the shot entering my abdomen. (At this stage of the evidence the prisoner kept crying out, "O Lord, accept his soul;" "O Christ, save him."—When I was lying on the bank he said, "O, forgive me, and shake hands." I said, "I will if you will tell me who was the other man;" and he said, "Matthew Pierson, of Eskdaleside." This witness gave his evidence in great agony, and lingered till Tuesday evening. Matthew Pierson said he would give his voluntary evidence. Charles Lowther had taken him out poaching twice before; this night they had shot four pheasants when the said catastrophe happened. They were both committed to York Castle.

**CRUELTY AND NEGLIGENCE.**—On Wednesday Mr Wakley held an inquest at the Uxbridge union workhouse, Hillingdon, on view of the body of a child named John Murrell, who died in the workhouse, under circumstances of great cruelty. On the neck appeared two broad black marks, as though ligatures had been tightly fastened round it. The Coroner (whose remarks reiterated what had been proved by the witnesses) said the case was one pressing heavily on the characters of several persons connected with the union workhouses. A child was brought to their establishment in a dying state, and was allowed to go entirely unattended to until it died. The child was removed in an open cart, with little clothing, and no medical opinion was taken. It had been stated that the mother was asked. Even if that were the case it amounted to nothing, for the poor people were so depressed by want of proper food that they would frequently give their consent through fear. He would, therefore, advise them to return a verdict embodying the facts which had come out in evidence. The jury, after a very long deliberation, returned a verdict, "That the death was caused by suffocation proceeding from inflammation of the air passages of the lungs; that the child died without having received the hot bath and the medicine which had been ordered for him by the medical officer; that the removal of the said child was cruel in the highest degree, and disgraceful to the management of the Eton union workhouse; and that the non-administration of medical or other remedies to the said child in the Uxbridge union workhouse ought to be visited with the severest reprehension."

**THE CHRISTMAS CAROL AND ITS AUTHOR.**—It is the work of the master of all the English humorists now alive; the young man who came and took his place calmly at the head of the whole tribe, and who has kept it. Think of all we owe Mr Dickens since those half-dozen years, the store of happy hours that he has made us pass, the kindly and pleasant companions whom he has introduced to us; the harmless laughter, the generous wit, the frank, manly, human love which he has taught us to feel! Every month of those years has brought us some kind token from this delightful genius. . . . I do not know whether these stories are written for future ages: many sage critics doubt on this head. There are always such conjurers to tell literary fortunes; and, to my certain knowledge, Boz, according to them, has been sinking regularly these six years. I doubt about that mysterious writing for futurity which certain big-wigs prescribe. Snarl has a chance, certainly. His works, which have not been read in this age, may be read in future; but the receipt for that sort of writing has never as yet been clearly ascertained. Shakspeare did not write for futurity; he wrote his plays for the same purpose which inspires the pen of Alfred Bunn, Esquire, viz., to fill his Theatre Royal. And yet we read Shakspeare now. Le Sage and Fielding wrote for their public; and though the great Doctor Johnson put his peevish protest against the fame of the latter, and voted him "a dull dog, sir,—a low fellow," yet somehow Harry Fielding has survived in spite of the critic, and Parson Adams is at this minute as real a character, as much loved by us as the old doctor himself. What a noble, divine power this of genius is, which, passing from the poet into his reader's soul, mingles with it, and there engenders, as it were, real creatures, which is as strong as history, which creates beings that take their place by nature's own. All that we know of Don Quixote or Louis XIV we got to know in the same way—out of a book. I declare I love Sir Roger de Coverley quite as much as Izaak Walton, and have just as clear a consciousness of the looks, voice, habit, and manner of being of the one as of the other. And so with regard to this question of futurity: if any benevolent being of the present age is imbued with a



yearning desire to know what his great-great-grandchild will think of this or that author—of Mr Dickens especially, whose claims to fame have raised the question—the only way to settle it is by the ordinary historic method. Did not your great-great-grandfather love and delight in Don Quixote and Sancho Panza? Have they lost their vitality by their age? Don't they move laughter and awaken affection now as three hundred years ago? And so with Don Pickwick and Sancho Weller, if their gentle humours, and kindly wit, and hearty benevolent natures, touch us and convince us, as it were, now, why should they not exist for our children as well as for us, and make the twenty-fifth century happy, as they have the nineteenth? Let Snarl console him, then, as to the future.—Fraser's Mag.

MISS PECKSNIFF'S LOVER.—This was succeeded by some trifling love passages, which appeared to originate with, if not to be wholly carried on by, Miss Pecksniff. At any rate, Mr Moddle was much slower in his responses than is customary with young lovers, and exhibited a lowness of spirits which was quite oppressive. He did not improve at all when Tom and he were in the streets, but sighed so dismally that it was dreadful to hear him. As a means of cheering him up, Tom told him that he wished him joy. "Joy!" cried Moddle. "Ha, ha!"—"What an extraordinary young man!" thought Tom.—"The Scornor has not set his seal upon you. You care what becomes of you?" said Moddle.—Tom admitted that it was a subject in which he certainly felt some interest.—"I don't," said Mr Moddle. "The Elements may have me when they please. I'm ready."—Tom inferred from these, and other expressions of the same nature, that he was jealous. Therefore he allowed him to take his own course; which was such a gloomy one, that he felt a load removed from his mind when they parted company at the gate of Furnival's inn.—Fourteenth Number of Martin Chuzzlewit.

APPROACH TO A RUSSIAN CONVENT.—A modest rivulet, as if not daring to sport; the calm ripple of its waters, the subdued clatter of a mill; banks which, after leaving the road for a while, soon return to it, and then wind away from it again; a meadow stretching away into thickets; a dark pine forest, now sighing like a hermit after heaven, now murmuring as it were a prayer to itself, now chanting a low sweet melody, like a psalmist in profound thought, who runs over the golden strings of his dulcimer; in front two monasteries, around deep loneliness—all along his path reminds him that he is going towards a religious habitation.—The Heretic.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The month of January closed upon the market at Liverpool with an extraordinary excitement in the demand for cotton, and an advance in the price consequent upon the latest advices from New York amounting to fully 1/4d. The extent to which speculation went may be seen in the sales of the 29th. Business extremely brisk, a considerable run having taken place for most descriptions of cotton, but more particularly American; the sales amount to 12,000 or 15,000 bales, including 6,000 American on speculation. And on the 30th is reported a very extensive demand, not less than 20,000 bags having been sold, the chief part on speculation, viz., 10,000 Americans, 2,000 Brazils, and 4,000 Surats. A speedy abatement is of course to be anticipated; in the meantime the advance has had its effect on Manchester; where the market, as might be expected, was a little unsettled. There was no lack of orders offering, but the speculative rise in cotton appears to some extent to have arrested their acceptance. In goods, a fair business was done at the highest prices of last week.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

(From the List of Messrs Wolfe, Brothers, Stock-brokers, Change alley.)

