

THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.—POP.

THE TUB TO THE WHALE.

WE have seen quoted some advice to the Duke of WELLINGTON, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, the morality of which SWIFT would have delighted to conceive in the politic suggestions of a Gulliver to the king of Brobdignag.

The writer exhorts the Minister to make moderate Parliamentary Reform a cabinet measure, and to grant it promptly, because, observes he—

“If you will immediately concede Reform as a boon, you may new-model the representation almost as you please. The Aristocracy will remain with their hereditary privileges, and the Government will be improved without any attack upon the House of Lords. Wait, however, till you are beaten by withholding the supplies and paralysing the course of Government, what would you then do? Concede what would now satisfy the people? That will be no longer enough. Much more will then be granted.”

In another place he asserts to the same effect, that the consequence of waiting till the measure becomes irresistible will be, that much more than would now satisfy will then be required. All the counsel, therefore, tends to this, that, by a prompt concession, the smallest necessary degree of reform will suffice. It never occurs to the writer to inquire whether the larger measure of Reform, which he supposes will be consequent on delay, would be the more beneficial to the people, and consistent with justice. The extent of Reform for the advantage of the people, seems quite beside his consideration; and all his concern is, that the Duke shall pursue the plan which may allow of his patching up the constitution with the smallest portion of a thing disagreeable to the oligarchical mind. Will more benefit the country, is not asked: nor does the Minister's Mentor care to inquire whether the little he recommends as a sop to improvement will be a fraudulent compromise and cheat practised upon the temper of the nation. As well might it be counselled to a debtor,—“If you refuse much longer to pay a penny of the sums you owe your creditors, they will at last be provoked to seize upon your property for the satisfaction of their claims in full: but if you will now pay them half-a-crown in the pound, so little do they expect any honesty of you, and so agreeable will be the surprise of a spontaneous payment of any amount, that they will, in their good humour, give you a release for the rest of their demands, without looking to see whether there are not ample means for the complete satisfaction of them.”

The argument to this effect, and of this curious morality, is far from uncommon in politics: and we have, indeed, seen it employed with good acceptance in that especially honourable assembly, the House of Commons. The scheme of it is, indeed, peculiarly acceptable to those pattern persons, the moderate men, who delight in hitting the medium between the wrong and right. For our own parts we are free to declare, that if there be a measure of Reform which would be had, after delay had provoked the people to the claim of their uttermost rights—and if there be another, and a short, measure, which would satisfy, not by its conditions but by its season, we should certainly anticipate and demand the better terms belonging to procrastination. We are all familiar with the Joe Miller anecdote of the Scotch gentleman, who desired the tavern-keeper to decant a pint of wine for him out of a quart bottle, in his presence. When the careful vintner had filled out that moderate measure, called a pint decanter, the guest asked, “Is this a half of that bottle?”—“Yes,” was the ready answer. “And is what is left in the bottle, too, another half?” added the wary man of the North. “Yes,” was again the reply of the host, who felt the mathematical necessity of his position. “Well, then,” rejoined the Scotchman, “if they both be halves, it will be the same thing to you if I take the last half first, so please to give me my pint out of the black bottle; and ye may e'en cork up, for your own use, your vinegar cruet, here, which looks deceitfully small.”

Now, we prefer our Parliamentary Reform out of the black bottle. We wish to have the later measure first. We desire to have the half that the tapster holds in his hands. Our eyes are best pleased with the retained moiety.

To speak in terms of directer application, it is not the part of the people to consent to any compromise with the thieves. What is necessary to good government, and to justice, must be demanded,

and will be had, in full. Such writers as the author we have quoted hold forth as if the appetite for improvement were like the giant, Widenostrils, in Rabelais, who dined on windmills, but was miserably choked with a pound of fresh butter, eaten at the mouth of a hot oven. We are told of the mighty desires of the popular spirit; and yet we see expedients proposed for balking them that are fitted only for the deceit of the simplest infancy of power and understanding. The people cannot fail to perceive that rights are conceded to them, not because they are rights, but because they can no longer be withheld. The people must also know that the surrender will be offered of only so much of their rights as cannot, with present safety, be refused; and that the trick attempted upon them is to give up something to secure the retention of more that is unjustly withheld. To insist on that more is to obtain that more without which Parliamentary Reform, and the people's rights, would be incomplete. Let the word, therefore, be—no compromise with the spoilers: no terms with the Parliamentary jobbers; death to the influences; destruction to the foul arts, by the institution of the ballot. Let every plan, or rather pretence, of Reform which does not present this essential instrument of improvement, be looked upon as a compromise, if not devised by the enemy yet fitted for the objects of the enemy.

It may be remembered, that we have always approved of the organization of the Birmingham Political Union, though we have dissented from the plan proposed, and mistrusted the objects of its movers. Rejoicing, as we do, at the example of popular combination, the dinner of the Society last week, at which nearly four thousand persons were guests, is an exhibition which cannot but be gratifying to us. The assembly appears to be like the ungeneralled army spoken of by Epaminondas, a fine body wanting only a head: but we hope to see the example of union followed, where a better wisdom may lead, and sounder principles prevail.

Mr. ATTWOOD complimented the Aristocracy, renounced the idea of any attack on their privileges, and declared that the efforts of the Union were aimed only against the odious oligarchy of 154 individuals.

We believe that if we leave Mr. ATTWOOD to attack the oligarchy of 154, or any other number it pleases him to fancy, as comprehending the drone order, we may rest certain that he will not fail to make the discovery of its identity with the Aristocracy. The oligarchy is but the lucky few of the Aristocracy in power, and he who attacks the possessors alarms the aspirants and expectants, and will learn their tribe by their resentment.

Mr. ATTWOOD declares that “the constitution, nothing less and nothing more,” is the motto and object of the Union, which asks but the constitution of their forefathers. Now, all that we require of Mr. ATTWOOD is to shew the period of history when this constitution, to which he would try back, produced good government. He must not reply with talk about about liberty, a word of mischievous vagueness, but point out the passage of good government which may prove even one solitary period of virtue in the constitution. To obtain securities for good government is the present object of society, and surely it is the very blindness and wilfulness of folly to seek the means in past conditions of things that have never either produced, or consisted with good government.

But were Mr. ATTWOOD able to shew that the constitution of which he dreams had in some age secured good government, or prevented misgovernment, it would yet remain to be considered whether the scheme fitted to a state of general ignorance is the best adapted, or at all adapted, to a state of general information. When Mr. ATTWOOD observed the quality and the intelligence of the four thousand persons sitting around him, how could he resist the truth, that an element now exists of which the vipers of the venerable constitution made no account in their patchwork. We have before observed, in this print that the venerable constitution has one fault which we can by no means overlook in a constitution, namely, its liability to death. A constitution which does not possess the self-preserving principle is not a constitution worth reviving. The Irish ask their dead why they die. We think ourselves entitled to put the same question to the deceased constitution, at the Birmingham wake; and whatever answer its ghost may make for it, will furnish reasons against its revival. We will have no consumptive constitution; no constitution subject to decline; no constitution too delicate



to throw off the diseases of boroughmongering, Whig and Tory. The constitution we desire is no such puny, rickety creature; it is a constitution whose frame will be co-extensive with the people of the British Isles, and whose vitals may be organic of their wisdom and virtue.

We are prepared for every bar in impediment of improvement. The Whigs are aware that the only expedient for balking the demand for real Reform is the immediate concession of that which they will term "a moderate Reform;" and to this device they will accordingly apply themselves in the manner of their craft. The writer of the pamphlet we have mentioned (on the expediency of making Parliamentary Reform a cabinet measure), suggests a scheme of operations for compelling reform, by the vexation and embarrassment of ministers in Parliament, which is worthy of his counsels, to the Duke of WELLINGTON. He endeavours to shew that a certain small number of persons in the House of Commons might use the forms and rules of the House so as to impede the business of Government, and tease it into concession. It were idle to expect any sufficient Reform to proceed from Parliament, unless it be first driven into Parliament by the power out of doors, in which case there would be no occasion for the petty operations suggested—operations that would clearly be as applicable to bad objects as to good objects, and which would be stopped, at once, by alteration of the rules and forms, systematically rendered available to the interruption of business. The House, we may be very certain, would not allow itself to be plagued into surrender by the employment of its forms against itself. The rules it has made for its convenience it would alter for its convenience. It is not by such tricks, worthy the genius of Bobadil, that Reform will be compelled: but the conception of the scheme of operations is curious, as it is probably of Whiggish origin, and may, probably, terminate in some abortion of party politics next session. We, therefore, quote the plan, owing our obligation to the *Morning Chronicle* for bringing it to light from the limbo of pamphlets:—

"But, let only ten members unite together, so as to ensure the certain attendance of about six of them, whenever any public business is about to come on. Suppose, now, the minister to move for a supply, as he usually does at the commencement of every session. An hour's debate upon this preliminary question might be easily produced. Oratory would not be required, the object being only to *kill time*. Hence, coughing and other similar hints to bad speakers would avail nothing. They would rather assist a speaker than impede him: because, by quietly stopping till they had ceased, he would only see the clock advance, the very end at which he is aiming. Neither would empty benches silence him, as he would be speaking neither to please nor to convince: nevertheless, there must remain members enough to make a House, or one of his colleagues would immediately move that it should be counted.

"When no more time could be consumed upon the preliminary question, then would be the moment for moving an amendment; when a new debate could be raised again. Proceeding thus, without relaxation, by following up question upon question, as far as the forms of the House would allow, and killing time still further by coming to actual divisions when necessary, where would ministers find themselves at the end of only a single week? They would complain of the consequences of such an opposition: but it would be without pity, if they had been duly advertised on the first day of the session that such proceedings would be adopted until they would concede the demanded reform in the Representation of the people.

"Galling as would be such an organized opposition, there would be nothing illegal in it. Sanctioned by the forms of the House, ministers could have no redress.

THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

We learn from Paris that the French Students of Medicine will reap an immediate reward for the bravery which they displayed during the late revolution. Their most able and esteemed professors will be restored to them, the *Concours* (which we shall subsequently explain) will be re-established, with other securities for doing justice to merit, and for purity in the administration of the Medical Schools.

We have, at the same time, been gratified by an advance in the career of improvement made by the Apothecaries' Company, one of the corporations to whom the wisdom of our Legislature has given so much irresponsible power, affecting the lives and the health of the public. The meetings which took place in the metropolis about three or four years ago, are probably within general recollection. We have referred to the report of the speeches delivered at one of them, held at Guy's Hospital in October, 1827 (see the *Morning Chronicle* of the 13th of that month) at which meeting many of the heads of the Medical Profession attended. In illustration of the advance which has been made, we shall recal a few of the statements and arguments which were elicited, from the teachers and the pupils, as to the state of the schools.

Several of the older practitioners, (and amongst them one of the examiners of the Apothecaries' Company,) foreboded great mischief from the apothecary being 'over educated,' and having 'too great a

knowledge of his art.' The students replied, that it would certainly not be difficult, under the present system of education, for the apothecary soon to know as much as the physician, and to prescribe, as well, at a cheaper rate to the poorer classes. A dispensary physician publicly advanced, that 'he considered a minute anatomical knowledge by no means needful to the successful treatment of diseases.' To money-getting success experience has proved that it is by no means needful, so long as a large portion of the public are unable to discriminate. The students complained in strong language, that medical science "was cultivated in the narrow spirit of a craft, rather than as a liberal profession. The whole system was saturated with 'golden ointment.' While the men of the profession amongst the French, added the most brilliant discoveries to medical science, the English were employed in turning all to the accumulation of money. The schools extracted every possible guinea from the pockets of the pupils, and they received in return such a kind of knowledge, and such alone, as enabled them most successfully to extract every possible guinea from the pockets of the public." The observation of a person, by his avocations accustomed to observe and record the proceedings of different classes of persons in public, is deserving of attention. The reporter, who had given an epitome of the proceedings at this meeting, could not, it would seem, avoid stepping out of his province to observe upon it. 'The strongest corroboration was, (he states) given to the statements as to the deficiency of the present system of medical education, by the speeches of the majority of those who addressed the members. Even upon the direct subject of the art, there was manifested a degree of looseness, vagueness, and infirmity of thinking, which, while it imparted no instruction, excited the most painful misgivings for the consequences of such men being placed in situations of trust and power, where the lives and happiness of the poor and the rich are often dependant upon their Esculapian oracles.'

The Apothecaries' Company have put forth an address, in which they say—

"Fifteen years have now elapsed since the Legislature confided to the Society of Apothecaries the administration of an act "for better regulating the practice of apothecaries throughout England and Wales; which among other salutary provisions, requires this class of medical practitioners to be skilled in the science and practice of medicine.

"Prior to that period (1815) the situation of the apothecary was greatly to be deplored; no check whatever existed to prevent any man, however ignorant, from practising this branch of medicine; he too frequently presented the strange anomaly of a person without education engaged in a pursuit requiring deep research and severe study, and entrusted with the cure of the many complicated diseases of a still more complicated body, the structure of which he was entirely ignorant of, or at the best but imperfectly acquainted with; whilst few of those who were zealous for the acquirement of knowledge had opportunity to cultivate the science effectively, since the means of instruction were neither generally nor easily to be obtained.

The Court then proceed to state, that after years of consideration "they find themselves at length enabled to reach a standard of education, which, though far from perfect, presents such a system of study as may not, for some years at least, require any essential change; a system nearly approaching to that which has long been demanded from the parallel grade of practitioners in a neighbouring country."

We have not space to describe the alterations in detail; but the Court have extended the period of study to two years;—formerly the apothecary could get through every thing in nine months. They have added to the course of study midwifery and the diseases of women and children, of which they require attendance on two courses, both of which must be in the second year. They have likewise added Forensic Medicine, one course of which at least must be attended during the second year. They likewise require all students in London to appear personally at the Hall of the Society, and to register the several classes for which they have taken tickets. Other regulations have been adopted for the purpose of securing the attendance of students.

