

# THE EXAMINER.

The Ballot.

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## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

### DEBATE ON MR WARD'S MOTION.

Mr Ward's motion to instruct the Committee on the Irish Tithes' Bill to carry into effect the resolutions of 1835, for the appropriation of surplus ecclesiastical revenues, has been defeated by a large majority, but his speech remains unanswered, and Lord Morpeth, indeed, in his reply, did not attempt to meet the main question, namely, what ground Ministers have for supposing that a Commutation Bill without the Appropriation Principle will work in '38, after their repeated assertions in the three preceding years, that the Appropriation Principle was the vital essential, the very life-spring of the measure, wanting which it would be far worse than useless, abortive of the intended object, and creative of a new evil, by transferring the hostility to tithes to rent. Mr Ward quoted a speech of Lord Howick to this effect, and the same opinion was as strongly and unequivocally expressed by other members of the Government:—

"The relation between landlord and tenant in Ireland is by no means in a satisfactory state. There are symptoms of the commencement of the same system of passive resistance to rents as that which has been so successful against tithes. Let us beware how we interfere with a subject of so much delicacy, and remember that, in doing so, we should indeed be playing with edged tools. If we pass this bill in the manner proposed on the other side, the effect will be that we shall compel the landlords to collect from the peasantry as a portion of their rent the hated charge of tithes, without having done anything even to mitigate their hostility to it. To that particular portion of the rent resistance would speedily commence; and can we doubt that, this part of the rent having been successfully refused, the rest must soon follow?"

Now what Lord Morpeth says bears not in the slightest degree on this important point—

"In his opinion the substantial justice of the question remained where it was when they adopted the resolutions of 1835, and when recently they refused to rescind them; but his opinion also was, that a period had now come in 1838, after the experience of the unsuccessful attempts of three successive years, when it became a matter of paramount expediency, or, in other words, of a paramount duty to terminate, at least to do the best to terminate, to leave no step untried by which they might hope to terminate the excitement, the agitation, the collisions, the litigation, the increasing dissensions between the clergy and laity, the biting exasperations between Catholics and Protestants, and the increasing risk of bloodshed which were the result and consequence of the present state of the tithe question in Ireland."

It is easy to talk of the hope of terminating excitement, agitation, and collisions by the mere Commutation Bill; but what reason is there for the hope, what reason which did not exist in '35 and '36? what reason since that time for an expectation which was then pronounced groundless, and to act upon which was declared perilous to property?

Ministers were either wrong in supposing that a Tithes' Commutation Bill without the Appropriation Principle would not work when offered by the Tories, or they are wrong now in the opinion that it will work. They have yielded up their better judgment, partly through the importunities of the Irish leaders harassed with Exchequer suits, and partly to the clamour against them for "doing nothing" while they held fast to their principles. They are now about to do something indeed, but let them have a care that it be not something worse than abortive.

The Irish leaders have prevailed upon the Government to pass a Commutation Bill without the Appropriation Principle, but do they tell Ministers that the commutation will lead to the cessation of excitement and agitation? Mr O'Connell warns them plainly that nothing short of the abolition of the charge for the maintenance of the Protestant Church will now satisfy the people of Ireland—

"In spite of all the wise and liberal efforts of the Marquis of Normanby, meetings were taking place in every part of the country by hundreds of thousands at a time—men who came together by their own impulses, without stimulants from any one, without a leader to guide or urge them—they came together spontaneously, and by wide and universal consent, and declared with a loud voice that no paltry appropriation, no concession of an imaginary or possible surplus, nothing but the entire abolition of this obnoxious impost, would now satisfy them. Yes, it was the determination of the Irish people not to pay tithes, and pay them they would not. True, by dint of Exchequer processes the tithes might be recovered in some few instances; but in proceeding in such a course a state of passive resistance and brooding rebellion would be engendered, which on the very first opportunity must burst out into open civil war and bloodshed. Within the last few

days there had been twenty meetings of the kind he had mentioned, and seven more were announced for the next ten days. The people of Ireland had always hitherto been willing to accept of a commutation, but they would not accept of anything of the kind now. If the bill which was proposed three years ago had been passed, the feelings of the people of Ireland would have been conciliated, and a hundred years would have elapsed before they would have demanded anything more on the subject. Every attempt at concession which was now made, however, would only have the effect, as it was with the hawk of second-hand goods, of lowering their value."

Mr O'Connell here distinctly states more than the resolution of the people of Ireland not to pay tithes; for he asserts, moreover, that they will not now accept of a commutation, that their settled hostility is to the burden, and not merely to the worst manner of imposing it.

If this be the case, we ask what good is to be effected by a Commutation Bill? Mr O'Connell opposed Mr Ward's motion on the ground of the inadequacy of the Appropriation Principle; but why then does he support the pending measure? This is a question which he must answer in his own words, in which it will be seen that he votes for the bill for some slight chance of mitigation of evil, though he specifies great mischiefs which he thinks will grow out of it. What the slight chance of good may be he does not vouchsafe to define, but he is distinct enough in shaping out the forms of evil; yet, nevertheless, he supports the measure which, as he admits in another part of his speech, contains an appropriation principle to the extent of 30 per cent. for the benefit of the landlords—

"He protested against the motion of his hon. friend as not going far enough, and he objected to the bill as not likely, in his opinion, to do any good at all. He would not vote against the bill, however, because he would not obstruct any measure which had the slightest chance of mitigating the evils under which Ireland laboured. In his opinion, however, if they adopted this proposition, and turned the landlords into tithe-proctors, they would sow endless dissension between landlords and tenants in Ireland; they would do more—they would throw many tenants into the ranks of the White-boys. In a year of distress, when the landlord came down upon his tenants with his crown processes to enforce the payment of his rent-charge, the utmost ill-blood and hostility of feeling must ensue."

And this is the measure which, in Lord Morpeth's view, is adopted in the hope of terminating "excitement, agitation, and collisions." It is to transfer strife from one field to another, and to mix in it the whole proprietary interest of Ireland. The end is certain enough, the loss to the nation of the whole of the property of the Irish Church; but before that finale some tragic scenes will be played, compared with which all the Rathcorinacs that have occurred have been but trifles.

Before four or five years are out these blessed means of peace will probably have brought us to another Coercion Act with martial law in Ireland, and the contest will not be with the poor peasantry, but the landlords of Ireland will be the moving power.

Any evils that may happen, it may truly be said, are referable to the obstinacy of the House of Lords, to which Government has at last avowedly succumbed; but Ministers are now committing the blunder of adopting a Tory measure, which will appear to connect them with any mischiefs arising from the obstruction of a wiser system of policy. If the attempt were to succeed, the Tories would claim the credit of the plan; if it fail, as we believe it surely must, the Tories will cry, "It failed because you did in '38 what you would not let us do in '35;" and to the country generally it will appear that the responsibility of adopting a weak, fruitless measure at the worst time for it attaches to Ministers.

### IRISH CHURCH LAW.

"The flesh will quiver, where the pincers tear;  
The blood will follow, where the knife is driven."

The savage process of the Exchequer, called the Writ of Rebellion, continues to worry the rural population of Ireland. The horrors daily perpetrated under the authority of these oppressive proceedings are unparalleled in the annals of litigation. We have at this moment before us an account of the arrest, by an armed party, of a respectable farmer named Barry, and his mother, a woman bending under the venerable weight of seventy years! Gracious heaven! does any man in his sober senses think that the Church is secured, or the Protestant religion advanced, by such means as these? What other country on the surface of the globe, save poverty-stricken and proverbially-patient Ireland, would tolerate these enormities for an hour? Would Scotland endure them? Would

England? Would the Protestant people of either England or Scotland suffer their lusty youth and their aged mothers to be torn from their roofs by military violence, at the suit of a Roman Catholic priest?

We cannot do better than put this just appeal before our readers in the words of Mr Maher, a recent tithe-victim in Carlow, whose liberation from a long imprisonment has lately taken place, amidst the loudest demonstrations of joy, mixed with the fiercest denunciations of the fell nuisance to which he owed his chains and sufferings. The entire letter, from which we take the following extract, is well worth the most earnest attention. It is the production of a man of superior information, as well as the boldest spirit:—

"Men of England, how long would you endure this system? Let me test your patience by supposing our case to be yours; suppose there were in England a body of Catholic clergy, fierce and truculent beings, armed and followed by armed men, and that they came to your door, and at the very moment when you paid your own Protestant clergy, demanded from you a much larger sum for their establishment, menacing and reviling you, calling you heretic, idolator, and beast—snatching the bread from your child's hand, or dragging the bed-clothes from your sick wife, would you endure it for a moment?—Accustomed to oppression and insult from our youth, we of Ireland can patiently bear these things, which English flesh and blood could not endure. You have been told of the sufferings of the Irish Protestant clergy, but you have had no missionaries to tell you of the suffering of the clergy's victims."

These things are tolerated in Ireland because the Irish people live upon potatoes; and they are likely to live upon potatoes as long as such things are tolerated. Your potato-eater will bear for a century what your beef-eater would not submit to for a twelve-month. In the case immediately before us, however, the victims of the law were of a class that can afford a better diet than roots. Barry and his aged parent could have paid their tithes had they been disposed, but, like Maher, they preferred the horrors of a dungeon to longer submission to an exaction which the law justifies, but that equity, which is above the law, proclaims an insupportable oppression.