Table with columns: BRITISH, Price, FOREIGN, Price. Lists various financial instruments and their prices.

SHARE LIST.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price, Shares, Paid. Lists various railway and company shares.

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gillies and Horne's Circular.)

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JAN. 29.—The weather is very mild for the season; the wind to-day is westerly. The arrivals during last week were large of Irish oats and barley, and of English malt; of everything else moderate. The show of land carriage samples of Essex and Kent wheat being very small, the market is quite as dear as last Monday. The maltsters are obliged to give as much as last week for barley, but the distillers and feeders hold back in expectation of further supplies of foreign, recollecting that in the first quarter of 1840 we received over 40,000 quarters. Notwithstanding the heavy supply of Irish, oats nearly maintain last week's prices. No material change in beans and peas. Flour is firm.

Table with columns: Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, white, etc. Lists various grain types and their prices per quarter.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, FEB. 2.—The weather has turned wintry; we have a heavy fall of snow; the wind is north-east. The arrivals are short, and we suppose that the northern European ports are again closed by frost. For free foreign wheat is advance has been obtained from needy buyers. Prime samples of barley for malting and for seed are quite as dear; but distillers' quality very dull; feeding barley firm. Notwithstanding last week's heavy supply, oats are quite as dear where sales are made. No change in beans and peas. Where shipments of flour are coming on demurrage, Monday's rates are taken; but fresh parcels are 1s. dearer.

IMPORTATIONS

Table with columns: Into London from January 28 to February 1, both inclusive. Lists import quantities for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, and Flour.

SMITHFIELD MARKETS, FRIDAY.

Table with columns: Prices per Stone, At Market. Lists prices for various meats like Beef, Mutton, Lamb, etc.

COAL MARKET, WEDNESDAY.

Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market:—Adair's Main, 14s.—Chester Main, 16s.—Hastings's Hartley, 16s.—Holywell Main, 16s. 9d.—New Tanfield, 14s. 6d.—Taylor's West Hartley, 16s.—Townley, 15s.—Tanfield Moor, 16s. 6d.—West Wylam, 15s. 9d.—Elm park, 17s. 6d.—Hilda, 17s. 6d.—Killingworth, 18s.—Belmont, 19s.—Haswell, 20s. 9d.—Hetton, 20s. 3d.—Lambton, 20s. 3d.—Russell's Hetton, 19s. 9d.—Stewart's, 20s. 3d.—Sunderland, 17s.—Blanshard's, 17s.—Caradoc, 20s.—Heugh Hall, 18s. 9d.—Heselden, 18s. 3d.—Quarrington, 18s.—Adelaide, 19s. 6d.—Brown's Deanery, 18s. 3d.—Barrett, 18s.—Richardson's Tees, 17s. 3d.—St Helen's Tees, 17s. 3d.—South Durham, 18s. 6d.—Tees, 19s. 6d.—Cowpen Hartley, 16s. 6d.—Powell's Duffryn Steam, 20s.—Howard's West Hartley Netherthorpe, 16s.—Ships arrived, 23.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, January 30.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 26. Ordnance Medical Department—Surgeon T. H. Quigley to be Senior Surgeon, vice Simpson, retired; Assist.-Surgeon J. A. Davis to be Surgeon, vice Quigley.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and T. Fordyce, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stationers—J. Gilham and Co. Oxford, bootmakers—J. Jones and G. C. Parker, Pump court, Middle Temple, solicitors—A. and J. Jones, and C. Dent, Vere street, Oxford street, milliners—S. H. Stace and M. S. Mumery, Shirley place, near Southampton, schoolmistresses—W., J., and R. Young, Crewkerne, Somersetshire, ironmongers; as far as regards W. Young—Dafforne and Stone, Croom's hill, Greenwich, boarding-school conductors—W. Langmead and W. Efford, Neal's yard, Seven dials, carpenters—Case, Kurtz, and Co. Liverpool, naphtha-lamp patentees—J. Laycock and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron merchants; as far as regards J. Hetherington—Robinson and Sons, Water lane, Tower street, commercial agents—Dalton, Burn, and Co. and R. Turpin and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, earthenware manufacturers—T. Rolfe, jun. and T. Ellis, Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate street, wine cooper—Milne, Travis, and Milne, Shaw-within-Crompton, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Ellerton and Carter, Liverpool, agents—G. Pugh, G. Wilkins, and W. Honeycombe, Bristol, cabinet makers—Gilbert and James, Steward street, near Bishopsgate, silk manufacturers—J. Wood and Co. Dukinfield, Cheshire, grocers—G. E. Magnus and Co. Pimlico, slate merchants—T. E. Ward and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tobacco manufacturers—J. B. Palser and J. W. Peters, Quenington, Gloucestershire, paper makers—J. Stokoe and Co. Dilston, Northumberland, wood merchants—Jackson and Smith, Sheffield, merchants—W. Feildens and Co. Liverpool, and Feildens and Townley, Blackburn, merchants; as far as regards W. Townley.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

January 29—J. H. Barry, Liverpool, merchant. January 30—A. Gault, Standon, Hertfordshire, baker.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Hiller, Sun street, Bishopsgate street, varnish manufacturer. [Rutherford, Lombard street. J. Tubb, Basingstoke, Hampshire, draper. [Ashurst, Cheapside. T. Balls, Thames street, iron merchant. [Tucker and Stevenson, Threadneedle street. W. Butcher, Great Marlborough street, commission agent. [Mayhew and Mayhew, Carey street, Lincoln's inn. A. Lequentre, Chingford mills, Essex, miller. [Adamson and Cooper, Ely place. T. Rodham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ale merchant. [Williamson and Hill, Gray's inn. J. Leech, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger. [Chisholm and Co. Lincoln's-inn fields. T. Berridge, Manchester, tobacconist. [Johnson and Weatherall, King's bench walk, Temple. H. Murch, Norton-under-Hampden, Somersetshire, sail-cloth manufacturer. [Brace, Essex street.

INSOLVENTS (PETITIONERS).