The feeling indicated in the statement put forth by the Apothecaries' Company, and the regulations they have made for directing the studies of the students, deserve the gratitude of the country, and are calculated to secure the public confidence. There is nevertheless, as appears to us, one fatal omission in the course of study, and one fundamental objection to their whole plan for securing the ultimate result;—competent practitioners.

Why is the practice of dissection not required by the Court? The attention they have paid to other subjects is in a great degree neutralised by this omission. They act like one who takes great pains in the selection of the materials and the construction of a building, while he utterly disregards the foundation. Without dissection there can be no knowledge of anatomy; without anatomy, there can be no knowledge of physiology; without a knowledge of physiology, there can be no knowledge of disease; without a knowledge of disease, there can be no rational or even safe use of remedies. To do

the utmost for all the rest, without securing the first, is to do comparatively nothing.

No period of time can be prescribed for the completion of a course of study which will not be too short for the indolent, the slow, and those who may be placed under adverse circumstances, if it be not too long for the able and the diligent. One man can learn as much in months as others in years; and no average can be taken, no period can be fixed on any supposed average of talent, which will not do mischief in one way or other. Though a student may attend regularly prescribed courses of lectures, he may do it without profit; and we have never heard it contended that any securities can be obtained for the truth of their certificates, or that needy lecturers can be prevented obliging pupils by certifying to attendances which have never been given. The effect of certificates is to cause the examiners to admit candidates in a great measure on trust, on the faith of this secondary and mischievous evidence. Whatever may be the standard of competency established for the admission of persons to practise the profession, we are prepared to contend that the fact of the attainment of that standard should be determined by a complete and public examination, and that the pupil should be left to acquire the requisite knowledge in whatever mode he may find the best or the most convenient. But it will be asked, by what form can an adequate examination be secured? We answer, that it may be secured by the mode of procedure in use in France, and called the *Concours*. This is an institution so peculiar and striking in its nature, that we seize the present opportunity of explaining it, as we consider that it might be introduced and extensively applied in this country with the greatest advantage. Some time since we had occasion to treat on the subject in an elaborate treatise, printed for another publication, but of restricted circulation; and we shall now repeat the exposition with but slight alteration.

The *concours* or meeting at which the officers are appointed and students examined, consists of the whole of the medical faculty who can be brought together in the district. In addition to these there are the candidates, who on the occasion of the elections for *élèves internes* amount to between one and two hundred. The examinations are conducted before the public audience, which in Paris seldom consists of less than four or five hundred persons. A jury of five medical practitioners are chosen by ballot from amongst the medical body. A number of skillfully framed and comprehensive questions are placed in a vase. One is drawn out by a public officer, and presented to each of the sets of candidates as they pass on in rotation to private rooms, where they are kept from communication with others. Eight minutes are allowed them to frame verbal answers, which they return and make publicly. It frequently happens that the question will hit some point on which the candidate is entirely ignorant, and instead of returning he takes to his heels in terror; in which case it is announced to the *concours* that *Monsieur un tel* has disappeared. Others break down in their first answers. The examinations are greatly narrowed by the number put *hors du combat*. Each candidate is at liberty to question his competitor, and in the contests for the higher offices these cross examinations often create finished and instructive displays of science and skill.* Besides the questions to which verbal answers must be given, another set of a higher nature are put to the candidates, who are required to furnish written answers within two hours, during which time they are inclosed in rooms by themselves, and prevented communicating with others. The answers are sealed, and at the next meeting of the examiners are opened and read publicly, after which the jury retires to consult upon their merits. The proceedings are adjourned from day to day, and are often carried on to the extent of a fortnight.

A better plan than this for supplying a constant and powerfully acting motive to exertion, and for securing just decision, has never, that we are aware of, been conceived or executed. It may easily be imagined how anxiously the student will anticipate the display which he must make before the assembled body of the profession to which he seeks admission, and before the public at large, on whose good opinion he must depend for success. He can only win his way by sedulous attention to the entire course of his study, and by availing himself of every opportunity that may be offered to him for gaining practical knowledge. It is sometimes stated as an objection to public contests, that they must operate prejudicially against

* It often occurs that a vain pretender, who in over-confidence ventures the trial of a *concours*, falls a victim to his temerity and is dissected—viscerated to the edification of the profession, and greatly to the instruction of the public. The shift of a candidate who was somewhat of this character excited on one occasion great amusement. 'Now,' said his competitor, 'you have sent forth to the public this book, which I will prove to be from beginning to end full of mischievous blunders, and evidence of incapacity.' He then read some passages, and accompanied them with several posing questions. 'Quant à cela,' replied the author, with an air of dignified nonchalance, 'ce sont des personnalités auxquelles je ne répondrai point.'

modest or timid merit. This is an objection which does not apply to this case, since the education of medical students in classes, and their general discipline, is eminently calculated to free them from the embarrassing influence of such feelings. There is indeed no intellectual qualification more necessary to a medical man than those which are usually designated by the term presence of mind; namely, the power of entirely abstracting the attention from circumstances extrinsic to the object in view;—of not being disconcerted by unexpected occurrences;—and of applying to that object without hesitation all the knowledge that is applicable, from the store of a memory which is full and rich, and at once retentive and ready. It is one of the most valuable circumstances belonging to the public examination, that it puts these qualifications to the test.

The public examination is invaluable as a security to the candidate against misdecision from the operation of the judicial vices, partiality, ignorance, indolence, inattention, ill-humour, or caprice. By publicity the jury or the judges are themselves put on their trial, and they cannot commit an outrageous act of injustice without subjecting themselves to infamy, nor can they misdecide from incompetency or any other cause of misdecision, without incurring shame or the loss of character from the profession and the public. The only frequent opportunity for the exercise of undue partiality is in those cases where the merits of the candidates are so close that the question of superiority will fairly admit of gloss and dispute. Some cases, which were considered of flagrant misdecision, have occurred in Paris since the institution of this mode of trial, and the consequence was in each case, that the exercise of the feeling of the profession and the public in favour of the individual wronged, more than compensated him for the injury he had sustained at the hands of his judges.

Where the judges or examiners conduct the examination in private, they are released from the operation of nearly all the desirable securities against misdecision to which we have adverted. Those who have performed functions of a judicial nature, singly or with any number of men, (setting aside the operation of sinister interests,) will own the powerful operation of publicity in creating a greater degree of attention to the due performance of their duties: they will admit the contrary tendency of privacy in permitting them to perform the functions with the greatest ease to themselves, and that under this mode there is comparatively the most carelessness in the mode of conducting the operations. Whatever vices are admitted by private examinations may be expected in the greatest degree where they are conducted by permanent functionaries. It appears to us to be a peculiar excellence of the French *concours*, that the judges or jurors are unknown, and chosen by a ballot for the occasion only. Where those who are to decide upon the merits of a candidate for admission to a profession are previously known, and hold their office permanently, it becomes his interest to ascertain the opinions of his judges, and he will direct his studies to their standard rather than to the latest state of scientific information, which we may be sure will not be the state most favoured by the oldest practitioners, who generally attain these offices by seniority. It is frequently a business to ascertain the habitual routine of questions put by the permanent examiners, and prepare pupils to answer them. There are other evils attendant on these duties being entrusted to permanent and comparatively irresponsible functionaries. It becomes known that they entertain partialities for particular schools, or for particular professors of those schools, and that wherever certificates from them are presented, the partiality is manifested by more easy and indulgent examinations. Hence pupils flock to the professors of those schools whose certificates will attain their object with the least trouble; and those teachers are of course avoided whose certificates will occasion them to be examined with extreme rigour, if not rejected from caprice. In few cases are regulations enforced by medical lecturers to secure constant attendance to their lectures; in still fewer is any thing done by subsequent examinations to secure the application of those who are present during the whole course, so that in fact such certificates in general prove no more than that the possessor has paid a certain sum of money for the privilege of attending a course of lectures; they prove nothing as to his proficiency. The medical student in France, on the contrary, knows not who may be his judges, or what may be the questions which he may be called upon to answer, and his only security to enable him to meet them successfully will be a complete proficiency in a wide range of knowledge. He is at the same time conscious that the presence of the members of his profession and of a public whom no relationship, no pecuniary interest can bias, will secure a due estimation to the successful result of his labours.

The medical officers to the public institutions were soon after the first revolution elected upon this admirable plan for doing justice to friendless merit. But such an institution was too pure for the

Bourbon Government, it took away too much patronage; it was not to be endured that so much of the means of obliging friends and connections should remain unappropriated. During the Villetelle administration, attempts were made to take away the whole of these appointments from the *concours*. The virtue of the medical body revolted against the attempt, to take from merit its just ascendancy, and to render their preferment dependant on their adroitness in the ways of interest and intrigue. From the pursuit of this policy by the base ministers of the Bourbon family, arose those political fermentations which have so frequently agitated the French medical schools. Hence too the zeal of the medical students in the recent glorious conflict.

It cannot be denied, that on the subject of such promotions the French public possess a comparatively superior *morale*, which is highly conducive to the advancement of science. There, there is some of that moral feeling which accounts it to be not only a breach of public faith, and an injury done to the public service, but a criminal act of injustice towards an individual, to prefer any one to a situation of trust, whilst there is another candidate more capable of filling the situation than the person so preferred. The moral feeling which exists against such acts, exists to a proportionate degree against the means, viz. the use of personal influence; and the other levers with which the public mind in this country is made familiar. If the election of medical officers were there in the hands of private individuals, and determined by private canvass, the question of the elector to the canvasser would probably be, "What has the candidate done? Where is the evidence of his superiority? Nor would the elector consider that he had done his duty, unless he investigated that evidence. With us the question would be, "By whom is he brought forward and supported? and the vote would be given not on the merits of the individual or to promote the public good, but to gratify private feelings or corrupt interests to serve this or that friend; to promote this or the other connexion. This state of things is exceedingly prejudicial to the advancement of science, since the attention which is demanded of the junior professors to promote their advancement, in the ways of patronage and personal influence, is almost invariably so much lost to the study of the profession itself. Notwithstanding that the wealthy patron, or his connexions, may suffer from the same want of skill under which the poor patient of an hospital perishes, it is notorious, with respect to most of our hospitals in the metropolis, that mediocrity, with influence and connexion, will outstrip the ability which is without them.

The advancement of medical knowledge in France is also greatly promoted by the circumstance, that by wealth alone a professor can add little or nothing to the rank or estimation which his science obtains for him in society. They are not, therefore, like all our professional men, tempted to sacrifice the pleasures of scientific cultivation to the mere pursuit of money.

Amidst the complaints sometimes since heard by the public from some of our medical schools was one, that the system of Clinical instruction was a mere show; that the pupils followed the teacher, but received no instruction, as he made himself audible only to the private pupils who attended him. It is generally understood amongst the medical profession, that none but the private pupils of the medical officers of these schools have any chance of obtaining office under them. In France, such a thing as a private pupil to the public officer of a public school is unheard of, and we might say unthought of. The opinion of the profession and the public would consider the premium paid to a public officer, under such circumstances, as a bribe given to obtain an undue share of those advantages for instruction, which were intended to be equally distributed to all the pupils of the school: a bribe to advance the interests of that pupil, by undue influence, against all others, however meritorious.

Against the operation of these corrupt interests, no other efficient mode of protection for the public or for the individuals has been devised than a public examination, by the means used at the *concours*. Notwithstanding we believe that our teachers of medicine have finer materials, and a larger proportion of pupils, with minds predisposed to steady, persevering application, we despair of their bringing forward practitioners to rival those "of a parallel grade in a neighbouring country," until the same means be adopted.

PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

NO. V.

We shall now pass to the demands of the popular party on the three remaining points—the elective franchise, municipal institutions, and the peerage.

We suppose it is scarcely necessary to prove that the destinies of thirty-two millions ought not to be under the absolute control of eighty-eight thousand, or rather of about thirty thousand; for as the poorest and least populous departments are those which return, in

proportion to the number of their electors, the greatest number of deputies, a majority of the deputies is returned by a minority of the electors.

We suppose it will be conceded, that it is not very difficult to convert such a representative system as this into a jobbing oligarchy.

HOMER required ten voices and ten tongues to enumerate the vessels of the Grecian fleet. We should stand in need of a far greater multiplication of our vocal organs, if we had to enumerate the places which have been filled up, or are to be filled up, by the French ministry. The disposable revenue of France, not mortgaged to the national creditor, is probably the largest in Europe, compared with the average of individual incomes, and maintains, be it said without offence to other governments, the largest and most thriving *bureaucratic* which the world has ever yet seen. Conceive all this turned out of office at one stroke! and the places to be scrambled for; you will have some notion of what the antichamber of a French minister resembles, at eight in the morning, for his *levée*, a *levée* in the original sense of the word, is held at that primitive hour. Place, in France, is at all times in great request, because it is the only kind of unearned distinction which is procurable. In England a man becomes important by wealth, or birth, or fashion, or twenty other adventitious advantages, none of which confer one-tenth of the influence in France, that they do here. But place is a possession of that solid substantial kind, which will ensure consideration to the person who has it, in all states whatever of society; and the fewer his rivals, the greater is his consequence. In England the influence of a placeman is comparatively little, because no mere placeman is so great a man as the Duke of Devonshire, or Mr. Baring, or even Baumell, while his reign lasted; but in France the placeman has no rivals, in importance, except those who are so by personal qualities, by integrity, intellect, and acquirements. For consideration of this latter kind, there is no where any great multitude of competitors. The other, a shorter and more commodious road to the same end, is far more trodden by the herd. The French accordingly, although, God knows, not a more worldly-minded people than ourselves, but the reverse, are eminently a place-hunting people. Their own admirable PAUL-LOUIS COURRIER has made this national characteristic the object of some of his most poignant sarcasms. "Tant qu'il y aura deux hommes vivans," says the clever and *spirituel* Fievée, "il y en aura un qui sollicitera l'autre pour avoir une place."