We notice the Barry case as one of the many solemn indications of the rise and progress of a stronger feeling than has yet been manifested in Ireland against the giant grievance of tithes. We have not yet alluded, however, to some of the most hideous features of the transaction. Perhaps we had better give the revolting narrative as we find it simply related in the *Southern Reporter*:—

"This morning (Friday) at an early hour, four 'rebellion ruffians,' attended by a party of horse and foot police, under the command of Captain Gunn and Alderman Pery, proceeded to Ballincroikig, near the old Dublin Pike, in the north liberties of this city, and at the suit of the Rev. W. Beaufort, for arrears of tithe, captured the widow Barry and her only son, who, without resistance, they lodged in the county gaol, though no previous notice was given them of such a suit being instituted. The poor, aged woman, far stricken in years, and worn down by infirmity, was compelled to rise from her sick bed, where she had been confined several weeks by a dangerous illness, and, without allowing her to partake of an atom of refreshment for her journey, they hurried her away, half-dressed, with her son, and consigned them both to a dungeon. After an imprisonment of six hours, it was found that Mrs Barry was arrested illegally, her's not being the name mentioned in the warrant or writ; some of her family interfered, and the agent, Mr Lester, ordered her release. Shocked and affrighted, the aged invalid was conveyed back to her home, to be flung again on her bed of sickness, and possibly hurried prematurely to the grave, another victim on the blood-stained altar of tithes."

Under circumstances such as these, it is certainly no easy matter, but an Herculean task, to preserve the peace of Ireland. The shocking barbarities here recorded excited no resistance: the capture of the aged widow and her son might have been effected by a single constable: the truth is, that the feeling of the people is now too deep for violence, and their confidence in the Government disposes them to peace, without lessening their resolution to shake off their burthens. Imagine a Tory Government in power at such a moment. A sorer calamity could not befall even the oppressors and tormentors of the people. Atrocities may be perpetrated in safety under the shadow of the wings of a popular Administration, which, with an Orange Ministry in office, would convulse the country to the centre. This, indeed, is the only drawback from the value of such a Government as the Marquis of Normanby's. That respect for the law, which the people have learned under the liberal tuition of the last three years, is a shield to the exterminating landlord and the rapacious parson. At this hour, even while we write, a wide-spread system of depopulation is going forward in Tipperary, Cork, Sligo, Carlow, Longford, and other counties. My Lord



Lorton and my Lord Bandon find the present Administration (which they have the gross ingratitude to rail at) most convenient for the execution of their ruinous proceedings against the Catholic tenancies upon their estates. At Ballynamuck, in the county of Longford, the agents of Lord Lorton have recently served notices of ejection, or, in other words, passed sentence of beggary and famine, upon no fewer than forty-seven families, comprising, it is supposed, nearly three hundred persons. This would not have been attempted under a Government which was not known to possess a powerful influence over the people, and had not distinguished itself by its transcendent vigour in enforcing the law. The three years of Lord Normanby's Administration have been remarkable for the incessant action of every engine of exasperation and disturbance in the arsenals of a tyrannic oligarchy. The use that the scourges of the people made of the growing habits of obedience to the laws and attachment to the Government was to redouble their inflictions and enlarge the scale of their harassing operations. The writ of rebellion would have slumbered to this day, had not the altered temper of the country satisfied its Reverend employers that the time was favourable for the utmost stretch of legal persecution, and for devouring widows' houses with impunity. Yet we have very little doubt but that Parson Beaufort reviles the present Administration at least as often as he reads his Bible.

#### MAGISTRACY OF IRELAND.

One of the awful events of the week was a motion of the Marquis of Londonderry, designed as a hostile movement against the Irish Government. The nature and success of the assault may be inferred from the wisdom and ability of the illustrious assailant. When we state that, beside the mover, the only Tory Peers, who joined in the cry against the Government, were the Lords Roden, Glengall, and Wicklow, we need scarcely produce further evidence to prove the general agreement of all rational and sober men in the propriety of the steps recently taken by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to purify the Commission of the Peace. But the fact is, that even the two or three insignificant Lords, who nibbled at the measure in question, had nothing to advance against it beyond one or two frivolous cavils. They thought, in particular, that due respect had not been paid to Lord Stanley's county lieutenants, to whom they were plainly of opinion that the business of revision should have been left altogether; being, doubtless, convinced that men of their own hue and stamp are the best judges of the proper materials for the Irish magistracy. For our part, we only regret that the Government was fettered by the necessity of holding any communication upon this important subject with the very worst class of public officers in Ireland, created by one of the most stupid and mischievous acts of the worst Administration that ever infested that country.

The principal topic discussed on Tuesday evening was that part of Mr Drummond's circular which relates to the exclusion, as a general rule, of clergymen from the Commission. The passage was as follows:—

"It appears to his Excellency that many of the duties of a magistrate are not suitable to the sacred character, and that, in the present state of the country, the discharge of them may involve clergymen in embarrassing consequences, and, however prudently and impartially exercised, may tend to raise dissatisfaction and doubt as to the due administration of justice. His Excellency is, therefore, of opinion that clergymen, not in the situation of independent landed proprietors, should not be continued in the commission, merely on account of their being ministers in the church; and that this rule should not be departed from unless in cases of absolute necessity, where, from local circumstances, the attendance of a sufficient number of magistrates cannot be otherwise obtained."

The general rule is admirable; and we only wish our English executive would follow the example which Dublin Castle has so spiritedly set the Home Office. The exceptions, however, are exposed to objection. It occurs to us that the exception in favour of clergymen "in the situation of independent landed proprietors," is one that may open the door to admission rather too wide. There are probably but few of the numerous opulent rectors, who devour the substance of the Irish people, who are not landed proprietors to some extent or another, as well as tithe-owners. The intention, however, we have no doubt, is to retain only clergymen possessed of landed property to a large amount; but then another question arises, namely, whether one of these great clerical lords of the soil must not of necessity be distracted enough from his pastoral duties by the length of his rent-roll, without withdrawing him still farther from them by superadding the duties of the magistracy. Or, looking at the magistracy as the first in importance, if the duties of a magistrate are unsuitable, as the circular states, to the sacred character, we do not see how the suitability is removed by the circumstance of a clergyman being also a great landed proprietor. The only case in which we feel that the propriety of any exception to

the general rule of exclusion is that described by Mr Drummond at the close of the passage just cited, "where, from local circumstances, the attendance of a sufficient number of magistrates cannot be otherwise obtained." Is not such a case, however, an excellent one for the appointment of a stipendiary?

Upon the general question of the omission of clergymen, the Marquis of Normanby made the following just observations:—

"One of the principles contained in that circular, and to which the noble marquis alluded, was that of excluding clergymen, merely as such, from the commission of the peace. It was, no doubt, a question of very anxious consideration; but it had been found even in England that to impose the magisterial functions upon the clergy was to be deprecated, not only from political considerations, but from social; and there was a very prevalent feeling in this country that it was desirable, whenever it was possible, consistently with the due administration of justice, that clergymen should be left out of the commission. His noble and learned friend (Lord Plunkett) had just reminded him that letters had been received from clergymen in different parts of Ireland, earnestly praying that they should be relieved from the duties of magistrates. (Hear, hear.) This was the feeling that prevailed with regard to the general question of clergymen being charged with the commission of the peace. If that feeling existed so strongly in different parts of England, he need not allude more particularly to the general state of Ireland than to mention the peculiar claims to property existing there, and how much those claims were connected with the duties of those on whom the preservation of the public peace devolved, in order to show how still more strongly must that feeling prevail in that country, and how much more desirable must it be for the clergy there to be left out of the commission."

We are sorry to hear from Lord Glengall that the Irish peasantry are likely to take the omission of the Parsons from the Commission most seriously to heart! That sapient Peer observed:—

"There was no class of persons in Ireland who would more deeply regret the exclusion of the Protestant clergy from the commission of the peace than the peasantry, who had always experienced from them, in their capacity of magistrates, the utmost kindness and attention."

We never should have reckoned upon opposition to the measure on the part of the peasantry; and we pray heaven the cruel conduct of the Government, in depriving them of their dear, kind, attentive clerical magistrates (such men, for instance, as Parson Beaufort and Archdeacon Ryder) may not blow up some fearful Jacquerie. Ireland, it appears, has grievances after all. Lord Brougham declared some nights ago, that the state of the law which empowered the Government to save the country from Orange Sheriffs, packers of Orange Juries, was the capital wrong of which the Irish have to complain. And now Lord Glengall acknowledges the existence of another ground for insurrection—the removal of the Parsons from the Commission of the Peace!

#### FALLACY OF THE PECUNIARY SCALE IN JURISDICTION.

Immediately after the just view taken by Mr Jervis of the law for the poor in the Pharisees' Bill, we were rather surprised to find him arguing for superior tribunals for the rich and inferior for the poor. In opposing the extension of the jurisdiction of the Sheriffs' Courts from suits for sums of 20*l.* to suits for sums of 50*l.* he said—

"When the Bill was last year under discussion he (Mr Jervis) moved a clause that *no case above the value of 20*l.* should be tried before a barrister of less than three years' standing.* This clause was agreed to, and considered a great improvement of the Bill."

Now it seems to us that litigants for sums under 20*l.* are entitled to as much judicial skill and knowledge as litigants for any larger amount, and that if the qualifications of a barrister of three years' standing should be had in the one case they should be had in the other. Indeed the poorer class of cases (for the smaller sums) are really the more important class of cases, as Bentham has clearly shown in his exposure of the false principle in question:—

"To detect the false measure, we must lay down the true. View a cause through the medium of public concern, the importance of a class of causes has two measures; its importance to the interest of each individual person concerned in each individual cause, and the number of individuals so concerned."

"On both accounts, the importance of a class of causes relative to a sum nominally small, instead of being, what the pecuniary principle always supposes it to be, less than that of a class of causes relative to a sum nominally large, is greater. The importance of a sum to the interest of a given individual, is in its ratio to his income. It is but a small proportion of the people, for example, in France, that have each so much as 200 livres a-year to live on; a very small proportion, indeed, if women and children are to be taken into the account: the king's brothers are to have each exactly 20,000 times that sum; 2,000,000 of livres. One livre is, therefore, of at least equal importance to the one, with what 20,000 livres is of to the other. It is, in fact, of much greater importance: for superfluity will bear retrenchment, and that in proportion as it is superfluous: a bare subsistence will bear none. Take from a king's brother half his income, he still remains an opulent prince. Take from an ordinary day labourer half his income, he starves."