S. Brooks, Orchard street, Old street, bootmaker. Elizabeth Fell, Halifax, out of business. G. Kendrick, Redditch, Worcestershire, out of business. G. Moody, Union street, Shore-ditch, egg merchant. W. H. Johnson, Parker's row, Bermondsey, pork butcher. W. Gee, Sheffield, butcher.

J. Sellers, jun. (otherwise J. Sellers) Bradford, Yorkshire, spindle maker.

- J. Charles, Porth, Cornwall, master mariner.
Wilhelmina Charlotte Scott, Camberwell grove, out of business.
E. Wymer, Oxford street, tobacconist.
J. Clinton, Maidstone, horse dealer.
E. Pierpoint, Liverpool, cart owner.
T. Lister, Halifax, boatman.
T. B. Day, Clapham road, out of business.
G. S. May, South street, Union street, Southwark, out of business.
T. Lewis, Toxteth park, Lancashire, grocer.
A. G. Franchi, Devonshire street, Bloomsbury, notary public.
W. Ray, Edgeware, farmer.
J. Sleigh, Haslemere, Surrey, Lieutenant R.N.
J. D. Kealey, Hertford street, Fitzroy square, out of business.
F. H. Peachey, Keymer, Sussex, butcher.
J. Oliver, Stone, Kent, fruiterer.
J. Smallshaw, Portsea, gunner R.N.
M. S. Lotinga, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, surgeon.
F. Forman, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, butcher.
J. Langworthy, Topsham, Devonshire, Lieutenant R.N.
J. A. Corkhill, Padstow, Cornwall, attorney.
C. T. Ansell, Birkenhead, Cheshire, attorney.
J. Watkin, Leicester, baker.
Elizabeth Taylor, Manchester, out of business.
J. Stott, Rochdale, druggist.
T. Young, Morpeth street, Bethnal green, baker.
G. White, Regent street, tailor.
H. Rickett, Princess terrace, Islington, retailer of beer.
T. W. Briggs (otherwise T. Briggs), Twyford, Derbyshire, licensed victualler.
W. Pitts, Charles street, New cut, coach-body maker.
H. B. Swain, Bradford, Yorkshire, out of business.
J. Holt, Middleton, Lancashire, plumber.
W. N. B. Harman, Windsor terrace, Dover road, dealer in jewellery.
W. H. Jones (otherwise W. Jones), Tranmere, Cheshire, master mariner.
J. Baker, Bradfield, Essex, painter.
H. Carman, Holywell, Flintshire, tailor.
T. Procter, Leeds, gentleman's servant.
E. J. Cotford, Ann street, Pentonville, auctioneer.
M. R. Platts, Great Pulteney street, painter.
W. Eagleton, St Alban's, hat maker.
E. Cunnah, Chester, attorney.
T. J. Turner, Marshal street, Golden square, carpenter.
T. Mayers, Christleton, Cheshire, wheelwright.
J. Leigh, Gresford, Denbighshire, beer dealer.
J. Tench, Stafford, attorney.
W. Jarrett, Chatham, wood cutter.
J. Eiston, Leamington Priors, professor of music.
J. Wilson (otherwise J. S. Wilson), Kirkland, Westmoreland, attorney.
J. Gist, Totnes, Devonshire, baker.
J. Firman, Frinton, Essex, farm bailiff.
T. Wingham, York terrace, Borough road, oilman.
W. Presgrave, Sevenoaks, schoolmaster.
J. G. Woodcock, Croydon, guard on a railway.
T. Smith, Warrington, basket maker.
H. Marklew, Oxford street, out of business.

DIVIDENDS.

February 22, F. Ford, Aldgate, draper—February 22, F. Gautier, Gould square, Crutchedfriars—February 22, J. Cumming, Tottenham court road, furrier—February 20, N. Webb, Greenwich, victualler—February 9, J. B. Ricketts, Leadenhall street, merchant—February 22, W. Hill and W. K. Wackerbath, Leadenhall street, ship agents—February 20, F. Markby, Peterborough, common brewer—February 21, J. L. Woodruff, Great Missenden, innkeeper—February 21, C. M. Nicholson, Mark lane, corn merchant—February 23, J. and G. Lockwood, Wakefield, Yorkshire, linen and woollen drapers—February 23, J. Bottomley, Delph-within-Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer—February 22, J. Pepper, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, tailor—February 20, R. Marsh, jun. St Helen's, Lancashire, chemist—February 20, J. Lucy, jun. Liverpool, tailor—February 21, G. Danson and J. Walsley, Liverpool, merchants—February 20, W. Havelock, South Shields, carver—February 22, M. Dixon, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn dealer—February 24, J. Wood, Greasley, Nottinghamshire, miller—February 22, R. Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull, bookseller—February 22, J. Temple, Kingston-upon-Hull, common brewer—March 6, S. W. Suffield, Birmingham, chemist.

CERTIFICATES.

February 21, R. T. Fletcher, Brentford, money scrivener—February 22, O. Johnson, Maldon, Essex, corn dealer—February 22, T. Donkin, Cambridge, victualler—February 22, L. C. Lecesne, Fenchurch buildings, Fenchurch street, merchant—February 21, R. Sharpe, Chelmsford, draper—February 29, S. G. Beamish, Manor place, Walworth, lime dealer—February 22, J. Brown, jun. Bassalleg, Monmouthshire, ironfounder—February 22, T. Thorpe, Chertsey, Surrey, plumber—February 22, F. Barry, Rye, Sussex, miller—February 21, E. T. Gore, Tilehurst, Berkshire, cattle dealer—February 22, J. Swann, Thornton, Lancashire, bricklayer—February 22, J. Crisp, Liverpool, auctioneer—February 22, D. Hague, Guiseley, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer—February 23, W. Mills, Birmingham, upholsterer—February 22, J. Edmonson, Marsden, Lancashire, miller—February 22, E. B. Bayley, Pendleton, Lancashire, stuff printer.

CERTIFICATES, FEBRUARY 20.

T. Baker, Camberwell, carpenter—J. Ward, Nottingham, tailor—W. Exley, Manchester, bootmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

C. E. Maillardet, Craik, Fifeshire, coal master—D. Ross and Son, Balintore, Ross-shire, merchants—D. M'Pherson, Pitmain, Inverness-shire, merchant.