On the late occasion, moreover, tax-eating was a pleasure which came recommended to the French electors by all the freshness of novelty. Under the late Government the places were given either to the Faubourg St. Germain, or to those who were affiliated to the Congregation. Now there are some things which men will not do, even to get what they most desire; and one of these things in France is, to go to mass. When these were the terms on which place was offered, he must have been a bold man who would have accepted them; though it must be admitted that M. DUPIN, who is not a very bold man, paid the price without even being so fortunate as to receive any thing in return. Others, however, though they might be more courageous men in other respects, were not quite so courageous as M. DUPIN in defying contempt, and were fain, whatever might be their secret longings, to remain out of place, until the people of Paris were so good as to take up arms in order to turn out another set of placemen and bring these in.

Imagine, now, if you can, the feelings of an elector, who, never having taken a bribe in his life, or known, otherwise than by rumour and conjecture, the pleasure of living upon the earnings of others, beholds for the first time the treasury doors thrown wide open to receive him, and the public purse exhibited to his enraptured gaze, with the strings hanging temptingly loose, and full liberty to thrust in both his hands. Is it likely that this man will send deputies to the Chamber, to vote for retrenchment? In the enthusiasm which succeeds a revolution, perhaps he might. But give him time to acquire the feelings of a placeholder, and make the experiment then. It is not always safe to judge what will be a man's conduct in his own case, by the virtue he shews in the case of other people. Things may be exceedingly improper when done by a bad government, which are very fit to be done by a good one; and what government can be so good, as that which puts ourselves into place?

The virtue of the electors will be put to a hard trial even at the next general election. Having five-and-twenty millions sterling a year, or thereabouts, to dispose of in the lump, the ministers had for once their hands loaded with more gifts than they knew what to do with. After providing handsomely for their brothers and cousins, and the frequenters of their drawing-rooms, and making, it is but fair to add, a considerable number of excellent appointments, they were still able to place a large surplus at the disposal of the deputies. The deputies also had brothers and cousins, and many of them had drawing-rooms, though none, it is probable, had so numerous a

coterie as Monsieur and Madame Guizot. But after the wants of all expectations down to the fortieth cousin had been amply supplied, a considerable amount of patronage remained on hand, which, unless reported has greatly belied the deputies, they have unsparingly employed in making friends in their departments, with a view to their own re-election.

The necessity therefore is evident, of increasing the number of electors, by lowering the electoral qualification. In what degree, is the only question upon which there can be a doubt; and as the solution of this question depends in some degree upon facts which we cannot authenticate, we shall content ourselves with relating what, so far as we could collect, appeared to be the prevalent opinion.

The same kind of persons who, when they hear the sovereignty of the people spoken of, make themselves uneasy on the subject of republicanism, are also apt, when there is any mention made of extending the elective franchise, to be disturbed in their minds by the idea of universal suffrage. We shall not here enter into the question, whether it be desirable or not that the suffrage should be universal, which is not quite so simple a question as they imagine; although we should not risk much in undertaking to defend universal suffrage against any arguments likely to be brought against it, by persons whom it frightens into fits.

With respect to France, however, they may calm their apprehensions. Most thinking persons in France believe indeed that one day the suffrage will be universal; for in France most thinking persons, strange as it may appear, have faith in human improvement. But they reflect that at present no more than a third of the French people can read and write, and they are of opinion that vigorous exertions, continued during a long period, for the improvement and diffusion of education, must precede the extension to the mass of the people of the right of choosing their representatives. If the suffrage were to be universal, they would prefer admitting two stages of election, since it requires less knowledge and discernment to fix on the person who is fittest to elect, than on the one who is fittest to be elected. They affirm, however, that though the people of Paris and a few other large towns may be qualified for such an extension of their political rights, the working classes throughout France are by no means sufficiently advanced even for this step, and they urge the government to take measures for educating the people, with the express view of fitting them for receiving and properly exercising so important a privilege.

With respect to the degree of extension to be given to the suffrage immediately, public opinion does not seem to be completely made up. Much will probably depend on the result of the 130 elections on the point of taking place, to supply the vacancies created by resignations, annulment of elections, refusals to take the constitutional oath, and acceptance of paid offices under the Crown. If the present electors, now called upon for the first time since the revolution to exercise their privilege, exercise it in favour of popular candidates, the public will probably be tolerably well satisfied with the electoral qualification as it is, and will not insist upon any great amount of alteration. If, on the contrary, the electors, either influenced by the alarm which has been industriously spread with respect to the progress of the revolutionary spirit, or by an incipient feeling of a separate interest from the people, should return members who will reinforce the centre, or ministerial party, the doom of the present election law is sealed, and public opinion will require a much greater reduction of the qualification, and multiplication of the number of electors, than would content a large majority at the present moment.

From such information as we possess, we are inclined to expect that the popular party will be greatly strengthened by the approaching elections. If so, the hopes of that party will be so great from a dissolution of the Chamber, that we expect to see their efforts directed mainly to that end, and the majority permitted to limit the enlargement of the suffrage almost as much as they please, if on that condition they will compromise the dispute, and consent to a new general election.

It is certain that but a short time ago, a large proportion of the popular party thought that the present electoral qualification, with the suppression of the conditions of eligibility and of the double vote, would form a very tolerable government. We think that they were in the wrong; and we have reason to believe that most of them have since changed their opinion. What misled them was the spirited resistance of the present electors to the POLIGNAC ministry. But this at least shows, how little there is of either faction or fanaticism in their wishes for change. We are firmly persuaded, that the great error which the bulk of the popular party are likely to commit, and the error which they are almost sure to commit, unless their minds become heated by the conflict, is that of resting satisfied with too little concession, with too little security to the people against the abuse of the powers of the government.

The prevailing opinion at present seems to be in favour of extending

the suffrage to all who pay 200 francs a year of direct taxes. The qualification is at present 300 francs. M. MAUGUIN advocated this proposal on the ground that the same incomes which paid 300 francs in 1814, pay only 200 at present, owing not only to the diminution of taxation on the whole, but the substitution, to a considerable extent, of indirect for direct taxes, a policy always favoured by the late government for the purpose of narrowing the electoral class. It does not, however, appear to be known with any approach to accuracy, what number of additional electors would be created by this reduction of the qualification. Of course this point can be ascertained, and means will be taken to ascertain it before any measure is introduced into the Chamber. It is known that the number of *cotes*, or separate accounts with the tax-gatherer, from one hundred francs per annum up to 300, amounts to about six or seven times the number of the present electors. As the same individual, however, often pays taxes in several departments, the multiplication of the electors themselves would be in a smaller proportion.

Many persons object, with considerable appearance of reason, to adopting taxation in any shape as the basis of representation. They object to making the constitution of a country dependent upon its financial system, and consequently upon the fluctuating policy or interested views of an existing government. They see no reason that every time the budget is diminished, the rights of the people should be curtailed. They would adopt some other and more direct means of establishing a property qualification.

But whatever may be the pecuniary conditions which should confer the elective franchise, there is one change which all parties are agreed in demanding, and which we do not believe would be withheld even by the present Chamber. This is the extension of the right of suffrage to the members of the intellectual professions, free from all pecuniary conditions whatever. A qualification by profession, concurrent with a qualification by property, is not new in French law. It already exists in another important case, that of a jurymen. A list is annually made out in each department, of the inhabitants of the department qualified to serve on juries. The first part of this list comprises the electors of the department; the second, all judges, advocates, attorneys, surgeons, physicians, professors, and various other classes whose means of livelihood are deemed a sufficient guarantee of their education. The reformers wish that the second part of the list should be included in the first, and perhaps several other professions added to it. You require, say they, in your electors, a certain measure of property, because it is a presumption of a certain measure of education. We cannot suppose you so absurd, as to admit a mere presumption and reject the certainty. You know, that all who practise certain professions must by law have gone through a certain course of education. If the standard of mental cultivation which is sufficient for a judge, an advocate, a physician, or a public teacher, is not sufficient to render a man fit for electing a member of parliament, whom, in the name of common sense, do you expect to find fit for it?

These arguments are so obviously unanswerable, that we do not believe it will even be attempted to attenuate their force. We are convinced that whatever in other respects may be the character of the new election law, one of its provisions will be the admission of all who are qualified to serve on juries, to the elective franchise.

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PROSPECTS OF GERMANY.

It was our intention to append, as a note to the letter of our Correspondent from Munich, published last week, the following extract from the able "Historic Survey of German Poetry," written by Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Norwich. This extract states the opinion of the majority of the educated classes in Germany, which will probably, at no very distant period, occupy the attention and influence the actions of the majority of the German people. Mr. TAYLOR, in speaking of one of the Dialogues of Weiland, called Dreams awake, says—

"It unfolds a project for reconstituting the German empire. It points out the practicability of assimilating the German constitution to the British; recommends bestowing on the imperial cities, and on the circles, or shires, a representation analogous to our House of Commons; proposes to the petty sovereigns to accept a sort of peerage, under the names of dukes and athelings; and to the emperor, to assume an all-pervading sovereignty, and an efficacious executive power. After noticing the inefficiency of the German constitution for purposes of public defence, as became evident from the sacrifice of the left bank of the Rhine to France, the dialogists proceed to animadvert on the state of institution and opinion in Germany. They agree, that, of three possible forms of dissolution, one is approaching. These are—1st. A violent revolution, as in France. 2nd. A partition, as in Poland. 3rd. A constitutional reform, or consolidation of the minor sovereignties under the chief

sovereign, to be accomplished, by offering a donative of freedom to the people, which should purchase the transfer, or concentration, of their allegiance. After some reciprocal criticisms, the disputants agree to prefer this last disposition of their country.

"The opinion of Wieland is in nothing a solitary opinion: he is rather an eclectic philosopher, than an original thinker; and collects, from the whole surface of Europe, the results of the best discussions, with an equity which makes him in a remarkable degree the herald of public opinion, the representative of disinterested and instructed judges. He makes his political pamphlets, like his poems, by the process of inlaying; he veneers not with autochthonous wood, but with the finest; and he gives that exquisite fashion to his work, which secures its presence in the apartments of luxury and the palaces of sovereigns. His advice, therefore, is sure to be weighed by such as are within reach of those interior seats of political volition, which communicate to the practical world the critical and decisive impulse. The statesman reads Wieland to know what the world expects from his beneficence. The consolidation of Germany is the favourite project of the country; and whichever of the two courts, the Austrian or the Prussian, first offers to carry through the design on conditions favourable to the liberty of the subject, will probably accomplish the conquest or absorption of all Germany."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

OCT. 8.—A discussion took place on the law with relation to the proposed loans for the relief of commerce. M. DELESSERT said the causes of the distress were anterior to the revolution, which had, however, diminished consumption, and by its operation on the timid had somewhat increased the suffering.—M. GAUTIER considered that the best means of relieving commerce would not be by loans, but by the expenditure of a certain sum of money.—M. CHARLES DUPIN said that whilst some branches of commerce were in a state of penury, others were flourishing. No stimulus to production was wanting; but cheap conveyance, facilities to sale and consumption. Without these, increased production would be mischievous. He thought it would be the most advantageous to construct canals, for which subsidies would be necessary.—M. MAUGUIN supported the loan. The Government ought to support the manufactures of the country, and not to buy articles manufactured in a neighbouring country, which sells its productions in foreign markets for little better than nothing. (*Murmurs.*)—The original proposition was that 60,000,000 of francs should be entrusted to Government. The following amended proposition was ultimately carried:—"A subsidy of 30,000,000 of francs shall be granted to the Minister of Finances, which may be expended in loans and advances made to commerce, on condition of taking every measure necessary to ensure their reimbursement. The minister shall account for the distribution of the above sum in the session of 1833." The votes for it were 165: against it, 82.

OCT. 9.—The MINISTER of the INTERIOR read as follows—

"The King was no less desirous than yourselves to sanction by a legislative measure the gratitude which the country owes to the victims of our revolution. The commission of national rewards, animated with the most indefatigable patriotism, has collected the documents necessary to the accomplishment of this public act of justice. More than 500 orphans, 300 widows, and more than 300 fathers, have been deprived of their parents, husbands, and children; more than 311 persons have been mutilated, and more than 3,564 wounded, in the late conflict. The first article of the law settles a pension of 500 francs on the widows of citizens killed in the latter end of July. Their children under 7 years of age shall be entitled to a pension of 250 francs, and above 7 years up to 18 they shall receive the advantages of a liberal education. The fathers and mothers above 60 years of age who have lost their children shall receive a pension of 300 francs. Those whose wounds render them incapable of continuing their professions shall be entitled to live at the Invalides, or to the pension of the Invalides if they prefer to remain in their families. As for those whose wounds will not prevent them from continuing their former labours, they shall receive an indemnity. In order to supply these expences, the King has ordered me to require of the Chambers a subsidy of 7,000,000f. Amongst the citizens who engaged in the late contest a choice will be made, in order to confer upon them the rank of Lieutenant in the army. In fine, a special decoration shall be distributed to those who shall be deemed deserving of it by the commission, commemorating the late events, and to this medal shall be preferred the military honours."

The Minister then read a project of law, containing 60 articles, relative to the organization of the National Guard.

"The National Guard *sedentaire* would be charged with the defence of the towns and boroughs, and would consist of men between the age of 20 and 50.—According to the project, all foreigners established in France will be obliged to become members of the National Guard.—The National Guard *mobile* will be charged with the defence of the country in general, and obliged to march against the enemy, if deemed necessary."

M. MATHIEU DUMAS, after having made some general observations concerning the readiness of the French nation to take up arms, laid before the Chamber the present situation of the actual provisional National Guard.—There are 2,500 battalions of National Guards in France.—These 2,500 battalions present a force of 1,300,000 or 1,400,000 men.—500,000 men have already been armed.—300,000 men are completely armed and equipped.—1,700 companies of Sapeurs; 400 of Cavalry.

On the same day, the proposition to abolish the punishment of death was debated in the Chamber of Deputies

In the report of M. BERENGER on the proposition, he says, "In the infancy of society, as at present, the right was merely that of self-defence, extended or contracted in the progress of society, according to the advance of civilization. The *lex talionis* was, perhaps, in barbarous ages, the first rule of retributive justice known to mankind: blood for blood—cruelty for cruelty."