"Taking this for the true measure of pecuniary importance, the importance of a cause, taken indiscriminately, is rather in the inverse than in the direct ratio of the sum; for as the classes of men are more numerous as they are poorer, and the most numerous of all is the poorest of all, a cause about a small sum is more likely to be the cause of a poor man, than a cause about a large one."

"The medium, through which the question of importance has usually been viewed, is of a different tinge. That cause is a cause of importance in the eyes of a legislator, that would be so to a man of his opulence, that is of his dignity, and to the great men, that is, to the rich men he is wont to live with—of whom alone he is wont to think with any degree of complacency, and who alone are deserving of his care. That cause is a cause of importance in the eyes of a lawyer, which will afford a lawyer such a fee as a man of his dignity may stoop to take. Such a cause is to be summoned up to those superior courts where men of such dignity do not disdain attendance. A cause of no importance is a cause that will afford no such fee. What becomes of such cause, or of the class of people likely to be concerned in such a cause, is a question not worth caring about. The cause and the parties are turned over, without appeal, to some obscure and inferior jurisdiction, which does with them what it pleases."

We were surprised to find so enlightened a man as Mr Serjeant Talfourd opposing the proposed extended jurisdiction of the Sheriffs' Courts as

"A change under which a greater number of cases must be brought to trial, more litigation encouraged, evil passions longer prolonged, and decisions infinitely less certain pronounced."

The last may be a good objection, but not so the hostility to that increase of litigation which would attend an easier and cheaper access to justice; for it is to be observed that whatever diminishes litigation by obstructing the access to justice tends to the encouragement of wrong-doing; and, though litigation is an evil, oppression and all the injuries, which may be committed with impunity by men with long purses on their poorer neighbours unable to afford redress by costly suits, are much greater evils. Does Mr Serjeant Talfourd suppose that no evil passions fester in the breast of a man who feels that he has been wronged by one more powerful than himself, in the conviction that he is too poor to venture to appeal to the laws? Are no evil passions also encouraged in the rich, who trespass on the rights of the poor with impunity, knowing that dear law is the barrier between them and justice. A late nobleman used to allow himself the expense of 200*l.* a year in vexatious proceedings to worry any poor neighbours who had the misfortune to incur his displeasure. Many submitted to his injuries rather than encounter the powers of his purse in litigation, and were no evil passions fed by this license?

Frivolous litigation, at cheap cost, we believe, will soon cure itself; but the danger and the evil of it are not comparable with the danger and the evil of encouraging the commission of wrong by interposing the obstruction of a high price to the access to redress.

#### DEFEAT OF THE PHARISEES.

The Bill for the bitter observance of the Sabbath, and for its desecration by the employment of spies and informers, has been flung out with the contempt and disgust due to such a piece of partial meddling and hypocrisy. Those who observed the propriety of conduct of the vast multitudes assembled on the day of the Coronation must have marked evidences of improvement in the habits and manners of the populace, showing that there never was a time when they might be so safely left to the government of their own feelings for the observance of the decurms. The same people who conducted themselves so admirably on an occasion excusing some licence, are not likely to forget the proprieties or duties becoming the Sabbath. The Sunday, indeed, could hardly be better observed than it is, and what there may still be amiss may be safely left to correction by the improved and rapidly improving feeling of the people.

#### TIMELY OPPOSITION.

Molière describes a class of partisans who, on the night of a new piece, commence their applauses before the candles are lighted. In politics there is an opposite sort of folks who find fault before the curtain draws. Lord Durham is no sooner in Canada than begin the tyrannies and enormities of his Government. With the splash of the anchor of the Hastings in the St Lawrence commence the dictator's abuses of his powers. As Lord Lansdowne well observed, Lord Durham arrived at Quebec on the 29th of May, and his despatches were dated on the 1st of June, and upon the acts of the two or three days his Government is pronounced arbitrary and unconstitutional. As such a judgment proceeds on so very scanty a knowledge, it seems pretty clear that the less Lord Durham's plan of government is known the more it will be censured. In this case, Lord Ellenborough and Lord Brougham have acted judiciously in making the most of their time. If they cannot make a case of crimination out of the first eight-and-forty hours, what can they hope to do? And note what a start they get of Lord Durham's friends, for it would be hardly indeed to praise an administration of two days, and those who confide in his Lordship's wisdom and energy must perforce wait for some larger materials for observation than the proceedings on his first landing can supply. It is pleasant enough to hear Lord Brougham claiming credit for his generous vindication of the



sundry hampers, boxes, &c., which he brought from the house; the vehicle then started off, and in the course of a few hours Miss — and the footman were missing. Inquiries were immediately instituted, and it was at length ascertained that the knight of the shoulder-knot had been indissolubly united to his "ladye fair" at Shoreditch church. It is said that the bride will in a few years come into possession of a very large fortune.

—Standard.

**THE POLISH REFUGEES.**—The fête to be given at Beulah Spa on the 13th inst. for the benefit of the distressed Polish refugees not participating in the Parliamentary grant, has been patronized in the fashionable world without distinction of opinion or party. Looking to the list of patronage, and to the array of musical talent, which (to the great credit of the profession) has been generously offered for the occasion, we have not the least doubt that the fête will be brilliant, and the undertaking eminently successful. But, like all other such attempts, it can afford only transient relief. The money collected will soon be expended, and the unhappy refugees, at the expiration of a few weeks, will be plunged in an abyss of destitution as deep as ever. Surely this ought not to be permitted. The House of Commons, which has always so loudly proclaimed its sympathy for the patriots of Poland, might, by a vote of a few thousands, which would not be felt even in the present embarrassed state of the exchequer, afford effectual relief to their distress. Are there no members in the House of Commons to press upon the Government such an increase of the grant as might afford to the 200 refugees now refused assistance at least the slender allowance enjoyed by the others? Such an act of bounty would come with peculiar grace at this time of national rejoicing, and would surely be gratifying to the feelings of the illustrious personage in whose honour our capital is now filled with unusual splendour; while the very circumstance of its coming at this time would afford a ready answer to all future demands, for to applications for any further augmentation the answer would be ready—that was done once, but it was the year of the coronation.

— It is the Queen's intention to give two more balls at Buckingham Palace—the one on the 19th, and the other on the 30th of July.

— A grand Reform entertainment was given at Croydon on Wednesday. Upwards of 300 of the Liberal electors of East Surrey, and a number of gentlemen of influence in the county, were present, with Mr O'Connell and many eminent friends of the Liberal cause.

— Sir Henry Faue has resigned the command of the army in India; Sir Lionel Smith, now at Jamaica, is reported as his successor.—Evening paper.

— The Governor of Cape Coast Castle (Mr George Maclean) embarked a few days ago at Portsmouth, on his return to Africa. This gentleman has been recently united to a lady whose name is very well known in literary circles—Miss Landon.

— A petition has been presented once more against the election for Maidstone, when Mr Fector, a Conservative, was again returned. It is to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 17th of July.

— Mrs Trollope continues to lie dangerously ill at the house of her brother, Mr Milton, in the Fulham road.—Morning Post.

— It will afford the friends of the drama, and the public generally, no little pleasure to hear that Mr Macready will again devote his energies and his fortunes to the great undertaking of managing Covent Garden Theatre during the ensuing season. Engagements with several of the actors were signed on Monday.—Courier.

— The grand dinner to be given by Marshal Soult, on the 12th inst., is to the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, the Marquis of Salisbury, and several distinguished members of the Opposition.

— By command of her Majesty, the new royal standard of England, which was hoisted over the marble arch of Buckingham Palace on the day of the coronation, is to be always displayed during the stay of the Court in town.

— Almack's grand ball, on Wednesday last, was attended by the principal English Nobility and a host of illustrious foreigners. The ball was kept up with great spirit till four o'clock on Thursday morning.

— It was fully expected that her Majesty would have held a Drawing Room after the Coronation, at which all the Peeresses would have worn their coronets; but we hear that the Queen has intimated her pleasure that no more Drawing Rooms are to be held this season.—Globe.

— The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge gave a state dinner on Thursday evening at Cambridge House to the principal foreign Ministers and their ladies. The party afterwards went to Gloucester House, where the Duchess of Gloucester gave a state ball, which was most brilliantly and numerously attended. Her Majesty, the Royal family, and foreign Princes, the corps diplomatique, and several hundred of the nobility and gentry, were present.

— The past week has been full of gaiety, brilliancy and bustle in the west end. The Duke de Nemours and the various distinguished foreigners now in London have run a round of entertainments given by the nobility and gentry of all parties.

— Prince Talleyrand, by his will, has left 50,000*l.* to the establishment, founded by him at Valençay, for the *Sœurs de la Croix*, whose duty it is to attend the indigent sick at their own houses.—Galignani's Messenger.

— Mr Cotton, the house candidate, was on Wednesday elected a director of the Bank of England, in place of the late Mr Mellish.

— By letters lately received from India it appears that Lord Elphinstone had been suffering from fever caught in an excursion up the Neilgherry Hills, but in consequence of the prompt attention of Doctor Birch, of the Company's Service, his lordship had quite recovered when the accounts left.

— It is stated that three of the police magistrates of Dublin, Major Sirr, Alderman Darley, and Mr Blacker, are about to resign. The Government has the appointment of their successors.

— The Dean of Westminster has suffered a severe attack of paralysis, and his friends are very anxious respecting its result.

— A Court of Compensation was held at Colchester on Saturday, to determine the sum to be paid to Lord Western by the Eastern Counties Railway Company for land required by the company, and for injuries done to his Lordship's estate by the passage of the railway through it. The total amount of his Lordship's claim was 13,369*l.*; the award of the jury, 2,519*l.* His Lordship demanded 10,000*l.* for the deterioration which his estate would sustain by the railway; but the jury awarded nothing for this part of the claim.—Globe.

## FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the past week have been in a great part filled with details of the coronation of Queen Victoria, and of the public rejoicing consequent thereon. The enthusiastic manner in which the presence of Marshal Soult was hailed by all classes of society in London, seems to have produced, as it was natural to expect, a very favourable impression at Paris. All the organs of the Parisian press, with the exception of one or two legitimist journals, are unanimous in acknowledging and lauding, as worthy of a great nation, the cordial, generous, and noble welcome given by the English people to the illustrious representative of France, in the person of her most renowned living military character. With regard to political intelligence, foreign or domestic, these papers are nearly barren.