Friday, February 2.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 2.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut. T. Brunt to be Adjutant, vice Munro, superseded; Cornet J. Brunt, from the 3rd Light Dragoons (Riding Master) to be Cornet, without purchase. 9th Light Dragoons—Cornet P. Antrobus to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Dixon, who retires; C. E. Law, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Antrobus. 13th Light Dragoons—Lieut. R. J. Erlington, from the 47th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Leech, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons. 1st Foot Guards—J. G. C. Disbrowe, Esq. Page of Honour to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, to be Ensign and Lieut. without purchase. 4th Foot—Lieut. J. Cumming, from the 26th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Campbell, who exchanges. 7th Foot—Ensign J. H. F. Stewart, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Pakenham, promoted. 18th Foot—Ensign W. H. Graves to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Simmons, deceased; T. Mostyn, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Graves; Assistant Surgeon R. Stevenson, M.D. from the 3rd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice M'Kinlay, deceased. 24th Foot—Ensign W. Hartshorn, from the Cape Mounted Rifemen, to be Ensign, vice Stewart, promoted in the 7th Foot. 26th Foot—Lieut. W. M. Campbell, from the 4th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Cumming, who exchanges; T. W. Andrews, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice De Montmorency, promoted in the 7th Foot. 36th Foot—Ensign J. T. Bettesworth to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Harries, who retires; W. A. Fortescue, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bettesworth. 59th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Col. A. H. Trevor, from the 95th Foot, to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Fuller, who retires. 67th Foot—L. Newman, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Orlebar, whose appointment has been cancelled. 95th Foot—Capt. T. St Leger Alcock to be Major, by purchase, vice Trevor, promoted in the 59th Foot; Lieut. H. O. C. Master to be Capt. by purchase, vice Alcock; Ensign T. Davis to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Master; F. T. Patterson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davis. 1st West India Regiment—To be Lieutenants, without purchase—Ensign F. Huson, vice Grant, promoted; Ensign G. H. Robeson, vice Meehan, promoted; Ensign A. Croad, vice Clements, appointed to the 34th Foot; Ensign M. Gernon, vice Bingham, appointed Adjutant.



To be Ensigns, without purchase—F. J. Hills, Gent. vice Huson; J. M. Tittle, Gent. vice Robeson; M. Fanning, Gent. vice Croad; W. R. Spratt, Gent. vice Gernon.

Partnerships Dissolved. J. and R. F. Bailey, Wood street, Cheapside, auctioneers—R. Harrison and T. G. Robinson, Philpot lane, merchants—W. Walker, sen. and jun. Manchester, hydraulic engineers—C. R. Penfold, and W. S. Watson, Brighton, apothecaries—Rebecca Pitt and Louisa Lane, Ludgate street, lace dealers—J. Alexander and H. Gibbons, Wolverhampton, chemists—J. R. and C. Dutton and J. Wilkinson, Chester, wine merchants; so far as regards J. Wilkinson—W. S. Plane and W. Martin, Gravesend, ale and beer merchants—M. Bloomer and A. Gatliff, Leeds, attorneys—J. and J. Puttick, King street, Long acre, grocers—J. G. Somers, Houndsditch—W. and E. Garside, Ashton-under-Lyne, coach builders—W. and W. Watson, Great Easton, Essex, butchers—H. S. A. and T. Rodgers, Sheffield, news agents—J. Heaton and J. S. Ellison, Gomersal, Yorkshire, joiners—T. and S. R. Drury, Leeds, builders—Westminster Mining Association; so far as regards T. and Elizabeth Ellis and G. A. Brown—W. and B. Watson, Leeds, dyers—J. Spencer and E. Wood, Goswell street, bakers—J. Lampry and A. S. Field, Warwick, attorneys—C. and T. Burrows, Willington, Derbyshire, timber merchants—W. Clapham and J. H. Whitaker, Esholt, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—W. H. Coleman and J. Mantou, Crown street, Finsbury, grocers—J., H., D., and W. Cooper and D. Turner, Sheffield, grocers—Sarah Faulkner and J. Pierpont, Oldham, Manchester, dentists—T. Delf and W. Kent, Beccles, Suffolk, drapers—J. and U. Knowles, Manchester, fustian shearsers—F. Danby and W. Dobbings, Leeds, cabinet makers—Newcastle Steam Navigation Company; so far as regards R. Hall, deceased—Carlisle City and District Bank; so far as regards A. Lockley.

9 BANKRUPTS. D. Lamont, West Smithfield, publican. [Buchanan, Basinghall street. W. L. Wood, Bishopsgate street Within, export ironmonger. [Henderson, Mansell street, Goodman's fields. R. Pettit, Exning, Suffolk, livery-stable keeper. [Gill, Harrington street, Hampstead road. J. H. Perryman, Birmingham, bookseller. [Wright, Birmingham. R. Phillott, Blagdon, Somersetshire, scrivener. [Heaven, Bristol. J. R. Drage, Leeds, tallow merchant. [Williamson and Hill, London. W. Webb, Leamington, Warwickshire, hotel keeper. [Greatwood, Birmingham. G. Cooper, Leeds, butcher. [Sudlow and Co. Chancery lane. W. Thompson and J. Mellis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. [Shield and Harwood, Queen street, Cheapside.