"But it is the simple punishment of death itself, without allusion to its objects or motives, which it now behoves the Committee to investigate. The inviolability of human life between man and man being always proclaimed by philosophy, the question is,—can society in all cases be bound by such a principle? One great abstract objection to the pain of death is, that it admits of no gradations, and cannot therefore be well adapted to the different shades or varieties of the same nominal class of offences, although it is certain that hardly any two cases of criminality present the same exact degree of moral guilt. Hence follows the frequent impunity of offences,—impunity to the criminal, but danger and wrong to society,—when the judge and juries, in dread of applying a punishment disproportioned to the crime, acquit the guilty party, and throw him again loose upon the world. Besides, the most ferocious criminals are less afraid of death than of other, and nominally, milder punishments. By inflicting death on one culprit, the opportunity of acquiring any knowledge of his accomplices, and thereby rendering a more extensive service to society, is at once abandoned. The possibility of having passed an erroneous judgment on any given case becomes quite frightful when we reflect that the sentence so pronounced has caused the death of a fellow-creature. But the pain of death does not operate as a warning against crime. Crowds assemble to witness every execution, and rogues are found to exercise their craft around the very platform of the guillotine. The frequency of capital executions tends to barbarize a nation. If the government has small respect for the lives of citizens, how will they have any for human life among themselves? Thus have been alike demonstrated the inefficiency of capital punishment, and its dangers.

"Rome, during two centuries and a half, abstained from the infliction of capital punishment on any of her own citizens. ELIZABETH of Russia did the same for one-and-twenty years. The Grand Duke LEOPOLD of Tuscany likewise discarded it; and such was the good effect of the mitigation of the penal system upon the people of that beautiful duchy, that at one time the prisons were left wholly unoccupied. In Finland, the Emperor NICHOLAS has proclaimed the abolition of the pain of death. The state of Louisiana, in North America, has followed the same course: and the Senate of the United States are now considering the subject." The reporter, however, forbears to recommend the total abolition of this penalty. He recites the cases which will no longer admit of it,—regard being had to the spirit of the age, and to the scruples of jurors,—forgery, infanticide! and that class of house-burnings which does not appear to meditate the destruction of human life,—are, one and all, exempted. He finally treats the topic of political offences, and strenuously recommends, (though he concludes without formally proposing) that for the whole mass of such "offences, punishment, not merely capital, but personal—viz. cutting off the hand, perpetual imprisonment, branding, &c.—should disappear from the criminal code of France."

Three petitions were presented by the wounded of July, and requiring the abolition of the penalty of death. The petitioners said that the characteristic of the late revolution was generosity, and no cry of vengeance should be heard.

"M. DE TRACY spoke in favour of his proposition. He maintained two principles,—the principle of individual preservation, and the principle of sympathy; but from these two principles he said that he could not infer that after the contest man has a right of life or death. The right of defence may extend to the life of an enemy, but this right cannot exist when life is no more threatened. Nobody can fear now that assassins will ever terrify society: a man, who lately escaped from the hand of the executioner, returned to his village; no one erected any barrier, any defence against him; and yet, singular indeed to say, that man, that murderer, died in consequence of his remorse. We must, we ought to acknowledge the inviolability of the life of man. No fatal consequence can be apprehended from the adoption of this principle. The orator concluded by saying that he was ready to answer any objection.

"M. KERATRY allowed that the discussion had opened in circumstances full of gravity; but as his ideas on the subject had been long fixed and determined, he would venture to make them known to the Chamber. He said that as long as the struggle lasts man listens to nothing but feelings of anger and vengeance; but society ought not to be guided by sentiments of such a nature, and nobody can understand that vengeance which strikes after cool reflection, and murders in cold blood. The orator concluded by requiring that the commission of investigation should draw up an address to the King, begging of him to propose to his council, the preparation of a project of law on the subject. The orator, however, desired that the capital penalty should be inflicted on those who contribute to a foreign invasion.

"M. LAFAYETTE.—The proposition of my honourable friend is the expression of the wishes of all true friends of humanity. This proposition ought to be considered under that high and noble point of view in which the late revolution has placed it. When replacing itself on the ground of the sovereignty of the people, the population elected a popular king, France took the engagement before the whole world to establish the most complete liberty,—a liberty enjoyed by all,—and to go to the end with a firm step, and without delay, through the career of civilization. The question is now the patriotism of 1830, and that patriotism is incompatible with every kind of petty calculation. Such are the true sentiments of France,—such will be the sentiments of the electoral colleges,—such are the sentiments which have dictated the expressions of the petitions which have just been laid before you. One must have breathed in the atmosphere of the barricades, and have visited the couch of the heroic wounded, to be convinced that nothing can be apprehended. I support the proposition of my honourable friend, and the developments I have just heard have united me to him more closely than ever.

"M. GIROD proposed that the Chamber should declare that the penalty

of death was abolished, that a project of law to this effect should be presented next session, and that meanwhile all persons condemned to death should be respited.

After some discussion, the proposition of Mr. KERATRY was adopted.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The King received the grand deputation charged to present him the Address adopted yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies. A great number of members accompanied the deputation. All the ministers were present to the right and left of the King, who was seated upon the throne. The President having read the Address, his Majesty replied,—“Gentlemen, I receive with great satisfaction the Address which you have presented to me. The sentiments to which you give expression have been a long time in my heart. Witness, from my earliest years, of the frightful abuse of the punishment of death in political matters, and of all the evils which have resulted from it to France and humanity, I have constantly and warmly advocated its abolition. The remembrance of these times of disaster, and the melancholy feelings which oppress me when I turn my thoughts to them, will afford you a sure pledge of the eagerness with which I shall hasten to lay before you a project of law conformably to your views. With respect to mine, they will never be completely fulfilled until we have entirely effaced from our Code all those rigours and penalties at which humanity and the present state of society revolt.”

The walls of Paris have, during the last week, been covered with placards denouncing the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies as an attempt to save the guilty ministers from justice. The following extract from *Le Patriote*, is a specimen of the tone of the placards, and the addresses made to the labouring classes on the subject:—“The Chamber has torn off the veil: it is not for the people, who have no need of it, nor for an obscure conspirator, that it demands the abolition of capital punishment,—it is for the ex-Ministers. Yes, people, it is for the ex-Ministers, and for them alone, that the Chamber has prepared to address the King, and it is on the night of the 8th of October, two months after the revolution, which should have restored you all your liberties, that it has been proposed—nay, determined—to save from condign punishment Ministers who would have enslaved you,—executioners who would have butchered you. But who are they who make this address? Men who, in spite of your protests, maintain themselves in power,—who, from their persisting to snatch criminals from punishment, lead us to think that they are looking to the future, and are labouring for their own behalf. Country, people, King,—what concerns them, provided the guilty be saved, and not a single drop of blood repays the torrents which the criminals have caused to flow? * * *

“The whole country has for some time past called for a revision of the penal code; but is the present a fit moment for abolishing the punishment of death? Is the existing Chamber competent to determine so grave a question? These are inquiries which occur, and which have for several days spread a considerable ferment in men’s minds. The people protest beforehand against whatever decision may be come to upon this point, and are not the dupes of petitions which are purchased from the unhappy wounded in the immortal days of July,—a juggle worthy of a deplorable ministry. The object is evident—to withdraw from a just punishment those infamous Ministers of the perjured King, who dipped their hands in the blood of citizens. The nation is not deceived; all the generosity and moderation, respecting which so much parade is made, is, in the eyes of the nation, nothing but cowardice or treason. What! have our Ministers forgotten already that they only attained their power by marching over the bodies of the defenders of liberty? Are they ignorant that we have sworn to avenge them or to die, if justice be not rendered? Let them listen once more to the oath when taken, and from which no power can disengage us? it was over the warm relics of the martyrs of liberty, butchered in so cowardly a manner, that we renewed it this very day.—‘Vengeance! Death to the bloody Ministers of the perjured King!’

The Editor has proposed an Address to the King on the subject. This Address, which expresses sentiments similar to those in the passages quoted, has been numerously signed by the wounded.

The French government has expressed its intention to recognize the independence of the South American republics.

The day before yesterday, 300 superior officers met at the Garden of Plants, and repaired to the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, to honour the remains of the unfortunate Bedoyere. M. Delouow, Chef de Bataillon, his Aide-de-Camp, pronounced over the tomb an oration.

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE. (From a correspondent of the *Examiner*.)—I have a quarrel with the Ministry for their treatment of the Press. The *Bavous* contends that all restrictions on the press should be reduced. The ministry propose only to reduce the amount of the deposit which the proprietors of journals are obliged to pay as security for good behaviour, from £240 to £120. The stamp is to continue, and the heavy post charges.—Some of the ministry profess great anxiety for the more general diffusion of the advantages of education; but I am astonished they do not see that almost the only really efficient means of conveying information to the working classes, who have no time to read long philosophical disquisitions, are journals rendered so cheap as to be accessible to the poorest labourer.—Their plea is, that this is not the time; and they appeal to the intemperate language of the members of the society called—“*Les Amis du Peuple* :” but the plea is a weak one, for it is only this very clinging to the usages of a despotic government that gives the pretext for the violent declamations which are found in some of the journals. I wish the people of England were fully sensible of the immense importance of removing those taxes on knowledge which exist in their own country. In France it is but little, comparatively, that remains to be done under this head: but it is a great absurdity to imagine we have a free press, while our taxes upon the means of conveying information remain.

(From the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday.)—In the late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Tracy laid the following amendment upon the table of the President of the Chamber:—“The requiring security from public journals is suppressed. Any journal or journals which shall not, within a month from the date of this notice, pay the fine or fines to which they may have been condemned, shall cease to exist, and the editor shall

be incapacitated from acting as such for any other paper until the fine has been discharged. The stamp duty is suppressed: it will be replaced by a patent duty. The patents will be divided into two classes, according to the amount of annual subscription, namely, 1,000 francs for those which require a subscription of 60 francs and under, and 2,000 francs for all those that may exceed that sum. The Post-office charge shall be one centime on each small sheet, and two centimes for every large one. This amendment having been proposed upon the first article, it is probable that upon the continuation of the debate it will form the subject of M. Bayou’s discourse.”

HOLLAND.

The King has obtained a new loan. He has issued a proclamation, calling out volunteers. The proclamation is said to have been answered with much zeal. He has also issued decrees, allowing the importation of corn and coal into Holland, free from almost prohibiting duties, which had been imposed for the protection of Belgian products.

HAGUE, Oct. 10.—We do not take ill of the Belgians that they persevere in their wish to be separated from us, as the Dutch desire nothing more ardently.

HAGUE, Oct. 11.—As far as I can learn, the King has quite made up his mind to the loss of Belgium for himself. Deeply affected at this stroke of fate—for the inconceivable ingratitude of the Belgians, [!] and the mismanagement displayed by himself, his ministers, and generals, including the states-general, look thoroughly like fatality—he seems to bend his whole attention to the northern provinces. Hence, the edicts before alluded to, so gratifying to the people in their tenderest point, the pocket. That republican feelings exist even in Holland is very true; that the spirit of the age is felt even here cannot be denied; but that the immense and overwhelming majority of the nation is devoted to the present order of things, and to the House of Nassau, is as incontestable as that Holland exists.—Still it may become a question, and one which is even now mooted by anticipation, whether a monarchy will be necessary for Holland, or if the old form of the Stadtholderat Government would not be the best adapted to the feelings and circumstances of the country, in case Belgium should be definitely wrenched from the possession of the present Sovereign.—*Correspondent of the Times*.

His Majesty, by a resolution of this day, has ordered some preparatory measures for the eventual calling out of the Landsturm, observing, that circumstances render it necessary to take the most energetic measures to secure the northern provinces against any possible attack from those parts of the kingdom which are in a state of insurrection against the general Government.

His Majesty has taken another resolution to check any attempts that might be made to influence the people’s mind, and, if it were possible, to propagate the insurrection.—*Dutch Papers*, Oct. 12.

HAGUE, Oct. 12.—M. Bertin de Vaux, the new French Ambassador to this Court, has arrived here; also Prince Troubetzkoï, Adjutant-General to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

We have more than once pointed out the falsehood of the accusations brought against the Netherland troops on account of the excesses said to have been committed by them while at Brussels. The 10th division, in particular, is charged with having carried off every thing out of a house on the Borgendaal. It is strange, that not merely some portable articles, but large clocks, mirrors, tables, sofas, mahogany chests of drawers, bookcases, &c., vanished. It is very possible, and we will not deny, that our soldiers may have taken some trifles during the fighting in that house, but it is not known that his Majesty’s troops brought any clocks, sofas, mirrors, bookcases, and the like, from Brussels, and we must, therefore, presume, that the thieves are to be sought in Brussels itself: the insurgents, however, place all such misdeeds to the account of our troops.

BELGIUM.

MR. KINSEY, in a letter to the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, that it is now proved beyond contradiction, that Prince Frederick, to encourage his troops, gave the town up to them for plunder during the two hours of the first day’s assault. The Dutch had more on their hands than pillaging during the three remaining days of the combat! Thus this Royal Minister of War, himself, effected the demoralization of his own army. Had other objects been thought of than plunder, the city, in its defenceless state, might have been taken in the morning of Thursday. Punishment followed the criminal excesses of the Royal Brigand and his satellite Dutch, with prompt and vigorous step, as we have seen by their disgraceful retreat. An eternal line of division between Holland and Belgium has now been traced out in a river of blood, and the cold calculating Monarch is doomed, with his descendants, to limit his future sphere of action to the marshes of the North—a fate worthy of a father who ordains the massacre of his children, and of a son who dares to execute his barbarous orders. On the persons of some Dutch officers taken prisoners have been found large quantities of diamonds and other precious objects, plundered from the houses of the English and others. These “*authorised*” robbers will, of course, not escape the hand of Belgic justice. The Hospitals at Antwerp have become perfect bazaars, where regular sales are effected every day of the plate and jewels taken, *with violence*, from the houses of the English and others by the officers of Prince Frederick and his army of bandits. The new system here works well and vigorously; the Central Committee proceeds cautiously and with firm steps. The Patriot Army is already well organized and well equipped in every respect. They have an immense “*materiel*!” The pride of independence, and the high sense of national existence, manifest themselves in every act of the new government. Belgium will seek the friendship of England; and will never degrade her recent victories by becoming a Province of France. In fact we see here a prevalent jealousy of France and of the French. A head of the Ex-King crowned with a hollow Dutch cheese and a bomb, inscribed “*Ouderau fait a son Peuple par le Roi*,” are exhibited in the Rue Madeline, and though they create a smile, they are still the serious and sure emblems of the House of Orange.