We may add that a London correspondent of the *Débats*, in giving an account of the ceremonies of the coronation, takes particular notice of the cordial reception given to Marshal Soult, and observes that his processional march through the streets of the British capital resembled a triumph. "It was most assuredly," he adds, "an extraordinary spectacle for whoever had seen England in her moments of irritation against our arms; and it was also, we cannot but declare, a noble action on the part of the people, an action the nobleness of which is multiplied by the number of individuals that so warmly participated in it; it was a thing unheard of, this grand, this spontaneous, this colossal reply to the calumnies tried to be raised against the Marshal. The dramatic interest and the historic symptoms of the scene were mixed up in a forcible manner that deserves to be signalized, and which will be both wondered at and admired by all who are acquainted with the two nations." "Another and one of the most curious circumstances of this occasion was, that in the quarters of the town where the crowd was thickest, and the parks filled with a multitude the least to be resisted in its movements, and the least civilized in its behaviour, every kind of attention was shown to the French, who were easily recognized by their decorations of the Legion of Honour, or by their costume, and who, whether on foot and in uniform, or in carriages, attempted to traverse this sea of animation, these hundreds of thousands of men, so terrible at times in themselves, on the occasion alluded to actually wanted space to move."

A happy coincidence, we may add, between the friendly reception of Marshal Soult in London and the English fleet in the harbour of Toulon, is dwelt upon with evident delight by all the Liberal French journals. Forcible and just are the following brief remarks, extracted from the columns of the *Presse*:—"These two circumstances are the noblest acts of homage that for the last twenty years have been paid to the ascendancy of civilization. Between the barren rock of St Helena and Westminster Abbey, between 1821 and 1838, between Waterloo and Toulon, an age of time has elapsed—a new world of ideas and interests has been created. It is also worthy of remark that this grand revolution which has taken place in the relations existing between the two countries has been operated by the people themselves, whose spontaneous inspirations have been merely followed by their respective governments."

## SPAIN.

We have decisive successes on the part of the Christians to record this week. According to advices from Saragosa of the 25th ult. the Carlists lost at the battle of Penacerrada, on the 22nd, 300 killed, 800 prisoners, and four pieces of artillery. The Carlist column with which Guergue advanced to the assistance of the besieged consisted of eleven battalions and five squadrons of cavalry. The affair was decided by a charge of four squadrons of Hussars led on by Espartero in person. The following is that general's report of the victory, as published in the *Madrid Gazette*:—

"PENACERRADA, June 22.—Excellency.—The army which I have the honour to command has this day obtained two signal victories: the capture of this place with all its ordnance, and the complete defeat of the enemy who defended it, and whom we have driven from the formidable positions and parapets which they occupied.

"At the head of a regiment of Hussars I have pursued the enemy, protected as I was by the column of infantry. The rebels were then thrown into confusion. We have captured four guns, arms, equipages, and horses; 300 Carlists have remained on the field of battle, and though I cannot at present ascertain the exact number of the prisoners, we have made above 800.

On the news of Espartero's success the Five per Cents rose to 20. It is mentioned in subsequent letters from St Sebastian, that great numbers of the wounded in the late engagement near Penacerrada had been brought into Bergara and Tolosa; amongst those at the latter place were fourteen officers, one of whom, Iturritza, the commander of the province, had, it was reported, died of his wounds. On the 26th of June, it is also said, 142 of one of Don Carlos's Navarrese battalions, the greater

number fully equipped, joined Munagorri's force. Proposals, containing certain conditions, had likewise been sent to Munagorri by twenty-two Carlist officers (some of high rank) who were desirous of transferring their services to him. Other particulars are stated which, if correct, would lead to the supposition that the Pretender's career in the Baque provinces was drawing rapidly to a close.

We have since received later advices from Madrid, but they bring little news of interest. General Alaix, of whose movements we have had no accounts for several months, defeated a Carlist column near Aois on the 21st ult. and made four hundred of the rebels prisoners. General Pardinás has been ordered to co-operate with Narvaez in La Mancha. The Carlists, it would appear, lost five hundred men at Penacerrada, exclusive of one thousand made prisoners. The Senate has adopted the Government Tithe Bill, by a majority of 59 against 29 votes.

## HANOVER.

The Hanoverian deputies are playing the deuce with King Ernest Augustus' new draught of a Constitution. His Majesty has already well nigh lost his wits, and, it is whispered, threatens, unless they behave themselves better, to quit the kingdom altogether. Von Schele and himself are evidently no match for the national representatives, upon whose shoulders have descended the mantles of the seven exiled professors. Take in proof of this the following extracts from the Hamburg papers received a few days since:—

"June 25.—The motion of M. Conradi, announced by Syndic Lang, was agreed to-day in the Second Chamber, in the following terms:—The Estates will discuss the Constitution which has been submitted to them by his Majesty; but must, however, hold the opinion that the Constitution which legally existed before his Majesty's accession to the Government cannot be satisfactorily abolished, or altered, unless the representation established according to the Constitution (agreeing with the proposal of the Estates regarding the new Constitution), as well as the provincial assemblies, have given their consent."

"June 26.—To-day, in the Second Chamber, M. Conradi moved that his proposal adopted yesterday by a majority of 34 to 24, should be immediately sent to the First Chamber, and that the debate on the Constitution should be suspended till the First Chamber had given its assent. This proposal, which was supported by many Members, is put on the order of the day for to-morrow.—P.S. The whole proposed Constitution has been rejected on the first discussion by a majority of 37 to 23. M. Levit, the royal commissioner, was not present in the Chamber to-day.—Hamburg Papers, June 29."

Extracts from the journals of a still later date are yet more startling. They represent King Ernest as driven to court the support of the mobs in every city and town—his capital not excepted—against the legitimate and patriotic influence of an upright and incorruptible magistracy. On his birthday crowds of the poorest artisans were permitted to tender him their congratulations in person, while a royal ordinance officially announced that the magistrates, having dared to contend against the legality of abolishing the Constitution of 1833, were forbidden to appear in the royal presence. This took place in the capital. From the annexed extracts from the German papers, it is obvious that the same insurrectionary game was played over again by himself and Von Schele on the 27th, at Osnabruck, but with what mortifying results will best appear by a reference to the address of the elders of the town on that memorable occasion. As his Majesty has prorogued the Chambers, preparatory to a dissolution of that refractory body, we recommend himself and Von Schele to try the effect of an electioneering canvass all over the kingdom.

"OSNABRUCK, June 28.—The King yesterday admitted to an audience the elders of the town, who presented to him an address to the effect, 'That his Majesty would be pleased graciously to grant to his faithful subjects the continuance of the Constitution of 1833, that ever memorable gift bestowed on the country by his Majesty King William IV.' A petition, which had above 300 signatures, though it had only been circulated for one day, had led them to this step. The King received them very graciously, took their petition, and said that the love of his subjects was the sole principle of his actions. The Magistrates have had no audience. To the address of the Burgomaster Stuve, which was conceived in vague expressions on his entering the city, the King answered, 'I know that the citizens of Osnabruck are loyal and honest, when they do not suffer themselves to be deceived by fine speeches. They do not yet know me; they must become acquainted with me; they will then see the Almighty knows that I speak the truth, that I mean well, and desire to promote the interest of Osnabruck, and of the whole country.' The town of Quackenbruck has sent a deputation to express its attachment to the King, and it is said has also presented a petition in favour of the Constitution of 1833."

## THE CANADAS.

Lower Canada journals to the 7th ult. inclusive have been received. They contain a proclamation by the Earl of Durham, offering a reward of 1,000*l.* for the apprehension of any person concerned in the burning of the *Sir Robert Peel* steamer, and another by Governor Marcy, offering various sums for the apprehension of individuals therein named, suspected of having participated in the commission of that outrage. They also bring copies of an address of the authorities of Quebec to the Earl of Durham, with his Excellency's answer, but neither of these documents contain anything of interest. They are merely civilities. The following appointments were officially announced on the 2nd of June:—

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to summon to Executive Council the following gentlemen:—The Secretaries of the General Government, viz., Charles Buller, Esq., M. P., Chief Secretary; T. E. M. Taiton, Esq., Secretary; Colonel George Couper, K. H., Military Secretary; the Provincial Secretary; the Commissary-General. His Excellency the Governor-



General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—To be attached to the High Commission, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey, her Majesty's 71st Regiment Light Infantry; to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, and of all medical, charitable, and literary institutions in the province of Lower Canada, Sir John Doratt, Knight, M.D.

## SWEDEN.

For some time past no exertions on the part of the Executive have been spared to extinguish the liberty of the press in Sweden. The King was in some sort driven to adopt measures personally distasteful to him to quiet the alarms of Austria, Prussia and Russia, who cease not even now to remind him that to their forbearance is he indebted for the crown with which the genius of anarchy encircled the head of a military adventurer. What feelings the conduct of the King has engendered in the breasts of his hitherto loyal subjects may be inferred from the following extracts from letters from Stockholm, published in the German papers received during the past week:—

"STOCKHOLM, June 21.—The language lately used by the ultra-Liberal press has unhappily led to very unpleasant consequences. Yesterday a great crowd assembled before the Town-hall, where M. V. Crusenstolpe is confined, and loudly demanded his release. Being of course refused, the mob, among which, however, some persons of the better classes were observed, divided into several bodies, one of which proceeded to the house of the Aulic Councillor, another to that of the Chancellor of Justice. Vehement threats were, it is said, uttered, in particular against the latter, all whose windows were broken. The feelings of the savage mob may be inferred from the fact that some of them remarked that this was *Fersen's* day (the day on which Count Fersen was murdered twenty-eight years ago); while others vociferated a *Pereat* to our excellent Berzelius (who was on the jury). Some hundred troops immediately occupied the points that were threatened, and no further violence was attempted. The personal appearance of our beloved Crown Prince, and of the Governor, Baron von Sprengporten, sufficed to induce the people to disperse. Some of the rioters have been arrested, but immediately released. We do not hear that any person has been injured.—P.S. This morning early, when I dispatch this letter, a large detachment of troops is on foot, ordered, it is said, to escort M. von Crusenstolpe to the fortress of Waseholm, and to maintain public tranquillity, which it is hoped will not be further disturbed."