INSOLVENTS (PETITIONERS). G. White, Regent street, Westminster, tailor. H. Rickett, Princes terrace, Pulteney street, Islington, beer retailer. T. W. Briggs, Twyford, Derbyshire, licensed victualler. H. B. Swain, Bradford, Yorkshire, out of business. J. Holt, Middleton, Lancashire, plumber, glazier, and gas fitter. W. N. B. Harman, Windsor terrace, Dover road, dealer in jewellery. W. H. Jones, Tranmere, Cheshire, master mariner. J. Baker, Bradford, Essex, painter and glazier. T. Procter, Leeds, gentleman's servant. H. Carman, Holywell, Flintshire, tailor and draper. E. J. Cotford, Ann street, Pentonville, auctioneer. M. R. Platts, Great Pulteney street, Golden square, painter. W. Eagleton, St Alban's, Hertfordshire, hat maker. E. Cunnah, Chester, attorney-at-law. T. J. Turner, Marshall street, Golden square, carpenter. T. Mayers, Christleton, Cheshire, wheelwright. J. Leigh, Llay, Denbighshire, retail dealer in ale and porter. J. Tench, Stafford, attorney-at-law. W. Jarrett, Chatham, coal merchant and dealer in wood. J. Elston, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, music seller. J. Wilson, Kendal, Westmoreland, attorney. J. Gist, Totnes, Devonshire, baker and grocer. J. Firman, Frinton, Essex, farmer's bailiff. T. Wingham, York terrace, Borough road, oilman. W. Presgrave, Sevenoaks, Kent, clerk. J. G. Woodcock, Croydon, Surrey, railway guard. T. Smith, Warrington, Lancashire, dealer in small wares. Mary Gill, Hoton's hills, near Loughborough, Leicestershire, farmer. J. Loble, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth dresser. G. Chappels, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, stone mason. C. McCraight, Percival street, Clerkenwell, engraver. J. Parks, Trafalgar street, Walworth, traveller to a grocer. J. Nott, Hemingford terrace, Islington, dealer in lace. S. Wilson, Balham place, Streatham, house agent. T. Ornsby, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass agent. T. Elphick, Sutton, Surrey, horse dealer. W. Billson, Leicester, tailor and woollen draper. W. Clayton, jun. Rochford, Essex, boot and shoemaker. J. Pitt, Liverpool, victualler. H. Marklew, Oxford street, innkeeper. W. Padley, Kimberley, Nottinghamshire, retail beer seller. R. Ward, Lydney, Gloucestershire, out of business. J. Blunt, Church street, Newton, out of business. G. S. Peacock, Turner street, Commercial road East, master mariner. Z. Radcliff, Bramley, Yorkshire, wheelwright and carpenter. G. Edwards, Ipswich, Suffolk, builder and cowkeeper. C. Wood, Great Charlotte street, Blackfriars road, bookbinder. J. Cowhill, Lymm, Cheshire, bricklayer. J. Marston, sen. Castle street, Leicester square, watch maker. T. Haw, Leeds, woollen salesman. H. Cope, Old Radford, Nottinghamshire, coal higgler. T. Sturgess, Great Saffron hill, baker. G. Woods, High street, Stoke Newington, butcher. T. W. T. Prescott, Duke street, Manchester square, gentleman. W. Baird, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, out of business. W. Cauty, Selwood terrace, Old Brompton, no profession.

DIVIDENDS. Feb. 23, A. Laing, Halifax, Yorkshire, draper—Feb. 28, J. Bedford, Melina place, Westminster road, iron merchant—Feb. 28, S. Jones, Cheapside, Jeweller—Feb. 23, R. Yallop, Basinghall street, scrivener—Feb. 24, D. Hodgson, Sandwich, Kent, banker—Feb. 23, J. Collins, Staines, hotel keeper—Feb. 23, W. and J. Fry and J. Chapman, St Mildred's court, Poultry, bankers—Feb. 23, R. Bldmead, Bread street, Cheapside, warehouseman—Feb. 23, R. Lyon, High Holborn, cabinet maker—Feb. 22, G. Allison, Darlington, scrivener—Feb. 27, J. Buckley, Higher Crompton, Lancashire, shopkeeper—Feb. 23, W. Collings, Devonport, baker—Feb. 29, M. Cullen, Liverpool, merchant.

CERTIFICATES. Feb. 24, D. Rowlands, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, watch maker—Feb. 27, J. Wilkinson, Leeds, grocer—Feb. 27, S. Partridge, Birmingham, tea dealer—Feb. 26, W. and J. Statters, Mellor, Lancashire, cotton spinners.

CERTIFICATES, FEB. 23. J. M. Wintle, Drury lane, silversmith—J. Zuliani, Mincing lane, merchant—L. Mosely, High street, Shadwell, Staffordshire warehouseman—H. G. Clapton, Bristol, warehouseman—F. Messenger, Liverpool, provision merchant—H. W. Diamond, Prith street, Soho, surgeon—E. Locke and A. D. Mills, Lawrence Pountney hill, City, needle manufacturers—P. A. Nuttall, Edward terrace, Chalk road, newspaper vender.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. S. Sutherland, Blairgowrie, road contractor—D. M' Ewen, Dundee, banker—R. M'Alister, Wiadedge, Lanarkshire, farmer—R. Bryce, Edinburgh, brassfounder.

DEATHS. At Bothwell castle, Hamilton, Lord Douglas, in the 71st year of his age. He succeeded his father, Archibald, the first baron, in 1827. On the 29th ult., at Moor Houses, near Marham, Mr G. Wharton, late of Laverton, near Kirkby Malzeard, at the patriarchal age of 114. Until within the last two or three years this old man retained his mental and physical faculties. On the 26th ult., at Paris, M. Charles Nodrir, the celebrated writer.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. ON MONDAY, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Sir John Falstaff, Mr Strickland; Slender, Mr C. Mathews; Sir Hugh Evans, Mr Webster; Mrs Page, Madame Vestris; Mrs Ford, Mrs Nisbett. After which Mr John Parry will sing one of his celebrated Buffo Songs, accompanying himself on the Grand Piano-forte. To conclude with THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS. Graceful, Miss P. Horton; Lucidora, Miss Julia Bennett. On Tuesday, a New Comic Drama, in Two Acts, called USED UP. Principal Characters by Mr C. Mathews. Mr Tibury, Mr How, Miss Julia Bennett, and Mrs Humby. With THE LITTLE DEVIL. Nicolo, Madame Vestris. After which, Mr John Parry's Song. To conclude with THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS. On Wednesday, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. With Mr John Parry's Song. And THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS. On Thursday, a COMEDY, at the end of the Third Act of which Mr John Parry will sing his Song. To conclude with THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS. On Friday, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. With Mr John Parry's Song. And THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS. On Saturday, a COMEDY, a NEW DRAMA, and other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. ON MONDAY, and during the week, will be performed (first time) THE CHRISTMAS CAROL. Principal Characters by Messrs O. Smith, Wright, Lyon; Mrs F. Matthews, and Mrs Chaplin. After which, JUDITH OF GENEVA. Principal Characters by Messrs Lyon, Maynard, W. O. Smith; Miss Chaplin and Mrs Yates. To conclude with (Last Six Nights) HARKLEQUIN BLUE HEARD; or, The Fairy of the Silver Cresent. Clown, Mr T. Matthews; Columbine, Miss Bullen; Harlequin, Mr Wieland.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS every Night, except Thursday.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO. On Monday will be produced a Grand Descriptive Fancasia, selected from Roch Albert's Opera, "The Destruction of Pompeii," with new and extraordinary effects. The Concert will be for the BENEFIT of M. BARRET, when in addition to other attractions, Chevalier Neukomm's celebrated Septette, as played at the Philharmonic Concerts, will be performed; for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Horn, Bassoon, Trumpet, and Double Bass. On Wednesday there will be a Classical Concert; the Programme being entirely selected from the works of Beethoven, Weber, Mozart, Haydn, Roch Albert, Berlioz, Schubert, Spohr, and Cherubini.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. POPULAR LECTURES daily, abounding in BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENTS. With the view to amuse the Visitors as well as to afford instruction in CHEMISTRY, EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, and other Branches of Science, Dr Ryan, Prof. Bachhoffner, Mr Goddard, and other Lecturers vary their subjects as much as possible, and have arranged so that each Lecture shall seldom occupy more than Half an Hour—a List of which for the Week is suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. The first commences at a Quarter past Twelve. The Apparatus, &c. used for illustration is the most elaborate and perfect description, amongst which is Armstrong's HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE (which is exhibited daily at Three o'clock, and at Eight in the Evening), and Longbottom's OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, NEW DIS-SOLVING VIEWS, DIVER and DIVING BELL, &c. &c. Conductor of the Music, T. Wallis, Mus. Doc. Admission, 1s.; Schools Half-price.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS. Music Hall, Store street—Mr WILSON having recovered from the hoarseness under which he was labouring on Monday last, will give his new Entertainment of MANY QUEEN OF SCOTS, on Monday, the 5th February, at Eight o'clock. Pianoforte, Mr Land. Tickets, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes for six, 15s.; for eight, 17s. The Sixth Book of Wilson's Edition of the Songs of Scotland will be published in a few days, and contain a List of Subscribers.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALLMALL.—The GALLERY for the Exhibition and Sale of the WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS will be OPENED on MONDAY next, the 5th inst. and continue open Daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening.—Admission 1s. Catalogue, 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA AND GLASS ESTABLISHMENT, 250 OXFORD STREET. JOHN MORTLOCK begs to inform his Customers and the Public, that in consequence of the present depression in the manufacture of China and Earthenware, and the competition of the Junior Houses in the trade, he has determined to make a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION in the PRICES of his GOODS. In thus according with the spirit of the times, and inviting the Nobility and Gentry to view his Stock and Premises, which he believes are generally considered unequalled in Europe, he hopes to receive a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on his house for the last fifty years. John Mortlock is anxious to state that he has no connexion with his Brother's house in Regent street, much inconvenience having arisen from a contrary impression. 250 Oxford street, near Hyde Park.