On the 11th instant the superior court of justice was installed at Brussels. On this occasion the advocate-general addressed the court; and the president on taking his seat said—"The provisional government which preserves us from anarchy, has rendered a most important service to the nation, by making the administration of justice the object of its earliest cares, and by preventing the evils which a longer obstruction of its progress must necessarily produce. We offer up the most ardent prayers that our fine country may speedily enjoy all the precious advantages which ought to be the result of this wise proceeding, and that it may attain all the happiness of which it is so worthy." The provisional government have proceeded with regularity in the organization of the various departments, and the formation of regulations for a national convention. It is provided that it shall consist of two hundred deputies chosen directly by the citizens. Each citizen who has attained the age of twenty-five years, and pays contributions which the usages of the several towns and districts have appointed for admission into the electoral colleges, will be an elector. The chief conditions of eligibility for a deputy is the attainment of the age of twenty-five. All strangers who had established their domicile in Belgium previously to the formation of the *ci divant* kingdom of the Netherlands, and who have continued to reside therein, are considered as natives. Every day brings new accessions to the provisional government; and it is estimated that the Belgian force under arms consists of not less than eighty thousand men.

A considerable number of volunteers have arrived from France; but it does not appear that their services have yet been accepted. A strict neutrality is maintained by the French government; and no armed men are allowed to pass the Frontiers. It is stated that the Prince of Orange has attempted to make overtures to the provisional government, but that he has not yet been listened to. The Prussian government has manifested no hostile intentions.

GERMANY.

DRESDEN, Oct. 5.—There was again some disturbance last night, by a crowd of the populace, probably excited by some evil-disposed persons, going in a riotous manner through several streets. All excesses were prevented, and order restored, by the immediate interference of the Burgher Guard. The Governor has, however, issued a proclamation to-day, thanking the Burgher Guard for their conduct, and adding various regulations for the prevention of further disorders. Among these the Governor particularly recommends all the citizens to keep out of the way of all tumultuous assemblages, since it will be impossible to make any distinction between the rioters and those who are merely attracted by idle curiosity.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—In consequence of the disturbances that have taken place in various parts, his Majesty has been pleased to approve of the formation of local associations for the preservation of order in those towns which have no garrison, wherever there shall appear good reason to apprehend an interruption to the public tranquillity.—*Prussian State Gazette*, Oct. 9.

(From the *Messenger des Chambres* of Monday).—We are informed from Frankfort-on-the-Meine, as follows:—

"The German Powers are taking very energetic measures to prevent and suppress the insurrections that are breaking out in every direction.

"The troops having refused in various parts to fire upon the people, the different states are changing their troops. These Governments imagine that a Hessian soldier would sooner fire upon a Badois, or any other German, than against their own countrymen. They, therefore, encourage the hostile feeling that still divides some of the people of Germany. But these politics only tend to exasperate the people, and the soldiers do not like to leave their own country to be replaced by the enemies of their brethren. However, the exchange has taken place, and very strong divisions are being united in the most important points of the centre of Germany; others are filing off towards the frontiers; 17,000 are stationed at Offenbach, within one league of our town, and great numbers of troops are hourly passing through Frankfort."

SPAIN.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES: Madrid, Sept. 30.—Our city is at this moment in the highest state of fermentation, caused by the discovery of a conspiracy against the present form of government, considered by the party in question as much too mild in its measures. On Friday last, after the *retreta* (tattoo), a considerable number of Royalist Volunteers assembled at their quarters, and commenced the cry of "*Mueran los Ministros!*"—"Viva Carlos Quinto!" (Death to the Ministers!)—"Long live Charles V.!" the king's eldest brother, in which they were joined by a concourse of women, composed of the lowest dregs of the people, and collected for the purpose. This despicable party headed by the drum-major of the Royalists, who acts as factotum of their quarters, close to the Calle de Atocha. The ringleaders of the disturbance were at once censured. In consequence of the confessions of some of those arrested, a considerable number of persons have been apprehended; and I am positively assured that there are at this moment upwards of eighty individuals in prison. On the following evening, 30 more royalists, far more respectable, were taken up in a house to which they had repaired for the purpose of concerting measures to attain the same object as that proposed by their worthy companions, and in an adjoining room to that where they were assembled 300 muskets and 1,500 ball cartridges were found. Upon being questioned as to the object of their meeting, they answered that it was with M. Carvajal's full concurrence, and that the muskets, &c. were intended for some royalists at Castile, who were unprovided with arms. Carvajal denied all they had said respecting him, and, consequently, they were forthwith placed in confinement. On Sunday last the royalists of the neighbouring towns poured in in great numbers to assemble at a grand review that was to have taken place without the Puerta de Atocha, but by superior orders they were ordered to return home without a moment's delay. In every square since, numerous bodies of the Royal Guards and 5th Regiment of the Line have been stationed, and patrols, forming an aggregate of nearly 2,000 men, parade the streets during the night. The

Palace Guard, and their principal offices, but particularly where the ministers met, have been doubled, and the greatest vigilance is observed. At night-fall, the streets become deserted, and the greatest fear pervades every class. All the ministers have heavy guards at their private houses, and are escorted on their return from the offices. Last night twenty more royalists were apprehended, each with a large knife concealed under his clothes, who had placed themselves in the Plaza del Oriente and de Santo Domingo, with the professed object of assassinating the Minister of War, from whom the orders for the patrols, &c. emanated. The conspiracy is unquestionably attributable to the Carlists, and as much has transpired from the confessions of some of the persons in prison, which implicate many priests, and not a few individuals holding high employ. Every letter which we receive from the provinces is full of questions as to the disturbances which have taken place here, so that there remains not a doubt that the conspiracy has been planning for some time, and that the people in the principal towns were in anxious expectation of the consequences.

Several of the partizans of Don Carlos were arrested. It is stated to be the intention of Ferdinand's Government to resort to some severe measures to disarm the royalists. Next the ministers will be made responsible for their public acts, and will be deprived of a great part of the arbitrary power which they have hitherto possessed. By degrees the subject will obtain some liberty and be allowed to think.

Whilst these proceedings are in agitation against the Carlists and Apostolicals, who think Ferdinand to be "too liberal," and not absolute enough in the maintenance of established institutions, he has on the 1st instant issued the following proclamation against the constitutionalists:—

"When the deep and cancerous sores, formed upon the political body of the state by the revolutionary calamities of 1820 to 1823, were upon the point of being healed, and my beloved vassals about to reap the advantages of the important ameliorations which have been gradually introduced in every branch of the public administration, that rebellious and incorrigible faction, the sworn enemy of its country, has again appeared, to alarm and revolutionize this kingdom, entering the passes of our frontiers, and forming plans for the invasion of our coasts. Their horrible projects are well known, but all their designs and manoeuvres are watched, in order that they may be defeated, and the monarchy preserved from fresh calamities. Let every good man, then, faithful to his king, and a lover of order and peace, confide in my foresight and in the vigilance of the authorities, and pay strict observance to the laws; with the understanding that those who, on the contrary, blind in the career of crime, inattentive to my sovereign clemency, and whose corrupt hearts are full of turbulent and traitorous designs, shall, whatever be the mask which conceals their guilt, be inexorably dealt with, and by the strict and punctual fulfilment of the following resolutions, the kingdom will be purged of those evil-doers."

Then follows a list of various punishments of death, confiscation of property, and confinement to the galleys for long periods, to be inflicted on those who aid the armed rebels, or on those who do not give prompt information against them. The monks throughout Spain are said to have got in stores of provisions, and put their convents in a state of defence; their fears are said to have induced them to contribute largely towards the payment of the increased military force, which Ferdinand has in the field.

ITALY.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN TUSCANY (From the *National* of Sunday)—PARIS, Oct. 10.—Florence, hitherto the most peaceable of all the cities of Italy, has lately been in a state of great disturbance. Some enthusiasts carried the tri-coloured flag for three hours through the principal streets of the city, preceded by bands of music. The appearance of the French flag caused all the workmen to leave their employment, and the cortege continually increased. They stopped for a short time at the foot of the equestrian statue upon the Place of the Grand Duke. Although the multitude filled the entire Place, the Guard of the Palace did not interfere. The soldiers, by endeavouring to pull down the flag, would have increased the tumult. The event proved how wisely they acted; for, having arrived at Casine, the procession dispersed without any disturbance. The flag and drums have been so carefully concealed that the police have not been able to discover them. The cries made use of did not express any hostility to the reigning Duke; the only words were "Liberty," "Constitution," "the Country." The local authorities took measures to suppress the sedition, when it had been put an end to, and order established, by the disappearance of the chiefs and their rallying point.

The Grand Duke, his family, and court, are not in Tuscany; the ministers are in the country. It is the absence of these members of the Government which gave occasion to this republican display. This fact, proved, nevertheless, that there only wants a proper occasion to produce in all parts of Italy serious movements to cause the cessation of that oppression which afflicts the people, and to induce the Governments to grant constitutional laws to protect their subjects against the tyranny of ministerial despots, and the caprices of prodigal and dissolute courts.

SECOND SIGHT.—We extract from the *India Gazette*, published at Calcutta on the 3d of March last, the following very curious paragraph:—"Reports are in town of a very important nature, but we have not been able to trace them to any certain authority. It is said that the King of England is dead, and that a revolution has taken place in France. We shall look with anxiety for further particulars." The fatal illness of his late Majesty was not publicly announced in London until the 15th of April; and when the mail, which arrived in India on the 3d of March, left England, it was not even whispered that his health was affected. The news of the revolution in France cannot reach Calcutta for two or three months to come. We can easily imagine the surprise of the Calcutta editor to find the rumour, which reached him so long ago, so surprisingly confirmed in both particulars. Campbell speaks of coming events casting their shadows before them, but a shadow of four or five months is an extraordinary one to be sure it had to travel from Paris to Bengal. What will Sir Walter Scott say to the Calcutta rumour? Will he lapse into his old belief?—*Spectator*.]

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, Oct. 12.

INSOLVENTS. R. Henley, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, merchant. C. Clarke, Old Gravel-lane, St. George's in the East, corn-dealer. BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. El Alken, Wigan, iron-liquor-merchant and cotton-manufacturer. W. Mattison, Clerkenwell, licensed-victualler. [Gale, ironmonger-lane. T. Grundy, Pendleton, Manchester, manufacturer. [Hard and Johnson, King's Bench-walk. J. S. Baker, Bradford, Wiltshire, innkeeper. [King, Gray's-inn-square. G. and W. Tindall, Beverley. [Lambert, John-street, Bedford-row. R. Wellington, Chard, carrier. [Tucker, Dean-street, Southwark. H. Force, Exeter, cabinet-maker. [Bruttin, New Broad-street, City. J. Ackerman, Bruton, woollen-draper. [Brittan, Basinghall-street.

Friday, Oct. 15.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. T. Allinson and J. Williams, Manchester and Searisbrick, coal-merchants. M. H. Stevens, James's-place, Prince's-road, Lambeth, dealer. BANKRUPTS. J. Arnold, Uttoxeter, farmer. [Jeves, Chancery-lane. A. Evans, Shiffnall, Shropshire, victualler. [Hicks, Gray's-inn-square. J. Russer, Stamford, woolstapler. [Evans, Gray's-inn-square. W. Gibson, Deddington, victualler. [Shilton, Chancery-lane. G. Sporie, Ipswich, boot and shoe maker. [Hamilton, Covent-garden. J. Lane, Brixham, ship-builder. [Wimburn, Chancery-lane. G. Shuttleworth, Greening, Sheffield, draper. [Walter, Symond's-inn. J. Jackson, Liverpool, merchant. [Avison, Liverpool.

THE FUNDS, SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

Table with columns for English and Foreign funds. Includes entries for 3 per Cent Consols, Ditto for Account, 3 per Cent Reduced, 3 per Cent, 1818, New 3 per Cent, 4 per Cent, 1826, Long Annuities, and New Annuities, 30 Years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank J. B. of Morning Crecent, for his suggestion. That of which he complains was an oversight. We have to apologise to Ned and several others of our correspondents for omissions of their communications, which have been occasioned chiefly by the late arrivals from our friends on the continent, whose correspondence at this time must have the precedence. We have not formed a decisive opinion on the subject of P. P.'s communication, and it would perhaps aid us if we had that portion relating to the two remaining points? If W. Y., the author of "Lyrics for the People," will send to the Examiner Office, he will find a letter left out for him.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Times and Morning Herald have been expressing, for some time past, but particularly during the present week, great alarm at the quantity of bullion which is leaving the country. And we have ourselves found persons in the city convinced that there will be a mercantile panic in November or December next. For these fears there is no foundation. The exportation of bullion indicates a coming panic only when it is preceded by a period of excessive speculation, and general high prices, terminated by diminished exportation, and a continuous fall in the Exchanges. It is notorious, that this bears no resemblance to the period through which we have just passed. A few months since prices were at their lowest; and even now they are not high, while the demand for goods for exportation is greater at the present moment than it has been at any time during the last two years. There has been no over-trading.—No heavy engagements are outstanding. The interest of money is low. There are no materials for a panic. So long as England is the entrepôt for almost all the bullion produced by Mexico and Brazil, we must expect to find bullion leaving the country almost constantly.—The Herald estimated the amount which was entered for exportation within a few days last week at more than a million of ounces. But nothing is said of the importation. Now there is scarcely a packet from Mexico that does not bring some bullion, and several within the last few months have brought about half a million dollars each. The importation, too, from Brazil has this year been considerable. The exportation at the present time seems to be occasioned by the mercantile difficulties on the Continent which have arisen out of their political struggles.—Credit has been greatly diminished—interest is high, and money difficult to be procured. There has also been a demand for money by the Continental Governments for their military preparations. The gradual return of confidence will probably put a stop to any extraordinary demand for bullion for this country.