"STOCKHOLM, June 22.—Baron von Sprengporten, Governor of the capital, has published a proclamation, in which he warns the citizens against taking part in such criminal excesses as those of the preceding evening, though the good conduct of the inhabitants hitherto gives him reason to hope that nothing more of this kind will take place. His Majesty has ordered a strict investigation to be made into this affair."

— A report is current at Frankfort that the Crown Prince of Bavaria went to London in the most strict incognito, to be present at the coronation.

— The Hotel of the late Prince Talleyrand, Rue St Florentin, has been sold by auction for 1,181,000fr.—*Galvani's Messenger*.

— During the recent cruise of the *Triomphante* and *La Fine* on the Goree station, it has been ascertained that for several years not a single slave ship under French colours has been seen off that coast.—*French paper*.

— Reports are current in Frankfort, according to an article in a Dutch paper, that the German Confederation will, if necessary, have recourse to arms to attain the complete execution of the treaty of 15th November, 1831, and that it will send troops to take possession of those portions of Luxemburg and Limburg which are assigned to Holland. The troops to be employed, it is added, will not be Prussian troops, but contingents of Bavaria of the eighth and ninth corps of the army. It is said that the governments of some of the states of the Confederation have already been called upon to take measures for the march of these troops. A final resolution on the subject will not, however, be taken till after the meeting of the monarchs and ministers, which is to take place first in Bohemia, and afterwards at Johannesburg.—*Courier*.

— The King of Wirtemberg arrived at Inspruck on the 22nd ult. from Stuttgart, and on the following day continued his journey to Trieste. His Majesty travels incognito, as Count de Teek.

— A Wittemberg journal contains the following, under date of Tubingen, June 15:—"The arrival of M. Ewald, one of the seven professors exiled from Göttingen, has caused great excitement in our university. The burgher horse-guard proposed to meet and escort him into the town, but the police forbade any public demonstrations. The day after his arrival the students assembled in front of his hotel, and made the air resound with their acclamations. Yesterday was fixed for the first lecture of M. Ewald, but the university was in such commotion that the hour was necessarily changed three times. At length the professor took the chair, and was received with a thunder of applause which shook the walls. He was deeply affected by this cordial welcome."

— The *Constitutionnel* says that M. Thiers has been offered and has refused the Embassy to London.

— By the *Iberia*, advices from Lisbon have arrived to the 25th. The *emute*, of which the last packet brought the details, was not followed by any further attempt to disturb the public tranquillity. The National Guards had submitted quietly to the ordinance published in the *Diario*, and had laid down their arms. The Queen and King Consort were at Cintra.

— According to accounts from Naples of the 7th ult. the King had held a review by moonlight, at one o'clock on the night of the 6th. It was reported in Naples that the King of Sardinia had been visited with insanity.

— The *Gazette des Tribunaux* announces the discovery and arrest of a gang of sixty robbers in Paris, the great majority of whom were liberated convicts.

— The Paris and provincial newspapers are filled with details of disasters occasioned throughout the country by storms, tempests, and lightning. The weather had, however, become settled, and hopes were entertained that the harvest and vintage would yet be fine and abundant.

— The *Courier Français* contains an article dated Smyrna, the 9th ult., which would lead to the expectation that hostilities had ere this commenced between the Turkish and Egyptian armies in Caramania; while another part of that paper discredits the report that Mehemet Ali had declared his independence of the Porte.

## POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, July 7, 1838.

Little business of any importance was transacted in the House of Lords. Several petitions were presented against the continuance of the beer act, and the Irish poor law bill was read a third time after a conversation in which it was arranged that noble lords might move any amendments they should think fit, between that stage of the bill and the motion that it do pass.—Accordingly the Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the omission of the 68th clause, which however was retained on a division by a majority of 46 to 13.—A proviso proposed by the Earl of WICKLOW to be added to the 17th clause, was then agreed to, that wherever one or more town lands, lying adjacent, were the property of more than one proprietor, and those proprietors agreed, collectively or individually, to pay the rate for all occupiers of property under 5*l.* and served notice in writing upon the commissioners to that effect, then the commissioners should be at liberty to form such town land into an electoral district.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY having suggested the postponement of the passing of the bill, LORD ELLENBOROUGH moved the omission of some merely expletive expressions from the 17th clause; and LORD MELBOURNE moved that the debate on this amendment be adjourned till Monday, and the motion was acceded to, with an understanding that the benefices pluralities bill should have precedence on that day.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice that on Monday he should move the second reading of the international copyright bill.—Their Lordships then adjourned.

In the House of Commons last night Mr O'CONNELL gave notice that he should, on the house going into committee on the Irish tithe bill, move that it be an instruction to the committee to make provision for the discharge of the arrears of the tithe loan owing to the clergy.

The Marquis of CHANNOS then said he wished to ask the noble lord opposite whether he had any objection to lay on the table of the house a list of the appointments made by Lord Durham, the names of the persons appointed, with the salaries attached.—LORD JOHN RUSSELL had no objection to lay before the house a copy of a paper containing names and appointments which had been conveyed to the government.—The Marquis of CHANNOS inquired if the amount of salary and the offices remained as they were?—LORD JOHN RUSSELL said they remained the same, with the exception of the legal adviser, to which situation Lord Durham did not think it necessary to appoint any person.—MR HERRIES inquired whether the composition of the Executive Council, which consisted of persons who had nearly all gone from this country, was in pursuance of the instructions given him?—LORD JOHN RUSSELL said that the instructions given to Lord Durham gave him the power of making such selection as he should think proper with respect to the council, by which he should be advised. It was a question, no doubt, on which a discussion might take place, whether the principles on which he was acting were sound and wise principles, or whether he had been in error. All that he (Lord John Russell) could say was, that in entrusting to Lord Durham great and extensive powers in his difficult situation, the government thought it best to leave to his discretion and judgment upon such information as he might obtain, in what manner these councils should be composed; and her Majesty's ministers had no doubt that the noble lord had acted according to the best of his judgment. If any gentleman wished to make this a matter of further discussion, all he could say was, that the successful issue of Lord Durham's mission must depend in a great degree upon the forbearance of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the exercise of those powers, he must express a hope that the ministers would not be asked, at every step in the execution of those powers, whether or not they had been properly exercised. (Hear, hear.)—MR HERRIES said this was a great national subject, and every member had a right not only to protest, but—(Order, order.)—The SPEAKER said the hon. member had a right to enter his protest, but not to raise an argument on it. (Hear, hear.)—MR HERRIES would enter his protest, in the strongest manner, against the way in which the noble lord had attempted to prevent the putting of questions, more especially upon a question of this sort. (Order, order.)—LORD JOHN RUSSELL said he did not apply to the hon. member any observations which he had made. It was only a request, on his part, with regard to the house, that they would not, in circumstances of difficulty, embarrass the government of Canada. (Hear, hear.)

LORD J. RUSSELL now said they had arrived at that period of the session when it was usual to make some arrangement with respect to the transaction of the public business. He should therefore move, that after the present week the house, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, should sit from twelve till four o'clock, for the consideration of the orders of the day, and resume at six o'clock, to proceed upon notices. After a few observations from MR PEASE, MR HUME moved an amendment that the house give preference to the orders of the day on Tuesdays and

Thursdays.—LORD J. RUSSELL, after a short conversation, said he would have no objection to the amendment, if the house agreed to it unanimously.—The house then divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 123; for the amendment, 97: majority, 26.

LORD J. RUSSELL then said the Irish registration of voters' bill, No. I, would not be proceeded with this session.

MR HUME then moved for a committee of the whole house to consider the 9th George IV, chap. 92 (the savings bank act), with a view to alter the same. The motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and, after a short discussion, withdrawn. After this Mr Gillon moved, pursuant to notice, "that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will take into her gracious consideration the parliamentary allowance hitherto and at present enjoyed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, as compared with those enjoyed by the other members of the royal family, with a view to recommend some addition to them." Mr Gillon showed that the income of the Duke of Sussex (21,000*l.*) was less by 6,000*l.* than that of any other member of the royal family similarly circumstanced. The hon. member went on to state, amidst the assenting applauses of the house, that the royal duke in question had devoted all his life to the promotion of science and the encouragement of literature; and although his income had been more limited than that of any of his royal brothers, he had never hesitated to the utmost of his means in forwarding every undertaking honourable to the country and beneficial to our species. When he said that the Duke of Sussex was at the head of not less than seventy scientific and literary bodies and charitable institutions, some judgment, he thought, might be formed of the extent of the national obligation to him. It was gratifying, though of course by no means surprising, to hear the universal testimony borne on all sides of the house to the claims and merits of the Duke of Sussex.—LORD J. RUSSELL, notwithstanding, felt it his duty to oppose the motion. He admitted the high claims of the Duke of Sussex, not only as the uncle of the Queen, but as the munificent patron of all that could enlighten and improve mankind. He admitted, also, in accordance with the sentiments expressed by various members, that any proposition for increasing the income of his royal highness could not but be acceptable to the nation at large; but he observed, that ministers, in the exercise of their discretion during the settlement of the civil list, had not thought it right, under all the circumstances, to advise her Majesty to make any communication to parliament with a view to the augmentation of the revenues of the Duke of Sussex. Neither had they wished (and he begged that this might be distinctly understood) that such a proposal should rather come from an individual member, for, if made at all, it could only properly be introduced by the recognised advisers of the crown. If any gracious act of the kind had been considered expedient, it would have been the business of ministers to take care that it should emanate from the sovereign. Sir ROBERT PEEL, adopting the same views, did justice to his lordship's motives. "From community of political feeling and personal intimacy with the illustrious Duke (said Sir R. Peel) the noble lord had strong temptations to desert the straight line of duty; but he has not deserted it, and he has set an example to public men, the good effects of which will not, I hope, be limited to the present occasion." MR WARBURTON, too, declared that he had never heard a speech which did more honour to the individual than that delivered by the noble lord. Many honourable members representing large constituencies, such as Sir M. Wood, Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord Worsley, and Mr D'Eyncourt, expressed their conviction that the people would rejoice in the endeavour to repay a small portion of their debt of gratitude to the Duke of Sussex; but on the other hand, Mr Hawes and some other members objected to the mode in which the subject was brought before the house, and Mr Gillon was urged to withdraw his motion. Nevertheless he persevered in pressing it to a division. He said that the support which he had received from hon. members representing large constituencies left him no alternative but to divide the house. The gallery was cleared, and the numbers were—For Mr Gillon's amendment, 48; against it, 98; majority against the amendment, 50.