THE QUEEN OF MUSIC ANNUALS. A BOOK OF BEAUTY for the QUEEN'S BOUDOIR. Edited by CHARLES JEFFREYS. The Illustrations, Nine in Number, are by Chalon, R.A., Guerard of Paris and J. Brandard; printed in Gold and Colours by Hanhart. The Poetical and Musical contents of the work comprise, in the whole, upwards of One Hundred Pages of Original Music, as Songs, Ballads, Duets, Waltzes, Marches, Galops, and Quadrilles, forming a most elegant and durably-interesting volume as a Keepsake, Birthday Token, Christmas Present, or New Year's Gift, under the patronage of her Majesty, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the most distinguished members of the female Aristocracy of England. Subscribers' Copies, Fifteen Shillings; to be had, beautifully bound, of Jeffreys and Co. 21 Soho square, and of all Music-sellers throughout the Kingdom. A Post-office order for Sixteen Shillings will ensure the delivery of the book (carriage free) in any part of Great Britain or Ireland.

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexion. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and sustaining the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned. "Robt. Shaw, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp, without which none is genuine.—Prices, 2s. 9d.; 1s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers, &c.

WARM WINTER WRAPPERS and SUPERIOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS of all kinds (really waterproof). An extensive variety of the above, also of BERDOE'S well-known VENTILATING FROCK (in lieu of the Macintosh), always kept ready, guaranteed to exclude any description or continuance of rain whatever. Those who require really good, efficient, and respectable garments, at the lowest possible cost, consistent with true economy, or who wish to avoid disappointment and vexation, will not regret the inspection now confidently invited. First-rate Clothing of every description made to order at equitable charges. Every article made on the premises. W. Berdoe, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69 Cornhill (north side).

THE NEW LIGHT.—GREAT NOVELTY.—The Patent CAMPHINE LAMP gives a light of surpassing power, softness, and purity, without any kind of grease or dirt, smoke or smell. The lamp is simply and beautifully constructed, and can be fitted to any description of lamp, pedestal, or gas fitting. It is not easily put out of condition. The Camphine (also a patent) is 1s. per gallon, and is so pure that if split on any article of dress or furniture, will not leave either mark or stain, while it consumes so slowly that, at the cost of three farthings for two hours, it gives a light equal to twelve mould candles, without any attention. It will be found far less expensive than any, and incomparably superior to all existing lights. To be seen burning at RIPPON and BURTON'S (sole wholesale and retail agents for English Patent Camphine).—N.B. The only Patent Camphine Lamp has "Rippon and Burton, Wells street, Oxford Street," conspicuously placed on its head. The public are cautioned against all not so marked.

THE NEW DISCOVERY for the NERVES, possessing virtues which have hitherto defied the researches of the most eminent men. Many who have proved it will testify that nervous vigour, refreshing sleep, and easy digestion are the sure rewards of a patient trial. Above forty of the nobility use it. Prepared and sold (for the proprietor) by E. PURSER, Bridge street, Blackfriars, in boxes at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 5d. each, containing directions for its use, and advice to the patient, with testimonials attached. Sold also by the Wholesale Houses, and all respectable Chemists. Ask for Dr GRANDISON'S Charity Pill. From W. A. GOFF, Esq. 11 Bloomsbury square.—Dec. 21, 1842. "Sir—I cannot refuse to state that your Pill has had an effect upon my nerves, almost miraculous. Your obliged servant. W. A. GOFF. "To Dr Grandison."

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

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THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. Her Majesty's excellent speech from the throne Affords us much pleasure, we candidly own; The parts which delight us are, certainly, many, But the clause touching commerce is better than any. Most grateful are we for the good it has done, In its pointed allusions to MOSES and SON: Nay, think not we claim what is really not due, For that is a thing that we never would do: The Queen, in her speech, spoke of commerce—and thus, Most assuredly, made an allusion to us. She did not exactly make use of our name; For she might have kindled an envious flame; But did she not hint at the fame we have won— At the brilliant course which, as tradesmen, we run, In the mart which is nowhere excell'd'neath the sun, And which never has ceas'd with amazement to stun? Did the Queen not allude to the good we have done, By the clothing we sell, which is rivalled by none; Which "LOOKS" well, and "WEARS" well, and "SUITS" every one And did she not notice (nay, think it not fun) The reductions in price, which by "US" were begun? Yes!—and, since this affair has been far enough spun, We would only repeat—that, "as sure as a gun," The Queen had allusion to MOSES and SON.