POSTSCRIPT

A Flanders mail has arrived, bringing papers to the 13th inst., from which the following are extracts: (From the Journal de la Belgique of Thursday and Friday.)

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13. The Provisional Government decrees: I. The decrees which have fettered the liberty of instruction are abrogated.—The Universities, Colleges, and the encouragement given to elementary instruction, are maintained till the National Congress has decided on the subject. The time of the opening of the institutions for public instruction will be shortly announced. (Signed) De Potter, &c. &c. II. Considering that humanity and the laws of war prescribe the allowance to prisoners of war of a pay sufficient to provide for their wants, decrees:—The officers, prisoners of war, from the rank of captain to that of sub-lieutenant exclusively, shall receive the half-pay of active service, dating from the day of their capture.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14.—The Courrier de la Meuse strongly insists on the speedy establishment of a constitutional monarchy. The Courrier des Pays Bas contains an anonymous memoir, addressed to General Don Juan Van Halen, on the present state of Belgium. The author, considering the state of anxiety which undermines commerce and manufactures in Belgium, insists that the provisional situation in which we are ought to cease as soon as possible. He sees no prospects of prosperity for our fine country, except in the proclamation of its independence and a constitutional King. Enquiring then what prince should govern us, he continues thus:—

"Of all the candidates that can be proposed, the Prince of Orange is the one the choice of whom will secure the speediest return of public tranquillity. His tried valour, the noble confidence of which he recently gave a proof to the citizens of this city, the certainty we have beforehand that his elevation would meet with the approbation of all the cabinets—these considerations united appear to me to argue powerfully in his favour. Shall we refuse to vote for the Prince of Orange because he is a Protestant? Or for fear he should place us again under the yoke of Holland? To avoid this two-fold inconvenience invite the allied sovereigns to make the Prince swear to a constitution of which the following might be the principal bases:—He will renounce for himself and his descendants the succession to the throne of Holland.—The freedom of religious worship, of instruction, and of the press, shall be proclaimed, as well as the responsibility of ministers.—The institution of the Jury shall receive the necessary development.—A National Guard shall be formed on the same plan as that in France. The colours of Brabant shall be retained.—The Prince shall solemnly engage to refrain even from the appearance of the slightest re-action, and to confirm the rewards which shall have been decreed to the defenders of our liberties, and sanctioned by the Estates.—The several branches of the administration shall be organized on the most economical footing with respect both to the numbers and the salaries of the officers employed.—However, if any difficulty should be made to vote for the father, what ground of repugnance can be assigned with respect to his eldest son?"

We have no journals from Antwerp, but it appears from private accounts that no change had taken place in the situation of that city.

German Papers have reached us to the 9th inst. The following extracts shew that a considerably greater disposition to insurgency prevails than has been previously anticipated:—

FRANKFORT, Oct. 5.—It is said that the main body of the insurgents is gone towards the other side of the Vogelberg, where, on account of the nature of the ground, caution will be necessary in pursuing them. Here, however, we are now without fears of the spreading of the insurrection, as we have learned that several of the neighbouring states have taken the most vigorous measures against it. In the neighbourhood of Wetzlar, a part of the Prussian troops marching towards the Rhine, amounting it is said to 6000 men, have received orders to halt. In our neighbourhood, at Hochst, Konigstein, 2000 troops of Nassau are posted; and a considerable corps of cavalry, from Baden, stated to be 1800 strong, is on its march to the Main. With respect to the strength and organization of the rebels there are various reports in circulation, some of which sound like fables. Thus their numbers are stated at several thousands; and it is pretended that they have with them an old experienced staff officer, a discharged captain, and several other persons who belong to the superior classes of society and direct their operations. It is also said they have plenty of money, which is not by any means obtained by pillage, and in part good arms.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 4.—Our Hessian Gazette says nothing to day of the occurrences in Upper Hesse. Several reports are in circulation, which have little to do with the chief objects of the expedition, but are characteristic enough to merit notice. A soldier in the Grand Duke's service, who was several days in the hands of the insurgents, affirms that every day, towards the evening, five well-dressed gentlemen came on horseback to the camp of the insurgents, had conferences with the leaders, and then retired after having distributed money among them.

It is every where reported that the payments of the insurgents are made in convention money, a species of coin which has scarcely been seen among us for several years past, and in that part of the country in particular had wholly disappeared. It is now, unfortunately, fully certain that the disturbances, for instance, at Schotten, are the work of native inhabitants. Some persons in office there are very odious to the people. Several were obliged to fly. The rebels burnt bundles of official papers of all kinds. The same happened at Burgenheim, where the receiver of the taxes narrowly escaped the same fate.

The insurgents are said to amount to 4000 men. Many who saw them encamped in a meadow near Budingon, and heard them debate whether they should, as they proposed at the commencement, take first Giessen, then Friedberg, then Darmstadt, estimate them at 8000 men. Some per-

sons are known to be of their number, and among them are named some citizens of Darmstadt, who, some weeks ago, left their homes in very bad circumstances. Several of the insurgents have fallen; but it seems that many of the troops have been wounded.

Letters from various places speak in glowing terms of the fears which the insurgents have caused among the peaceable inhabitants. Some fugitives have already come here. It is not confirmed that martial law is to be proclaimed. Tranquillity prevails in Starkenberg and Rhein Hessen.

—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, (Supplement), Oct. 9.

Private letters state that we must not be surprised to hear of an insurrection at Amsterdam, where as well as in other parts of Holland, great discontent prevails. These letters are only confirmatory of earlier accounts.

Letters received to-day from Ireland, represent that the whole country will certainly be "agitated" in the question of the repeal of the Union, and that it will be brought forward with great strength during the ensuing Sessions of Parliament.

It is imagined that the first trial of strength between parties, when the House of Commons meets, will be on the election of a Speaker, as three members are spoken of as likely to be proposed to fill the vacant chair.—*Globe*.

It is rumoured that the merchants and bankers of the City of London are about to invite the King and Queen to visit them, and that if the invitation be accepted, the great room of the Custom-house will be prepared for the occasion.

VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN TO THE CORPORATION.—It is fully settled that the King visits the City of London on Lord Mayor's day; and what will add great eclat to the occasion, his Majesty will be accompanied by the Queen. The most splendid preparations are making, and the day will perhaps be the most interesting one that the city has witnessed for the last half-century. A new music gallery is to be erected in the hall, and arrangements are making for lighting up by gas the splendid painted window. It is highly characteristic of the habits of the present King and Queen, that when at the Court of St. James's on Wednesday week, the Lord Mayor inquired at what time it would be convenient for the city authorities to wait upon the Queen at Brighton for the purpose of inviting her Majesty to accompany the King, his Majesty replied, that they might save themselves that time and trouble, as he would answer for the Queen being happy to accept their invitation. It is stated that the dinner will be an early one, and that the Lord Mayor's procession will therefore take place in the morning, and will afterwards meet the royal cortege at Temple Bar, when the whole will proceed together through the city. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Recorder, attended by the city officers, called in their carriages at the residences of the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Kent, the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, and other members of the Royal Family, and left invitations for their Royal Highnesses to dine with the Lord Mayor and Corporation on the above occasion.—*Court Journal*.

We have stated that some plan is in agitation for introducing a partial reform of the House of Commons. The subject is now discussed freely in political circles, but we do not find that it has been so matured as to justify an expectation that the experiment will be tried next sessions. There is no doubt, however, that the Duke of Wellington is desirous of giving representatives to Birmingham, Manchester and one or two other large towns; and that an intimation of such intention will be made very shortly. According to report in the best informed quarters, the Duke proposes, if he should find himself sufficiently strong in the House of Commons, to open the close Boroughs, and to buy up some of those which are strictly private property, for the purpose of transferring the Elective Franchise to the large towns in question.—*Ibid*.

It is stated in a Morning Paper, that ministers were misled by their official agent, Mr. Cartwright, as to the real state of the Netherlands, and that they were consequently without information upon which they could rely. This is not the fact. An English member of Parliament, of good judgment, who was at Brussels, took the pains of inquiring into the real state of affairs there, and in the country generally; and transmitted accounts to the Foreign office. The statements of this gentleman differed, we believe, materially from those of Mr. Cartwright; and their correctness has been shewn by the event. We understand that the facts communicated by him had some material influence in bringing about the important decision against intervention, which we last week announced exclusively.—*Ibid*.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DUTCH KING.—General Cockburn, who visited Belgium and investigated its condition in October, 1826, and made a journal of his observations, has sent some extracts to the *Dublin Evening Post*, in censure to the falsehoods of the *London Times* and its Correspondents, who assert that the grievances of the Belgians are trifling. The following is an extract from his journal:—"FLUVERUS, Oct. 16.—I find Belgium is most cruelly taxed, and very discontented; all this since being joined to Holland by the Most Holy Despots, and is obliged to pay a full share of the interest of the debt of Holland besides, and old Austrian demand of Emperor Joseph's time; just as if we, when we took the Cape of Good Hope, were to charge them with a share of the English debt, with which they have no concern. The good Prince of Orange or Stadtholder King, during his long residence in England, learned the taxing art and all our bad customs, and thus has imposed on them a heavy window and wine tax; a door tax, taken from France; and a hearth tax, no doubt, borrowed from Ireland, by Ginkle, Lord Athlone. But their corn tax and corn laws are worthy of Sicily. Can it be believed? Every mill in the country is under the claw of an Exciseman, and must pay a tax of one-third of the value of all corn ground, and whether good, bad, or middling, no difference; and if the value of the third, laid on by this non-legitimate Government is not paid, they keep the whole till it is. Thus, if a farmer raises sixty barrels of corn, he must give twenty to the Government. A private or unregistered mill would be like an illicit still in Ireland. The parsons take but a tenth from us—a third is plunder with a vengeance. *Ce no durera pas.*"

In the Rhenish states, appertaining to the crown of Bavaria, a decree,

headed "The young tobacco-smokers," has been issued for the purpose of prohibiting the smoking of tobacco by young persons and boys.

WHAT WILL THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE NEXT ATTEMPT?—Will the country believe that to such an extent is the Duke of Newcastle carrying his oppressive power, that he is not satisfied with discharging his tenants who did not vote for him, nor even those who voted half for him; but, *credat Judæus*, his agent, William Edward Tallents, has sent to those tenants of the Duke who did vote and had disobedient *under* tenants, blank discharges for them to fill up? Will this, ought this to be borne?—*Newark Times*.

"ANIMALIZED" BREAD AND BISCUITS.—It was stated some time ago that a large quantity (400,000) of biscuits, animalized with gelatine, had been sent to Algiers for the use of the French troops, and that bread animalized in a similar way had been manufactured in Paris. A French Paper now states that the experiment answered thoroughly, and that the discovery is likely to prove of great value, not only to the army and navy, but in domestic economy generally, as animal food in the ordinary way may, with the use of animalized biscuits, be dispensed with. The composition of the biscuit is as follows:—Flour, 325 parts; dry animal matter obtained from meat and bones by pressure and evaporation, 10 parts; water, 100 to 120 parts. Two ordinary-sized biscuits form a soldier's ration. They are said to be equal in nutrition to one quart of good soup, with a proportionate quantity of bread.

The Marquis of Landsdown, in his inaugural address to the students of Glasgow, as Lord Rector, adverted to his predecessors, and said, "Gentlemen, these illustrious men were not more eminent for the successful acquisition of science, and the diffusion of knowledge, than for the purity of their private lives, and for exemplifying in their persons the best effects of knowledge on the manners and morals of men. Such considerations, I trust, are sufficiently impressed on the youths of this University. These are the times in which the connection between moral and mental character is exhibited. Many months have not elapsed since a splendid illustration of this was given to the world. This is not the place on which one would wish to make comments on political events, but it is impossible for any one not to have perceived, in the events of the summer to which I have alluded, what has been the effect of improved education; for who can doubt that in events which might have been the scenes of massacre and bloodshed, it is as much owing to the high education as to the bravery of the youth of the country where they occurred, that the civil war was stripped of its worst features, and humanity came in to put an end to its severity. The times in which we live offer the most cogent argument for the spread of knowledge, and prove the truth—that it is only valuable in proportion as it improves the moral feelings and condition of men." [This is well for one of his Lordships order but it is the only passage in the whole speech, not the merest common place.]

The Revenue accounts for the last quarter have been made up, and present a deficiency, as compared with the previous October quarter, of 188,834*l.*—the October quarter of 1829, with which that just elapsed stands thus in unfavourable comparison, having also proved a defective quarter. In the article of stamps there has been, during the last quarter, a falling off of 46,000*l.*, and under the head of "Miscellaneous" a decline of about 75,000*l.* In the Post Office there has been a trifling improvement, and in the article of "Taxes" an increase of 29,000*l.*

THE CAT O' NINE TAILS.—Oct. 15, 1830.—Sir: In reference to a paragraph in your paper of Sunday, I beg to acquaint you that you are misinformed in one or two points. In the first place, John Edmondson, who was sentenced to receive 500 lashes for sleeping on his post, is not in the Third Guards but the Grenadier Guards. Also that he was not taken to the hospital after receiving 155 lashes in order that his skin might be healed, to be again lacerated; as it is contrary to custom and order ever to give a prisoner the remainder of a punishment, after his having been declared incapable of receiving the whole at one time.—*MILES*.

GRAND DINNER AT BIRMINGHAM, TO COMMEMORATE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

On Monday, the long-promised dinner of the Political Union, to commemorate the recent glorious Revolution in France, took place in Mr. Beard's worth's Repository, and not fewer than 3,700 persons sat down to dinner. The longest part of the building, the whole of which is galleried round, is 108 yards. On this occasion there were six tables running parallel the whole length, besides fourteen tables filling the broad area of the Repository. The party was divided into sets, a steward being appointed to every twenty individuals, and these officers distinguished by a neat flag, on the one side of which was tastefully coloured the British jack, and on the other the French tri-colour.

Not less than 3,500*lb.* of butchers' meat was placed upon the table, consisting of rounds and loins of beef, fillets of veal, hams, legs of pork, legs of mutton, &c. &c.