The discussion of this topic was taken upon the question that the house resolved itself into a committee of supply. As soon as the Speaker had left the chair, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward a resolution for granting to her Majesty 70,000*l.* on account of the late coronation. The right hon. gentleman stated that the object of the Queen and of her advisers was to spread enjoyment on the occasion over as wide a surface as possible, and that for this purpose certain expenses had been incurred which had been spared on the coronation of William the Fourth. The ceremony itself had cost the country no more than in 1831, and the whole had diffused a degree of satisfaction not to be equalled by two such banquets as were given in Westminster Hall on the coronation of George IV. The Chancellor of the Exchequer paid a just tribute to the excellent and orderly conduct of the enormous multitude assembled to witness the celebration and the procession; and MR HUME, who did not resist the grant, expressed his hope that it would encourage a just confidence in the mass of the people, who had given irrefragable proof of their improved condition, and of the advantages of their kindly treatment.—The remaining estimates having been gone through, the chairman reported progress, and the house adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

— The *Gazette* of last night contains the following notices:—"The Queen has been pleased to order a writ to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the summoning George William Frederick Brudenell Bruce, Chevalier (commonly called Earl Bruce), to the House of Peers,



by the style and title of Baron Bruce, of Tottenham, in the county of Wilts.—Memorandum. The creation of Hugh Morgan Tuite, Esq., of Sound, in the county of Westmeath, as a Baronet of the United Kingdom, which was announced in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last, is not to take place."

A proclamation appears in the *Gazette* of last night respecting the new coinage. The only novelty is the appearance of a new gold coin of the value of five pounds. The weight of this coin is to be twenty-five pennyweights, sixteen grains, and thirty-seven hundredth parts of a grain troy weight of solid gold.

Marshal Soult gave a very grand ball last night, at his residence in Portland place. The company must have exceeded 1,200; for from a quarter before ten o'clock until nearly one the carriages had not discontinued setting down. The arrangements were extremely magnificent. On the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, and Duke of Sussex, their Royal Highnesses were loudly cheered. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, both on his arrival and departure, was most enthusiastically greeted with cheers, which lasted for several minutes.

**THE REVENUE.**—The revenue accounts for the quarter exhibit a favourable balance. The revenue for the year ended 5th July, 1837, was 44,075,400*l.*; for the year ended 5th July, 1838, 42,972,773*l.* The decrease on the year is consequently 1,102,627*l.* But the revenue for the quarter ended 5th July, 1838, is 11,347,962*l.*; while that for the quarter ended 5th July, 1837, was 10,983,580*l.* The increase on the quarter is 364,382*l.* There is an increase on all the branches of the quarter except the Excise. On the Customs the increase is 339,015*l.*; on the Stamps, 45,095*l.*; on the Post-office, 24,263*l.* The decrease on the Excise is 226,452*l.*

### Saturday Night.

The House of Commons met to-day at 12 o'clock. After the presentation of several petitions, Mr Fox Maule stated that it was not his intention to proceed any further this session with the royal Scotch burghs bill, but he should introduce it afresh in an amended form early in the next session. The house then resumed in committee the prisons (Scotland) bill, and was occupied with it, without having got through all the clauses, up to half-past two; uninteresting business followed.

The doubt of the resignation of the Marquis of Queensbury, of the Lord Lieutenancy of Dumfriesshire, is now confirmed. The Noble Marquis has not resigned.

His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby has left town to resume his administration of the affairs of Ireland.

Mr Walker, the celebrated engineer, has, at the instance of the Government, made a report on the Thames Tunnel. He is decidedly of opinion that it would be imprudent to carry on the excavation farther without adopting some plan for giving greater solidity to the bottom of the river between the Middlesex shore and the point which the shield has now reached. The ground under this part of the river is composed of materials so loose that it would be an incalculable expense, as well as a dangerous experiment, to proceed further with the shield under present circumstances. Mr Walker recommends that two rows of close piles should be driven into the bed of the river, one row on each side of the line of the tunnel, so that the tops of the piles shall be as high as the tide at low water, and that the space between the rows, after having been emptied of the silt, sand, &c. shall be filled with clay. A considerable time must then be allowed for solidification, after which the work may be resumed with every prospect of success. The expense of the piling Mr Walker estimates at 10,000*l.*

The Licensed Victuallers, as appears from an advertisement in our paper of to-day, are resolved to strike, now that Lord Brougham has heated the iron. Against the beer-shops and those who frequent them, the Magistrates, the Clergy, the majority of the Peers and of the Commons, and all the publicans are arrayed; and the new-born beer-shops must have acquired wonderful strength in the short period of eight years if they successfully resist this fearful odds. We should like to know what the beer-shop keepers and those who use them say of the matter. They are the persons chiefly concerned, and their voice ought to be potential. Have they petitioned? We distrust the Magistrates and the Parsons.—*Sun.*

The Worsley Baronetage, lately extinct, is to be renewed in the person of William Worsley, Esq., of Hovingham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the eldest branch of that ancient family.—*Morning Chronicle.*

We regret to state that the Dean of Westminster was not so well yesterday as his friends could have wished.—*Morning Post.*

A private examination took place this morning at Union Hall office, into the discovery of the gloves in the room of Eliza Grimwood. The gentleman to whom the gloves belonged was examined, and he declared that he had never seen Grimwood, though he was in the habit of visiting her niece. The latter was also examined, but she could not account for the gloves having been found in her aunt's room. The gentleman who owned the gloves is a tradesman of extensive business at the west-end. It was stated that Mr Pelham, the solicitor had received last night some important communication respecting the murder, the nature of which, however, did not transpire.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PUBLIC VIEW OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—On Tuesday, in pursuance of public announcement, the doors of Westminster Abbey were thrown open to give the public an opportunity of witnessing the interior decorations with which the venerable pile was hung on the day of her Majesty's coronation. The hour appointed for opening the doors was ten o'clock; but long before that time arrived, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the neighbourhood of the Abbey was thronged with respectably-dressed persons, among whom were a vast number of ladies. Shortly after this upwards of 10,000 were present. The doors being opened, the rush towards them and the confusion which ensued, notwithstanding the exertions of the police, were tremendous. The shrieks of the females were appalling, and many were with difficulty extricated from the crowd in a fainting state. At the portal of the western entrance was a barrier, within which only a certain number were admitted at a time; and at the threshold of the transept a similar regulation was observed. In the centre of the transept was a third barrier, formed by the E and F divisions of police. At the entrance to the theatre a fourth, at each of which the public were detained until such time as those who preceded them had passed round the theatre. By this excellent arrangement a successive stream was kept up, and although obliged to continue on the move, an opportunity was afforded to every individual to view the throne. The public, after having passed round the area of the theatre, descended by the staircase leading to Poets' corner, which was the egress. Round the elevation on which stands the chair of recognition had been placed a substantial gallery of wood work and iron palisades; but the chair of St Edward, and the other decorations around the altar remained in the same position as on the day of the ceremony. On Wednesday an even larger number of many thousands made attempts to see the last and most imposing remains of the coronation. The day, in the early part, was extremely wet, and the carriage-way at least three inches thick in mud. It was really pitiable to witness hundreds of well-dressed women compelled to pass through mud which in most cases was over their shoe-tops. The police force used great exertions to pass them into the Abbey, and were generally successful with those who dared the risk, but thousands went away, thinking the attempt utterly hopeless. The shoes lost in the crowd are innumerable; and many persons stated that for several yards they had been treading upon what appeared to be handkerchiefs or shawls, as they attempted to make ingress to the Abbey, but the pressure was so great they had not power to ascertain accurately. The door was closed at seven o'clock, and it is believed that the Abbey will be opened again, for thousands went away without being able to obtain admission, and many more who would not risk the attempt, and among the latter many ladies in carriages.

**THE CORONATION FAIR IN HYDE PARK.**—The order of grace which permitted the extension of the fair for another day expired on Monday night, and no sign of the memorable fair of the 28th June will exist, save the step-worn sward of the park. At four on Monday her Majesty's beautiful little phaeton was observed to come from the Palace. As it approached it was seen to contain the Queen and the Duchess of Kent. They passed along through the bustle of the park, and by the sides, as near as might be, of the coronation fair. Her Majesty bowed condescendingly to all as the cheers of the people arose on every side. As early as six in the morning the final orders were delivered out that the fair should close. There was no surprise about the matter, and it is due to the proprietors of the theatres to say that not even a "last exhibition" was attempted. Richardson's, *alias* Lee and Johnson's, was the first to set the example of good generalship. At four o'clock the men who had arranged all the minutiae of the fair had not a stick standing. The booths, theatres, and taverns were once more bare poles. No pretender of the Egyptian race was there, and the wide space they had occupied was tenantless. Altogether the arrangements of this fair have been conducted in the best manner, and reflect great credit, not only on the exhibitors and stall-keepers, but on the police and the public who attended it.