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Mourning to any extent may be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:— Men's Suits—Dress Coats, Vests, and Trousers, from - - - - - 1 10 0 Boy's ditto—Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, from - - - - - 0 18 0 Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged or the money returned.

CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition, as they learn that the untradesmanlike falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other establishment, and those who desire genuine cheap clothing should call or send to 151 MINORITIES, to guard against disappointment. &c. OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale Woollen Drapers, and Outfitters, 151 Minorities, and 88 Aldgate. Wanted, Two Youths as Cashiers. No premium required.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Indigestion, &c. "If you are in possession of better means Candidly inform me: if not, make use of these."—HOR. SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S OPINION: (Extracted from Sir Astley's Letter to a mutual Friend.) "Dear Sir,—Mr Cockle's Antibilious Pills have long been known to me. I assure you I esteem them highly, and very frequently recommend them to my patients as a valuable domestic auxiliary to their health and comfort. I have found them an excellent remedy for indigestion, and for derangements of the Stomach and Liver. "Yours, very truly, "ASTLEY COOPER." MR ABERNETHY'S OPINION: (Extracted from his Letter to Mr Cockle in 1834.) "Dear Sir,—I have ordered the use of your Antibilious Pills in affections of the stomach, attended with considerable derangement of the functions of that important organ, and connected with a torpid state of the liver and bowels—for to this cause may be attributed many diseases, both local and constitutional—and I have thus had frequent opportunities of witnessing their beneficial effects. They produce a secretion of healthy bile, and act in the most effectual manner on the alimentary organs, without pain or irritation. I consider them the safest and best family aperient. "Yours, &c. "JOHN ABERNETHY."

MR VAN BUTCHELL'S NEW WORK.—THE SEVENTH EDITION. Just published, in 8vo, cloth boards, price 7s. 6d. ON THE CURE OF PILES, FISTULA, HEMORRHOIDAL EXCRESCENCES, TUMOURS, and STRICTURES, without cutting or confinement. Illustrated with numerous cases. Being a familiar Exposition of the Practice of S. J. VAN BUTCHELL, Surgeon Accoucheur. "This is a useful work: the complaint being the too frequent attendant upon sedentary pursuits and habits. The public reception of the work, which has reached seven editions, is a sufficient stamp of its worth and ability. We can recommend it to that large class who are unfortunately suffering under the complaints of which it practically treats. Its statements are confirmed by a collection of letters and cases."—Bell's Weekly Messenger, Nov. 25, 1843. Published by H. Renshaw, Medical Bookseller, 355 Strand; sold also by the Author, 27 Baker street, Portman square.

Just published, in a sealed Envelope, price 2s. 6d. and sent free on receiving a Post-office Order for 3s. each. G Y N O M I A.

A popular Treatise on a most important Section of Medical Ethics in relation to Woman, in which peculiar circumstances and sympathies are considered, together with the cause of deferred maternity. Illustrated by Cases. "It is as much the duty of the guardians of the youthful female to attend to the vigour of her frame as to the delicacy of her mind and morals." "This work is properly called an analysis of certain female complaints, and is written in a peculiar style of moral admonition."—Morning Paper. 2. ORGANIC HEALTH; or, Nervous Complaints. To be had of Sherwood, 25 Paternoster row; Onwhyn, 4 Catherine street, Strand; Oiliver, 50 Pallmall, London; Porter, 78 Grafton street, Dublin; and of all Booksellers. Messrs GOSS may be consulted every day; and patients in the remotest part of the country can be treated successfully on describing the case, and if enclosing a fee of 1l. for advice, an answer will be immediately sent.—7 Lancaster place, Strand, near Waterloo bridge, London.



MARRIED CLERGYMAN, aged 35 years, educated both at Eton and Oxford, takes TWO or THREE PUPILS, to whom he devotes his entire attention. His Parsonage is most commodiously and beautifully situated within forty miles of London—a railroad, &c. The highest references can be given.—Address, C. B., F. C. Westley's, Bookseller, Child's place, Temple bar.

UNITARIAN LECTURES.—The following LECTURE, being the second of a course designed to illustrate the value and enforce the evidence of Unitarian Christianity, will be delivered at the CHAPEL in LITTLE PORTLAND STREET, Regent street, on the EVENING of TO-MORROW, Sunday, the 4th February inst. by the Rev. THOMAS MADGE, of Essex-street Chapel, Strand.—“The Unitarian Doctrine the ancient Doctrine of the Christian Church.”—Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

And on the Evening of Sunday, the 11th February, the third Lecture of the course will be delivered at the above Chapel, by the Rev. HUGH HUTTON, of the Old Meeting, Birmingham, viz:—“The Evangelical Record of the Life and Teaching of Jesus Christ, a rational Testimony to the simple Humanity of the Saviour, and to the sole Deity of God the Father.”

METROPOLITAN ANTI-CORN-LAW ASSOCIATION.—Central Office for the City of London, 68 Cheapside. HENRY WARBURTON, M.P. President.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE. Francis Place, Chairman. W. H. Ashurst, George Beeson, T. F. Gibson, T. M. Gibson, M.P., G. H. Heppel, R. Ricardo, P. A. Taylor, John Travers, Col. T. P. Thompson, R. B. Whiteside, W. A. Wilkinson, James Wilson, John Travers.

This Association, established for the one exclusive object of procuring the total and immediate repeal of all commercial monopolies, enters upon the 5th year of its existence with a firm resolution to disclaim the connection of every political body, and ventures to solicit the co-operation of all good citizens, without distinction of sect, class, or party.

The Council of the League having resolved “to ensure the complete Parliamentary Registration of all Free Traders in the Boroughs and Counties of the United Kingdom, and to bring into united action the whole of the Free Trade Constituencies of the Empire,” it is obvious that the magnitude of the undertaking requires a subdivision of labour; and this Association has entered upon the superintendence of the Electoral Machinery of the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs, as a field wide enough for the employment of its best exertions. Commencing with the City of London, the Committee has determined to pursue the plan of operations of which the following are the heads:—

- 1. To procure the Return of Members pledged to unqualified Free Trade, and to eject every representative of the principle of Monopoly, whether in the shape of sliding scales or fixed duties.
2. To establish Associations in every Ward and Out-district Parish, whose local knowledge shall be applied to analysing the Register, correcting the canvassing books, detecting disqualifications, discovering qualified claimants favourable to their principles, and holding themselves at any moment duly prepared to enter upon an election.
3. To keep at the Central Office complete alphabetical registers, street-canvassing books, and an adequate establishment to register useful information relative to the franchise, make out claims, and promote the registration of all qualified free-traders, ascertain street by street, qualifications, removals, &c., and execute other necessary details.
4. To communicate to the Secretary, at the Central Office, all circumstances calculated to affect the state of the representation and the qualification of electors.
5. To animate and renovate the whole of this machinery by vigilant superintendence and constant activity from the Central Office, by public meetings, lectures, publications, co-operation with the Anti-Corn-Law League, and such other agencies as may be desired.