The Stewards, 200 in number, entered the Repository at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Attwood, as Chairman of the Union, took the chair.

At the close of the dinner, the table being cleared, "Non nobis Domine" was sung in most effective style.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "Our Gracious Sovereign William the Fourth; may God prolong his reign for the liberty and happiness of his people."—(God save the King.)

The CHAIRMAN—I now give you "Louis Philip, King of the French."—(Marseilloise Hymn.) (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the next toast, said, when last he had the pleasure of meeting the Union, it was on the 26th of July, a day which would be memorable in the history of the world, for it was on that glorious day that the edicts of a tyrant were issued, and that the French people, animated with one spirit, rose like one man to vindicate the violated liberties of their country. (Loud cheers.) On that very day he had the honour of proposing a toast at a dinner of the Union at the Royal Hotel, "To the glorious people of France." Little did he think that at the very hour he was rendering this act of justice to that noble people, they were giving, at the very same time, such glorious proofs of the correctness and propriety

of the toast. In France the King violated the constitution—issued one mandate, virtually abolishing the French House of Commons—and a second edict, really abolishing the liberty of the press. Force was therefore absolutely necessary to resist these wicked and tyrannical acts. In England the case was widely different. The people of England had rights to recover and wrongs to redress, but not of a nature that required force to redress them. In France, the King's authority was brought into opposition with the constitutional laws of the land. The King's authority was instantly "broken to pieces on the spot by the thunder of the wrath of the people." (*Cheers.*) In England, the rights and liberties of the people had been twisted out of their hands by "due course of law," and by due course they must and will be recovered. (*Cheers.*) They had, perhaps, heard it asked, what have the French gained, there is still as much distress in that country as ever? He would tell them what the French had gained. They had gained liberty, without which man's life was no better than a dog's—and with which, all other good things were certain to follow in its train. (*Cheers.*) There was great distress in France he (Mr. Attwood) knew, and also throughout the whole continent. This he would take the liberty to explain. It was, in fact, a mere question of empty pockets, a very natural cause of distress to all persons who had taxes and debts to pay. In France, for instance, a few years ago, there existed full ninety millions sterling of gold and silver money. This was sufficient for their purpose; but, unluckily for them, England and other countries had lately made considerable drains upon them. England had drawn fifty millions sterling of gold and silver money from some countries or other, and a great part of this was, doubtless, drawn from France. Austria had made a pretty large pull upon France in the same way. Russia had done the same. These countries were all engaged in the art of replacing their paper money with gold and silver money, and thus France was drained on all hands, or in other words, milked on all sides. The pockets of the French people were thus emptied. In addition to this, the lavish destruction of English capital and industry which had lately been effected, had so cruelly reduced the prices of English labour, that English manufactures were forced, at half price, upon every market in the world where French manufactures were formerly sold. Thus the system which England, Austria, and Russia, had been acting upon, first deprived the French people of their money, and then of their trade. (*Cheers.*) This was the whole secret of French distress, which would quickly pass away; but whether it did or did not, they were not the less entitled to the deepest gratitude of the people of England, and of the whole civilized world. (*Cheers.*) They ought to recollect, that during the last fourteen years a great struggle had been going on throughout Europe, between the principles of liberty and the principles of slavery. That struggle the French people have now decided. (*Cheers.*) In three days the inhabitants of Paris had burst asunder the shackles which fifteen years of fraud, tyranny, and guilt had been forging for the nations of Europe. Had it not been for their success, there was too much reason to fear that this great battle would have been fought upon English ground. (*Loud cheers.*) He concluded by proposing—"Honour, gratitude, and prosperity to the noble people of France."—(Glee and chorus—"Our chartered rights.")

The CHAIRMAN begged to remind them that there was another people on the face of the earth equally glorious—the people of England. (*Cheers.*) The tree of liberty was a plant of British growth. They only asked for the constitution under which their forefathers flourished; and when they had got that, it would be time enough to consider whether any improvements were necessary. Standing upon this righteous and holy ground, their cause was certain to triumph in the end. (*Cheers.*) Mr. A. concluded by proposing—"The People of England, may they speedily recover their lost rights, and be fully and fairly represented in their own House of Parliament."

G. F. MUNTZ, Esq., then proposed—"General Lafayette, and the National Guard of France; and thanks to them for their noble conduct in the late glorious revolution."

The CHAIRMAN then gave—"The working classes of the city of Paris, who have nobly redeemed the errors of the first revolution, and given glorious proof that tyrants can be humbled without the aid of an aristocracy."

Mr. G. EDMONDS submitted—"The patriotic Editors of the Public Press of Paris, who first resisted the arbitrary Ordonnances of the tyrant Charles X." (*Cheering.*)

Mr. HADLEY then proposed—"Those brave French soldiers who refused to embrace their hands in the blood of the people." (*Loud cheering.*)

The following toasts were next proposed, all of which were most enthusiastically applauded:—

"May the soldier never forget the duty of the citizen."

"The British Lion; may he never rise in anger, nor lie down in fear."

"The heroic people of Brussels; and may the first government which may attack their liberty instantly meet the fate it deserves."

"Our brethren of the United States of America; who, following the example of their noble ancestors, had laid the solid foundations of the modern liberties of the world."

"Our patriotic and public-spirited host, John Beardsworth, Esq. Long life and happiness to Mrs. Beardsworth and her family."

"The cause of liberty all over the world."

"Old England; and may those that ill-use it be speedily kicked out of it."

"Three cheers for our fair countrywomen."

JOHN BEARDSWORTH, Esq., next, in a short introductory speech, proposed the health of their worthy chairman, Thomas Attwood, Esq.

Mr. ATTWOOD in returning thanks for the manner in which his health had been drunk said, certainly I have had a good deal to contend with, and have had occasion for some little nerve. Many of my friends attempted to alarm me with all manner of terrible representations. They told me that I should set in motion a tremendous principle, which no human power could controul; that I should, like a *Frankenstein*, create a monster of gigantic strength, endued with life, but not with reason, that would hunt me about the earth to my own destruction. Look around, now, upon this peaceful and magnificent assemblage; are we not all met here the friends of the

law (*yes, yes!*)! and of the peace and order of society? Thank God, we have no occasion now to take up murderous and destructive weapons. The progress of education and knowledge has changed this state of things. Our weapons are union, truth, justice, and reason; our sword is "the sword of the spirit," which is "the will of the people" (*cheers*). Look round again upon this assembly, and I will say, show me twenty such dinners as this, and I will show you the governors of England; not the governors by violence, anarchy, or brute force, but by the moral agency of public opinion, peacefully and legally influencing the opinions and the conduct of the Government (*great cheers*). I am now about proposing the last toast, and I must request, that after it is drunk, you will all retire to your respective homes. Your good conduct is our strength, and I beseech you to bear this great truth in mind, upon this and every other occasion. We will now part with the concluding toast, "Peace and good-will to all mankind."

This toast was received with great enthusiasm, in the midst of which Mr. Attwood and the rest of the immense company retired, the band again playing "God save the King."

The greatest order prevailed at this dinner. Including those who came in as visitors after the dinner, there was at one time about six thousand persons present. "There is something in an exhibition like this," observes the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, "which leads to serious reflection; six thousand respectable and orderly citizens in one town, assembled under one roof. Verily, if the aristocracy do not open their eyes now, they never will."

DISTURBED STATE OF KENT.

DOVER, OCTOBER 6th.—The county of Kent continues to be in a very agitated state, on account of the organized system of stack-burning and machine-breaking which appears to be established in several extensive districts. The farmers flattered themselves that the large reward which has been offered would have the effect of inducing some of the incendiaries to betray their accomplices, but in this respect they have been hitherto disappointed. Last night several corn-stacks in the neighbourhood of Ashe and Lyminge were set fire to and burnt to the ground. One of the sufferers had boasted that, if the incendiaries came to him, he was prepared to meet them with a bushel of bullets. They, however, did come, but his bullets did not save his corn-stacks. It appears that the conspirators do not seek for money or plunder of any kind. On the contrary, when offered money not to destroy property, they have uniformly refused it, and they have on no occasion robbed. I understand that the High Sheriff of the county lately attended one of their meetings in the open air, and addressed them, pointing out to them the folly and wickedness of their proceedings. They appeared to attend to his observations; but previously to dispersing one of them said, "We will destroy the corn-stacks and threshing-machines this year. Next year we will have a turn with the parsons,—and the third we will make war upon the statesmen."

What will such a state of things as this end in? It is understood the farmers whose thrashing-machines have been broken do not intend to renew them. So far, therefore, the object of the rioters will be answered. Farmers do not consider thrashing-machines of much advantage, seeing that they throw the labourers out of employment, and consequently upon the parish.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The correspondent of a morning paper says—There is nothing, it should be remarked, of a political nature whatever in their tumults—their object is the machine; but it cannot be concealed that there are among them what the Irishman would call a "Paddy M'Kew," the Englishman a "Castles, or an Oliver." These fellows have adopted a plan of going into the public-houses in the unfrequented hamlets about the county, and getting into conversation with the peasantry, exciting their bad passions, apparently from motives of commiseration at their condition. I heard one of these fellows on Friday se'nnight at Elham; and, perhaps, a description of his person may not be without its utility; he was dressed in a white new silk hat, blue frock coat, dark grey trowsers, and boots; about five feet eight in height, and, either from affectation or defect, lisped. From what I have learned, however, he is not the only one of his infamous calling prowling about this division of the county. These fellows have for their object to get up jobs for themselves, and earn blood-money. There can be no doubt that the secrecy and caution with which the agricultural rioters have acted in their nightly proceedings, has struck terror into the farmers to such a degree, that many of them have almost invited them to come and demolish their machines; and it is almost impossible, in the cases where they have been destroyed, to procure any information, or obtain any clew to the affair. When you can get them into conversation on this dangerous subject, they are as cautious as the frequenters of a Parisian Café during the old system of police informers.—The whole proceedings bear so close a resemblance to those of Captain Rock that it is impossible not to notice it. Like him, too, the insurrectionary spirit here has taken a *nom de guerre*, and the epithet adopted is "Swing," in which name several notices, threatening destruction, have been sent to the farmers; one of them runs thus:—

"You are to notice, that if you doant put away your thrashing machine against Monday next you shall have a

"SWING."

The roads, too, are chalked with the same ominous name—so that we may designate the Kent rioters as the followers of "Swing."

It is a fact, which no considerate men will think of controverting, that the agricultural population of the kingdom generally, and of Kent especially, are not likely to be roused to acts of outrage but by some mighty and desperate cause. In manufacturing towns and districts a spark will kindle the greatest flame. But when have we found our agricultural poor acting this part, except under the pressure of extreme necessity, and the impulse of a forlorn hope? In the county of Kent, where agricultural distress has been proverbially less frequent and more transient than in any other, no alarming combination of the labourers has ever taken place without an adequate cause. And what is the cause of their present fearful proceedings? Truth must be told—they are in a state of *unprecedented distress*—they cannot obtain anything like a fair compensation for their labour—they begin to despair of

people and the Royal troops. Upon the termination of the contest he was introduced to General Lafayette, and was subsequently appointed an Adjutant in the Staff of the National Guard of Paris. Since his appointment he had constantly appeared in this costume, and was anxious to wear that dress only. Business required his presence in London, and he had brought his uniform with him, but he was at a loss to know how to act with respect to wearing it in another country. The applicant produced several letters written in French, one of which was from Lafayette, speaking in the highest terms of the valour of the applicant, and of his being appointed to an Adjutant in the National Guard. He did not wish to wear the dress in London if any objection should exist against it. Mr. Griffith said that he knew of no law which prevented a man from wearing what dress he thought proper, but as it did not rest with him to authorize or refuse it, he should leave it to the applicant's discretion. The applicant replied that he should wear the uniform; and, bowing to the magistrate, left the office.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Wednesday night thieves broke into the house of Mr. Samuel Page of the Priory Wandsworth, and carried off various articles of plate. It is supposed that they were disturbed, as many things which they had packed up were left behind them. The Police have a clue to the robbers. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood consider that there is not a sufficient force for their adequate protection.

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM THE DAVIS' STRAITS FISHERY.—[From the Hull Rockingham, of Saturday.]—It is our painful duty to record the loss of 18 ships employed in this fishery, six of which belong to Hull. We do not remember having ever witnessed a more melancholy sight than that which our streets this morning presented. Hundreds of persons, particularly females, were assembled in groups, anxiously enquiring of each other the news from the fishery, as a report was fast gaining ground that some casualties had occurred, though no one could possibly form a correct idea of their extent. This was about nine in the morning, at which hour, or a little after, the Grimby steamer arrived, amply confirming the previous rumours.

DEADLY EVENT AT WOOLWICH BARRACKS.—Considerable excitement has for the last few days prevailed at Woolwich by a very general rumour that Lieut. Edward John Jones, of the Royal Horse Artillery, had been killed in a duel by a brother officer, on Woolwich-common, and that the body had been privately removed, in the dead of the night, to his apartments in the barracks, and that it was the intention of his friends to conceal the circumstance from the public, and to bury the corpse without an investigation of the circumstances leading to his death. This report was so current that every person believed it, and the affair became the general topic of conversation. Notice was immediately forwarded to the coroner, and a jury, consisting of the most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, was summoned on the inquiry, which took place at the King's Arms Tavern.—Wm. Sinclair proved that on Tuesday night the deceased went to bed as usual. At about seven o'clock next morning he went into his room, as was his usual custom, to call the deceased, when, upon entering the room, he was astonished at finding two candles burning in the sockets of the candlesticks, and his master not in bed, nor had he been, from the undisturbed state of the clothes. Upon looking behind the screen which divided the room, he discovered the deceased sitting on the sofa, quite dead. He made an immediate alarm, and Captain Brydges came into the room instantly, while he procured the attendance of the surgeon, who declared him to have been dead some hours. The deceased was undressed, with the exception of his drawers and stockings. Witness afterwards found the pistol now produced in his drawers, which were hanging about his legs. The pistol was here produced; it was one of a pair of duelling pistols.—Capt. E. J. Bridges stated that when the alarm was made by the last witness that his master was dead, he ran into his room and was horror-struck at beholding him deluged in blood, without the remotest wound or mark of violence; his lips were closed, and when the surgeons arrived, they were at a loss to conjecture from whence the blood had flowed. However, upon search being made, the pistol now produced was found, which had recently been discharged; and upon opening the lips of the deceased, the upper jaw was found to be completely shattered, and the ball had lodged in the back of the head, and which was subsequently extracted. Witness was confident that the deceased never intended suicide, but that his death was caused in some way or other by accident. He was a particularly high-spirited young man, and the last in the world that would commit self-murder. Witness felt confident that the death of the unfortunate deceased was accidental, and he was strengthened in that opinion from the examination he had made of the pistol. Upon looking at the ramrod, he found it was very difficult to remove, and he verily believed that the deceased was about to draw the charge of the pistol, and finding he could not shift the ramrod with his hand, he had applied the teeth of his bottom jaw to a small ledge near the top of it, and in doing so, the jerk must have caused the pistol to go off, and produced the dreadful event.—The pistol was closely inspected by the coroner and jury, and the ramrod certainly was difficult to remove without the aid of the teeth. Several officers gave evidence strongly shewing the improbability that the deceased had committed suicide; and after much deliberation, the jury returned a verdict, that the deceased was "accidentally shot."

MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—MONDAY.—Our market this morning is very thinly supplied with all kinds of grain, and there are but few buyers. The trade generally is very steady, but a few parcels of wheat have sold at an increase of 1s. per quarter. For fine picked samples of barley there is good inquiry. We have a good supply of beans and peas in the market, and 2s. per quarter less than on this day week is given for them. Other articles of grain remain as before. Wheat: Kent and Essex, 48s. 70s.; Fine ditto, —s.—s.; Suffolk, 44s. 68s.; Norfolk, red, 46s. 50s. Rye, 30s. 34s. Barley: 28s. 31s.; fine, 34s. 36s.; malting, —s.—s. Peas: white, 36s. 41s.; Bollers, 44s. 48s.; Grey,

36s. 40s. Beans: small, 42s. 46s.; Tick, 36s. 40s. Oats: Potato, 28s. 30s.; Poland, 24s. 28s.; Feed, 20s. 24s. Flour, per sack, 55s. 60s. Rape Seed, 11s. 70s.

PRICE OF CORN.—(From the Gazette.)—General Weekly Average received in the week ended Oct. 8.—Wheat, 62s. 8d. Barley, 33s. 17. Oats, 24s. 9d. Rye, 34s. 0d. Beans, 40s. 9d. Peas, 41s. 2d.

Aggregate average of six weeks which governs duty.—Wheat, 62s. 4d. Barley, 33s. 4d. Oats, 24s. 11d. Rye, 33s. 6d. Beans, 39s. 8d. Peas, 40s. 10d.

The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 12 is 25s. 5 1/2d. per cwt.

SMITHFIELD.—MONDAY.—Beef, for fine meat, is 3s. to 3s. 10d. per stone, and the best mutton is 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per stone. Veal is 4s. to 4s. 8d. per stone, and pork 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.—Hay, 2l. 15s. to 4l. 15s.; clover, 3l. to 5l. 5s.; straw, 1l. 13s. to 2l.

THURSDAY.—Beef, for the best meat, fetches 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per stone, and for the inferior and coarser meat the price is 3s. to 3s. 6d. per stone. Mutton, for prime young Downs, sells at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per stone; and large and coarse meat 3s. to 3s. 6d. per stone. Veal, for the finest young calves, goes off at 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and dairy-fed Porkers are at 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d. per stone. Hay, 2l. 15s. to 4l. 15s.; clover, 3l. to 5l. 5s.; straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.

MARRIED.

On the 8th of January, 1830, at the house of Captain Crichton, at Muttra, East India, by Dr. Parish (district chaplain) Lieut. George Hutchings, 60th Regiment N.I., to Mary Ann Milligan Gwilt, eldest daughter of G. Gwilt, Esq. Southwark, and widow of the late Wm. Lemon Dunlap, Assistant-Surgeon in the Company's service.

At Kensington, Wm. Webb Pollett, Esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Jane Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard.

At Hampstead Church, T. R. Andrews, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Major Close, R.A.

On the 7th inst. at St. Mary's, Lambeth, William Percivall, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon 1st Life Guards, to Catherine, elder daughter of Mrs. Snell, of Brixton.

On the 12th inst. at Creeting St. Mary's, Suffolk, the Rev. Russell Richards, of Datchet, chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to Caroline Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Briggs, Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Creeting.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. at St. Julian's Church, Shrewsbury, D. Crawford, Esq. Surgeon, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of William Bayley, Esq. banker.

At Henlow, Bedfordshire, W. J. Goodeve, of Clifton, Esq., to Lady Frances Gemima Erskine, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Mar.

DIED.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Bowman, in Milk-street, Cheapside, Joseph Bell, Esq.

At Corunna, on the 17th of September, Ann, wife of Richard Bartlett, Esq., His Majesty's Consul at Corunna.

On the 16th ult. at his residence, Palazzo del Re di Prussia, at Rome, in the 46th year of his age, the Rev. Robert Finch, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, F.S.A., &c.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst. at Newark, William Brodrick, Esq., barrister-at-law, and a member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn.

At Portsmouth, on the 7th inst., the infant daughter of Captain Frederick Whinyates, of the Royal Engineers.

At Athlone, Major Gledatanes, of the 68th Light Infantry.

At his father's house, Stamford-hill, Charles Thompson, Esq., of Upper Homberton.

ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.—The Ecclesiastical remains in our country have for many years employed the labours of the Antiquary, and Mr. BRITTON, assisted by the talents of various persons, has published many useful works upon this interesting subject. The monumental effigies on tombs have elucidated several points of early costume, and have shewn that our forefathers, even in those rude times, were in possession of many luxuries of wearing apparel of which we have no idea; we are in hopes that Mr. Britton will shortly be able to prove to the Society of Antiquaries that the Knight Templars used a liquid (the recipe being known to the Grand Master only, with which they polished their boots; but whatever this preparation may have been, it is infinitely surpassed by the INCOMPARABLE JET BLACKING now prepared by ROBERT WARREN, No. 30, STRAND.

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Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street. No. IV. containing the History of Chivalry, by G. P. R. James, Esq. Author of "De L'Orme," "Darnley," "Richelieu," &c. with plates, will appear December 1st.

The following New Works will shortly be published by Messrs. COLBURN and BENTLEY: THE LIFE of SIR HUMPHRY DAVY, Bart. late President of the Royal Society, &c. &c. By A. J. PARIS, M.D. Cantab. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. &c. In 1 vol. with a beautiful portrait.

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Really rich and durable ditto, for Ladies' Dresses, 1s. 9d. 2s. and Rich and fashionable shaded ditto both plain and Mille Raye, at	2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d. and	Cloth Cloaks, from	2s. 6d. to 5 6
Lisse Gauze, various colours	0 4 3	Full sized Plaid do. from	5s. 6d. to 8 6
Good Black and White Satins, from	2 0	Strong Blankets	2 3
Persians, at	0 5	Stout Baize Flannel	at 5d. and 0 6
The best ditto, from	8d. to 1 0 11	Wide Shirting Cotton, at 3d. and Stout Dowlas	at 6d. 7d. and 0 8
Good Black Bombazine	9d. & 1 0	Durable Linen Sheetting	0 5
		Coloured Cotton Counterpanes, from 1s. 8d. to	2 6
		Hosiery, Haberdashery, & Gloves of every kind, equally cheap.	

Family Mourning in every variety, good, and very cheap.

N. B. In the **SHOW ROOMS** the display of **MILLINERY, DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS**, and the Stock of **MUFFS, MANTILLAS, BOAS, TIPETS** and **FURS** of every sort, is by far the most elegant in the Metropolis, and the prices are exceedingly moderate.

Country and Foreign Orders (wholesale and retail, if containing remittances), executed with fidelity by Messrs. H. and T. PAUL, Linen Drapers, Silk Mercers, and Haberdashers, to Her most excellent Majesty, **QUEEN ADELAIDE**, and Proprietors of the **CITY OF LONDON ROYAL EMPORIUM**, Nos. 9 and 10, opposite the Mansion House, Poultry.—Oct. 16, 1830.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In consequence of the very increasing demand for **DAY and MARTIN'S BLACKING**, the Proprietors have erected a Manufactory on so extended a scale, that they will be enabled to execute all orders for Foreign or Home Consumption at a day's notice; and to secure the Public from imposition, an Engraving of the New Building will appear on the Label.

1st May 1830.

97 High Holborn.

CHEAPEST WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE in LONDON.

Now selling, at the corner of **HATTON GARDEN and HOLBORN HILL**, Goods at the following low prices, wholesale and retail, by **JOHN BULL**, Manager:—

	s. d.		s. d.
Black Broads, from ..(per yard)	3 9	Silk Valenciennes, from	1 2
Blue ditto, from	2 5 1/2	Very superior new patterns	3 0
Olive and Brown ditto, from	3 2	Ladies' Habit Cloths, from	2 9
Stout Brown milled Broads	4 11	Rich Silk Waistcoatings, from	3 1
Drab milled	4 6	Livery Valencia, very low.	
Kerseys and Hunters, from	2 6	Quiltings, from	0 6
Black and Blue plains	3 0	Swansdowns, from	0 8
Brighton Beavers and Peter-shams, from	3 5	Cotton Cords, from	0 8
Beavers and Coatings, 2 yards wide (very best quality) from 1s. to	2 3	Woolen ditto, from	1 2
Black milled Cassimeres, from	3 1	Fustians	0 6
Blue ditto, from	3 10	Mole-skins	1 3
Drab milled, every shade, from	1 0	Brown Hollands, from	0 3
		Job lot of Valencia Waistcoatings, selling at (per waistcoat)	0 6
		Tailor's Trimmings, remarkably low.	

N. B. Country Buyers will find the above a much cheaper market than any other in London.

BETTS' PATENT BRANDY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Testimonials of the eminent practical Chemists, which have appeared in the Public Papers, having established the fact, that this purely British production, though not distinguishable in flavour from the real **COGNAC**, is divested of those acid and astringent qualities which render most Foreign Spirits unwholesome, a demand for Patent Brandy has arisen which encourages the hope of its totally superseding, in time, the necessity of importation.

To obviate the difficulty of procuring this inestimable Brandy in small quantities, this **DEPOT** is established for the **SALE of the GENUINE ARTICLE**, by the single Gallon, or upwards, on precisely the same terms as at the Distillery, namely, **EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS PER IMPERIAL GALLON**, with the advantage of delivery in sealed glass or stone bottles. As samples, 2s. 4d. per pint; or a sealed bottle, 3s. 6d.—N. B. The excellent flavour of this Brandy is not impaired by dilution in cold or hot water.

Hampers are kept ready packed for the Country, containing two bottles of Patent Brandy, two of Old Jamaica Rum, and two of Cream Gin, at 18s. each, bottles and package included.

Orders by Post (paid), or by Carrier, punctually executed. For ready money only.

HENRY BRETT,
Wine and Brandy-merchant,
No. 109, Drury-lane, London.

Sept. 1830.

CARPETS.—T. EMERSON, No. 91, Newgate Street, and No. 2,

Christ Church Passage, has the honour to announce that, since the enlargement and great improvement in his Premises, he has purchased the largest and most splendid Stock of superior **BRUSSELS CARPETING** in London; amongst which are One Hundred and Fifty entirely new Patterns. For ready money,

Stout and well-made 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.
Ditto and handsome 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Best five-frame, splendid new patterns 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d.

T. E. has likewise an extensive Stock of Kidderminster, Venetians, Dutch, and Stair Carpeting, very good, and equally cheap.

GAWAN & CO'S PATENT TRUSSES, without Steel Springs,

200, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.

Sir A. Cooper, Mr. Brodie, and other eminent Surgeons have, for several years, recommended Ladies and Gentlemen to use these Trusses as being the most easy and secure in all the various positions of the body; they will not suddenly break even when Gentlemen are riding and hunting, nor when the poor are engaged in their most laborious occupation. Common Single Trusses for the Poor, at 8s., and much cheaper wholesale for ready money.—N. B. To remove prejudice, and every sordid motive, one month's trial allowed on the retail trade.

C. & A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA

has proved so highly efficacious in preventing the Hair from falling off, and restoring it again on those who have been bald a number of years, that many who have experienced its wonderful virtues (to convince the most incredulous and to do justice to its merits) have come forward and voluntarily tendered their signatures, affidavits, and affirmations; which are shown by the Proprietors, 1, Wellington-street, Strand; and by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders, who are authorised to sell it.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM causes Whiskers and Eyebrows to grow, prevents the Hair from turning grey, and the first application makes it curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, stops it from falling off, and a few bottles restores it again. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.

PAPER-HANGING, PAINTING, AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE.

The most splendid **SHOW-ROOM** in London, upwards of 80 feet long, is now completed at **J. F. ISHERWOOD'S**, No. 20 Lamb's Conduit street, and fitted up for the purpose of exhibiting a superior collection of the undermentioned articles, at very reduced prices, viz.

Dimensions and prices of Silvered Plates of Glass.			
Inches.	£. s. d.	Inches.	£. s. d.
40 by 26	4 17 6	60 by 50	22 10 4
45 by 30	6 16 1	65 by 55	29 6 3
50 by 40	12 3 0	70 by 50	28 7 7
55 by 45	16 18 6	75 by 55	36 8 0
		Enriched Gilt Window Cornices, at 5s. per foot.	
		Gilt Pier Tables, with marble slabs, at 6l. each.	
		Bed room Papers at 3d. per yard.	
		Satin Papers at 9d. ditto.	
		Marble Papers at 6d. ditto.	
		Elegant Gold Papers, at 1s. 6d. ditto.	

Painters and Paper-Hangers sent to all parts of the kingdom, free of expense; and estimates given for every description of house decoration.

London: printed and published by **HENRY LEIGH HUNT**, at the **EXAMINER'S OFFICE**, No. 113, Strand.—Price 7d.