**CORONATION FESTIVITIES IN THE PROVINCES.**—The country papers teem with descriptions of the rejoicings in every part of England in honour of the coronation. It would be impossible, with the limited space at our command, to detail all the rare doings—the processions—the dinners—the balls—the races—the fairs—the illuminations—and, not least, the charities of that day, in every town and village of importance in the kingdom. Children and the poor seem to have been sumptuously provided for in all parts. Every provincial journal that we look into, from those of Cumberland to those of Cornwall, mentions thousands of children regaled upon that day. Each journal, in describing the repast, invariably repeats that it was composed of "good old fare," a phrase which seems a mighty favourite with them. The best spirit seems to have animated the people everywhere. Although such multitudes were on the move, we do not hear that any breach of the peace was committed, or that any accidents took place.

—Parliamentary electors in cities and boroughs, entitled under the reform act, will lose their votes for the next year, unless they pay on or before the 20th of July instant all the poor's rates (and window tax, if any) payable from them in respect of their premises previously to the 6th of April last. County voters must send in their claims by the 20th of July instant.

—The loyal demonstrations on the occasion of the coronation were universal throughout Ireland.—Three anti-tithe meetings have been held in the counties of Kildare, Meath, and Kilkenny, within as many days. The repugnancy of the people to the impost is mani-

festly on the increase. The leading object in Kildare was the liberation of a respectable farmer, named Maher, who was determined to die in gaol rather than liquidate the claim. The amount of the debt was made up by penny subscriptions, and when placed in the sheriff's hands he was cautioned not to pay it over to the rev. plaintiff, as it was the determination to resist the alleged right at next November term.—It is thought that Dr Stock is the man on whom the choice of the Cashel electors will fall. He is Judge of the Irish Admiralty, and was the defeated Liberal candidate of Trinity College, Dublin. Mr R. Moore, Q. C., who was a candidate, has given up, and is to go to the Munster Circuit as one of the Judges of Assize.

—The sum which may probably be required to defray the expense incurred on account of her Majesty's Coronation, is estimated, by a Parliamentary paper just published, at 70,000*l.*

—In consequence of the unprecedented number of 175,000 newspapers which were put into the Post-Office on Monday, the despatch of the mail-coaches in the evening was unavoidably delayed for a considerable period beyond the usual time.

—A correspondent of the *Times* communicates the following note to that journal:—"For the information of your readers I beg to inform you that the charge for admission to the Jewel-office of the Tower has this day (Tuesday) been advanced to 2*s.* each person. On Saturday the charge was 1*s.* only. Does not this appear like extortion?"

—The approaching meeting of the British Association in Newcastle in the week commencing the 20th of August, has not yet excited the attention its importance deserves. The sum of 3,000*l.*, it appears from the estimates which have been produced, will be required. Not quite half of this amount has yet been subscribed.—*Tyne Mercury.*

### POLICE.

#### MARLBOROUGH STREET.

**LAW FOR THE RICH.**—The Marquis of Waterford was brought before Mr Dyer, charged with being drunk and disorderly in Piccadilly, at five o'clock in the morning.—Policeman Ellis, C 91, saw the Marquis with two or three other persons and a woman in his cab, driving down the Haymarket, and committing the insane freak of making the foot pavement his road. The policeman had no hope of overtaking the Marquis, from the speed at which he was driving; he, however, followed as fast as he could, and when the Marquis turned into Piccadilly he saw him pull his horse again on the pavement and drive on, to the imminent danger of foot passengers. The cab, however, went against some posts, and this brought the horse to a stand-still. The policeman ran up, and after much difficulty and opposition on the part of the Marquis's friends, he succeeded in lodging him in the station-house.—His lordship was too drunk to allow his being enlarged on bail.—In explanation, the Marquis said he had a young horse in his cab which was very difficult to drive. The animal having a heavy load behind him became unmanageable, and went, in spite of all he (the Marquis) could do, upon the pavement.—The policeman, in the most positive manner, said he saw the Marquis pull the horse upon the foot pavement and whip the animal to make him go the faster.—The Marquis declared, upon "his honour," he did not go more than about five yards on the pavement.—The policeman declared that the Marquis drove about 100 yards on the pavement in the Haymarket, and about 100 yards more on the pavement in Piccadilly. The concussion against the post was so great that the woman was thrown six yards out of the cab.—Marquis: I was thrown out myself. The fact is, I consider this charge to be quite unwarranted. No one was hurt, and the policeman exceeded his duty in taking me to the station-house.—Mr Dyer: The policeman states that you were intoxicated.—Marquis: Why, I had been about all night, and I don't think I was very sober.—Policeman: You had your collar and shirt open, and your chest was quite exposed.—Marquis: I was dressed just as I am at present.—Policeman: Your coat is now buttoned up; it was not so when I took you in charge. You said when I took you that you would defy your brother to drive your horse.—Marquis: I might have said so because none of my brothers are in town; but the horse is only four years old, has never had a collar on before, and I'll defy any man to drive him the length of this street. If he can, I'll make him a present of the animal.—Mr Dyer: It was the more imprudent on your lordship's part to bring into the public streets such an unsafe animal, and especially at the present time, when the streets are more than usually thronged. Have you any witnesses?—Marquis: Yes, I can bring them, but I would rather not.—Mr Dyer: If they can allege anything in contradiction of the charge of wilful driving on the footpath, I am willing to hear it.—Marquis: No. It will be a fine, I suppose, and I'd rather pay it than trouble my friends to come forward. *The best witness would be my horse. I'll call my horse, if your worship thinks proper.*—Mr Dyer then inflicted the fine of 40*s.*—The Marquis paid the money, and, turning to the policeman, made some unhandsome remarks on his evidence.—Mr Dyer said the policeman bore an excellent character, and, as far as the magistrates could judge, had always done his duty fairly.—The Marquis took his friend Earl Waldegrave's arm, and left the office.

[The policeman did his duty honestly and unflinchingly, and had the Magistrate acted his part half as well as the poor officer, the lord would have been sentenced to the highest fine and reprimanded, if not further amerced for his disrespectful behaviour to the bench, and his attempt to bully the officer.]

#### WORSHIP STREET.

On Wednesday Mr Chamberlayne, landlord of the Gun public-house, Shoreditch, was summoned before Mr Codd, the sitting magistrate, upon a charge of unlawfully detaining a dog which had belonged to Eliza Grimwood, the female whose mysterious murder at Lambeth has for some time past been the subject of inquiry. The dog was claimed on the part of William Hubbard, the paramour of the unfortunate deceased, and when the names of the parties were made known, the inquiry was regarded with intense curiosity. The dog, it may be remembered, was mentioned at the inquest, and it was remarked that he had not been heard to bark on the night of the murder.—Mr Wooler, Hubbard's legal adviser, appeared in support of the summons, and called Charles Hubbard, a brother of William Hubbard, who stated that he had purchased the dog when a puppy for the



latter, and that after the terrible occurrence which had been adverted to, the dog remained in the possession of Mr Grimwood, the deceased's brother, but with the understanding that it was to be sent to William Hubbard or his mother. Lately, however, the defendant had informed the public by advertisement that *Eliza Grimwood's dog was to be seen at his house in Shoreditch*, and the witness went there and saw it, and having satisfied himself that it was the identical dog, he communicated the fact to his brother, and after some consultation the present proceeding was adopted.—The defendant, in answer to the complaint, said the fact was, that the dog in question had been given to Mr Sparrow, a friend of his, by the deceased's brother and representative; and Sparrow, in order to assist defendant in his business, had lent the dog to him, in the expectation that customers would be attracted to the house for the purpose of seeing it there.—The magistrate was informed, upon inquiry, that the deceased's brother had met with an accident, by which several of his ribs were broken, and he was taken to the London Hospital, or he would have attended at this office. The person to whom he was said to have given the dog was, however, present.—Mr Sparrow, a master shoemaker, who was referred to by the defendant, was then examined. He stated that there had been an intimacy between his family and the Grimwoods, and he had been exceedingly desirous of having, by way of memento, some of the trinkets and other things belonging to the deceased, in which, however, he was disappointed; but Mr Grimwood told witness he might, if he pleased, have the dog, and accordingly gave it to him. Witness had since, as stated by the defendant, left the dog with the latter, and an increase of trade at the Gun having been the result, the other parties now set up a claim to the dog.—Hubbard insisted that the dog belonged to his family, and could not have been rightfully disposed of in the way which the defendant and his witness had alleged.—Mr Codd, after hearing at much length the statement of the parties, and the argument of Mr Wooler, said he could not decide between them without further evidence; and he therefore adjourned the case until Mr Grimwood and other parties should be able to attend.

## LAMBETH STREET.

On Thursday Mr Pelham, the solicitor, applied to the Hon. G. C. Norton, for his interference to protect the person of his client, Mr Thomas Grimwood, under the following circumstances:—Mr Pelham stated that, after the murder of the unfortunate young woman, Eliza Grimwood, her eldest brother, Mr Thomas Grimwood, under letters of administration (his mother, who was the next of kin, having renounced in his favour), took possession of the property of his deceased sister, in her house in Wellington terrace, Waterloo road, as well as some money in the saving-bank, and for this he incurred the enmity of Hubbard, the paramour of the deceased, and his friends. About a fortnight ago it had been the misfortune of Mr Grimwood to have met with a very severe accident, by which several of his ribs were broken, and he was removed to the London Hospital in consequence. The object of his (Mr Pelham's) present application was to require the protection of his worship for the patient, as the annoyances to which he was subjected in his present state might be attended with the most serious consequences. Since he (Mr Pelham) had been to the office on that day, engaged in other cases, he was informed by Inspector Field, who had called at the hospital, that on Sunday last William Hubbard and his two brothers called at the hospital, and abused him in a shameful manner for having possessed himself of the property of the deceased in the manner before described.—Mr Norton observed that the object would be accomplished by informing the house surgeon and the proper officers at the hospital, who would, he had no doubt, prevent a recurrence of the annoyance.

Mr Pelham, before leaving the office, handed to Mr Norton the two following extraordinary letters, which he had received, in reference to the mysterious murder. The first was written in French, but the following is the translation:—

"June 22, 1838.