Persons who approve of the plan are requested to join the Association. The Secretary will be in regular attendance to enrol members and receive lists of free-traders in the various Wards. The office-bearers of the Eighty-four Metropolitan Anti-Corn Law Associations will meet at the Central Office, on Monday, the 5th February, at Two o'clock P.M. precisely, to receive the Report of the Committee relative to operations in the City and other Metropolitan Boroughs. By order of the Committee, SIDNEY SMITH, Secretary, 68 Cheapside, January 30, 1844.

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the faculty, is to be procured only from E. ABBOTT BREWERY, BOW, MIDDLESEX. The trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.—City Office, 98 Gracechurch street.

WARRANTED GENUINE FOREIGN WINES.—Average saving, TEN SHILLINGS per doz. Sherry (pale or brown) at 2s. 2s. 3s. and 4s. per doz. Port from the wood 2s. 2s. 3s. and 4s. do. Dato crusted 2s. 2s. 3s. and 4s. do. Madeira 2s. 2s. 3s. and 4s. do. Claret 2s. 2s. 3s. and 4s. do. Champagne (in pints 2s. extra) 4s. 5s. and 7s. do.

Bucellas, 27s.; Vidonia, 24s.; Lisbon (dry or sweet), 24s.; Marsala, 21s.; Cape, 15s. per dozen. Bottles, 1s. 6d. per dozen. Hampers at the rate of 9d. per dozen. In quantities of one dozen and upwards, where only one price is quoted, the wines are the finest imported; from the small profit, payment at the time of ordering or on delivery is absolutely requisite; and from the country, a remittance or order for payment in London.—CORNWALL and CO. 14 Walbrook, City.

THE SIGNATURE thus—“CAPT. JOHN RHODES PIDDING, HONOURABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE,” is on every genuine Package of Capt. Pidding's celebrated Tea. The spurious Teas advertised under counterfeited titles make this caution necessary. Capt. Pidding, who has made eight voyages to China, completed arrangements when last at Canton, securing to himself the exclusive importation of these particular Teas. Sold at the reduced prices by Mr Verrey, 229 Regent street (corner of Manover street), and 3 Opera House, and T. Littlejohn and Son, 77 King William street, City. Note.—Verrey and Littlejohn are the only vendors in London of Capt. Pidding's celebrated Tea. For Country Agencies address “Capt. Pidding, College hill.”

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

ELECTRO-PLATED and GILT ARTICLES.—ELKINGTON and Co. Patentees, gratefully acknowledging the distinguished patronage of the articles of their manufacture have hitherto received, beg to announce that their Stock, embracing every variety of FOUNTAIN, for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST TABLE, may be inspected at their Establishments, WEST-END.—22 REGENT STREET, corner of Jermyn street. CITY.—45 MOORGATE STREET.

The Patentees beg expressly to state, that their electro-plated goods differ entirely from any hitherto offered to the public as “plated goods,” or “substitutes for silver.” Both in appearance, sound, and wear, these goods are equal to SOLID SILVER; they are cast and chased in SOLID WHITE METAL, and strongly plated with silver by their PATENT ELECTRO PROCESS; all joints are made with hard silver solder, which cannot be used in ordinary plated goods, and neither acids nor heat affect them.

Their ELECTRO-GILDING, for beauty of colour and facility of application to ALL METALS, is much superior to the old method of water gilding. Old Sheffield plate restored and re-plated; plating and gilding, on old or new articles, promptly executed, at the Manufactory, 45 Moorgate street. Every article made and warranted by the patentees bears their Stamp, and Co. over a crown.

HEALTH being paramount to all earthly blessings, mankind are ever anxious to recover it when lost, and retain it when restored. The ENEMA FOUNTAINS, invented by J. READ, have been honoured by the Nobility, and are used by the highest Medical Authorities in this Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, India, and America, as the best and most durable Instruments of the kind ever offered to the Public. Viz: the Life of Sir A. Cooper. J. Read begs to inform the Public that he has now made such improvements in the above, as to surpass anything of the kind ever offered. They are more simple, portable, and durable, and are now fitted up with tubes that are not liable to be out of repair from change of climate, &c. Manufactured only by the Patentee, 15 Regent circuit, Piccadilly, N.B. None are genuine except stamped with his name.

FREEMASONS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 11 Waterloo place, Pallmall, London.—Business transacted in all the branches and for all objects of Life Assurance, Endowments, Annuities, and to secure contingent Reversions, &c. Loans granted. Information and prospectuses furnished by JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Sec.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8 Waterloo place, Pallmall, London. Established by Act of Parliament in 1834. DIVISION OF PROFITS AMONG THE ASSURED.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament, affords the most perfect security in a large paid-up Capital, and in the great success which has attended it since its commencement in 1834, ITS ANNUAL INCOME BEING UPWARDS OF SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS. In 1841 the Company declared an addition to the Shareholders of one half of their Stock, and also added a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum on the sum insured to all Policies of the participating class from the time they were effected.

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Persons suffering from chronic disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Asylum being the Company which originally (in 1834) extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases.

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ALTERNATIVE.—Two-thirds only of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance with interest at 4 per cent., deducted from sum assured. FOREIGN, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE.—Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or for a voyage or voyages. Officers, whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium. GEO. FARRER, Resident Director.

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“I do not hesitate to express my conviction that your Patent Brandy is fully as free from everything injurious to health, and contains as pure a spirit, as the best varieties of Foreign Brandy.” EDWARD TURNER, “Professor of Chemistry in the University of London.” “John T. Betts, Esq.” “I am bound to say, and do assert it with confidence, that, for purity of spirit, this cannot be surpassed; and that your Patent Brandy is also quite free from those acids which, though minute in quantity, always contaminate the foreign spirit.” JOSEPH HUBB, “Chemist to His Majesty.” “Your Brandy is free from uncombined acid and astringent matter, which exists, more or less, in most of the Brandy imported from France.” JOHN THOMAS COOPER, “Lecturer on Chemistry.”

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