"MR LAWYER.—Indeed you are a fine subject for the worms. Take care of your own precious throat! The stiletto is yet further capable, and your person pretty well known. (Signed) P. J. DE SAUSSEAU.

"To Mr Pelham, Old Gravel lane."

"Bowling green Inn, Leamington Spa, June 23, 1838.

"SIR.—There is no peace for me on this side of the grave, and I fear not much on the other, for my crime is very dark. I cannot rest at all while I have this feeling and this affair on my mind. I am haunted day and night. O Lord, this is a pretty conscience. I wish I could sum up courage enough to surrender, but I cannot and dare not. I must come to it sooner or later. I'm afraid you will not be able to find me; but Mr ———, jun., knows me and all particulars. I wish the earth would swallow me up that I might be forgotten. PHILIPPE DE SAUSSEAU.

"Addressed to Mr Pelham, Old Gravel lane." Mr Pelham observed that at first he was inclined to attach some importance to the last letter; but it was his opinion now, and which opinion was acquiesced in by Mr Hardwicke, to whom he had shown it that morning, that it, as well as the preceding, was the mere effusion of a disordered mind.

## UNION HALL.

A whole host of pickpockets were brought to this office on Wednesday, charged with picking the pockets of various persons not only in the front but in the interior of Westminster Abbey, on Tuesday morning. The cases were generally for stealing handkerchiefs of trifling value, and nearly the whole of the prisoners were sent for three months, and hard labour, to the Tothill-fields House of Correction. Similar charges have been made and disposed of every day of the week.

The inquiry into the causes of the late deplorable accident on board the Victoria steam ship is still in progress. We withhold details until the more interesting points of the investigation are fully elicited. The jury do not sit again until the 18th inst.

## ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &amp;c.

THE MURDER AT LAMBETH.—It will be recollected that a pair of lavender-coloured kid gloves, marked on the inside T. K. R., were produced at Union Hall on the examination of Hubbard. They were stated to have been found in Eliza Grimwood's bed-room on the morning of the murder, and were supposed to have been left behind by the stranger who accompanied the unfortunate woman home from the Strand Theatre. The magistrates, after the close of the inquiry, instructed Inspector Field to make every exertion to discover, if possible, the person to whom they belonged. The inspector, who has ever since been employed

on this duty, ascertained within the last few days that the identical gloves had been sent by a glover residing in the west end of the metropolis to be cleaned at the shop of a person who is in the habit of cleaning gloves for the manufacturers. The glover was immediately applied to. He stated in explanation that the gloves had been left with him by a gentleman whom he named, and returned to him cleaned some days previous to the 26th of May. The inspector next proceeded in search of the gentleman alluded to, whose name, in the present stage of the matter, it is not thought advisable to make public, who at once acknowledged that the gloves were his. He denied that he knew Eliza Grimwood, or that he was ever in her house. He owned, however, that he knew a woman of her acquaintance, and that he accompanied this woman home to her lodgings, and left his gloves behind him by mistake. The police still keep their eyes upon this individual, and Inspector Field is engaged in seeking out this woman, whom he has named, in order that she may account for the manner in which the gloves left her possession. Thus the case remains enveloped in as much mystery as ever. It is understood that the owner of the gloves is a respectable tradesman, who does not in any way correspond with the description given of the individual with the macintosh cloak, who went home with the ill-fated Grimwood on the night of the murder. Hubbard is still in town, and states his intention to remain until the murderer is discovered, as in such a case his (Hubbard's) evidence may be found necessary.

SUDDEN DEATH AT HYDE PARK FAIR.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Barley-mow, Mount street, on T. Reeves Hillman, Esq., of 1 Verulam buildings, Gray's inn, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, student-at-law. Deceased was a native of Lewes, of independent fortune, and is supposed to have died of apoplexy in Alger's booth, at Hyde park fair, on Thursday night. Verdict, "Visitation of God."

THUNDER STORM AND DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—On Friday morning the metropolis was visited with a tremendous thunder-storm, the effects of which had nearly been attended with fatal consequences at the residence of Mr Tabont, a cabinet-maker, in East street, Manchester square. The family were at breakfast at the time, and the electric fluid descended the chimney, and knocked down Mr and Mrs Tabont, who for some moments lay on the floor in a state of insensibility, but shortly afterwards recovered, not much injured. The electric fluid escaped by the bell wires, which it melted.—We regret to add that on the same morning, about seven o'clock, the coachman of a gentleman residing in Edward's terrace, Kensington, was struck when in bed, with lightning, and killed; the wife was also severely injured. She was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where she lies in a dangerous state.

ROBBERY AT THE ABBEY.—On Wednesday afternoon a woman, whose husband lives at Mr Lewis's, the potato salesman, of King street, Seven Dials, went to view Westminster Abbey; the crowd was very great, and the woman was hustled and robbed of a bag containing 60 sovereigns; her husband was with her at the time, and the robbery was not discovered until they reached home. She had hastily placed the money in her pocket on a neighbour suddenly entering the room, and being much elated at the idea of visiting the abbey, forgot the circumstance of having so much money on her person.

A BRILLIANT ACCIDENT.—An extraordinary scene occurred at Leith on Thursday night, in consequence of the explosion of a large quantity of combustibles. Arrangements had been made for a brilliant display of fire-works on the Links, in the centre of which a large uncovered wagon was placed, from whence several beautiful and very powerful rockets had been discharged, when, about half-past ten o'clock, in consequence of some sparks falling into the box in which the fire-works were placed, the whole (amounting to above forty pounds' worth) exploded at once. The immediate appearance and effect was terrific to those in the near neighbourhood, splendidly beautiful to those at a distance, the vehicle on which the people employed in setting off the fire-works stood being instantly enveloped in flames of different shades—blue, red, and white—whilst torrents of fire issued from the spot in all directions. Men were seen leaping from the wagon, which at the time was closely surrounded by a dense multitude of people, amongst whom were many women and children, who rushed from the place in the greatest consternation. Many were thrown down, and upon them showers of ignited sparks descended with fearful rapidity. The scene forcibly reminded one of the horrors of war, of the effect that might be expected to result from a discharge of Congreve rockets or grenades into a crowded street or upon the deck of a ship. It is satisfactory to state, however, that this unfortunate accident was not attended with any very serious or extensive mischief. The number of persons hurt did not exceed twelve.—*Glasgow Courier*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday evening, as the Hon. J. R. Curzon, of Derwent Lodge, accompanied by his lady and her mother (Mrs Colonel Hodgson, formerly of Carlisle), were returning from Mr Stanger's in their carriage, when near home Mrs Hodgson was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and immediately expired.—*Whitehaven Herald*.

## THE CORONATION BREVET.

## WAR-OFFICE, JULY 3.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank, by brevet, as under-mentioned, the commissions to be dated June 23:—

## To be Generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-Generals—Sir Thomas Saumarez; Campbell Callender; John Stratford Saunders; Sir Warren Marmaduke Peacocke, K.C.B.; John Pare; Sir Charles Wake, K.C.B.; Sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, G.C.B.; Charles Pye Douglas; Robert Browne Clayton; Alexander John Goldie; Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, Bart.; Hon. Sir Alexander Duff; Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, K.C.B.; William Eden; Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart., G.C.B.; Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart.; Samuel Hawker.

## To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.

Major Generals—Samuel Brown; Dennis Herbert; John Ross; Hon. Sir Henry King, K.C.B.; Sir William Thornton, K.C.B.; Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B.; Sir Charles Pratt, K.C.B.; Hon. John Bruce Richard O'Neill; Anthony Salvin; Anthony Walsh; Sir William Johnston, K.C.B.; Francis Newbery; Daniel Francis Blomquist; Sir Joseph Straton; Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B.; Sir James Charles Dalriac; Sir John Maclean, K.C.B.; Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B.; Sir Thomas Hawker; Sir George Augustus Quentin; Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.; Sir John Wilson, K.C.B.; Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B.; Sir John Colborne, G.C.B.; Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B.; Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B.; Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B.; Sir Thomas

Arbuthnot, K.C.B.; Sir Henry Frederick Bouverie, K.C.B.; John Lord Burghersh, K.C.B.; Lord Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, K.C.B.; Lord Charles Somerset Manners, K.C.B.

## To be Major-Generals in the Army.

Colonels—Henry D'Oily, Grenadier Foot Guards; Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., half-pay 5th Foot; William Gray, half-pay 1st Foot; Edward Darley, 61st Foot; William Vincent Hoopesch, half-pay Unattached; Sir George Terdale, half-pay Unattached; Christopher Hamilton, 97th Foot; George James Reeves, half-pay 27th Foot; Hon. Henry Murray, half-pay 15th Light Dragoons; Hon. Lincoln Stanhope, half-pay Unattached; John Grey, half-pay 5th Foot; Alexander Cameron, half-pay Greek Light Infantry; Sir James Wilson, K.C.B., half-pay 43rd Foot; Sir Henry Watson, half-pay Portuguese service; Edward Walker, half-pay 60th Foot; Thomas Evans, 70th Foot.

## To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John Alexander Meln, 74th Foot; Alexander Wedderburn, Coldstream Guards; Peter Dumas, half-pay 4th West India Regiment; Mildmay Fane, 54th Foot; John Martin, half-pay Unattached; George Henry Hewitt, half-pay Unattached; Charles Wyndham, half-pay Unattached; Henry Earl of Uxbridge, half-pay Unattached; Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson, half-pay Unattached; Sir James Maxwell Wallace, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Hon. John Finch, half-pay Unattached; James Lindsay, half-pay Unattached; William George Moore, half-pay Unattached; Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este, half-pay Unattached; James Campbell, 95th Foot; William Cochran, half-pay Unattached; Henry Somerset, half-pay Cape Corps; Nicholas Wodehouse, 50th Foot; Hector M'Laine, half-pay Unattached; Henry Earl of Darlington, half-pay Unattached; George Angustus Wetherall, 1st Foot; John M'Caskey, 9th Foot; John Carter, 1st Foot; James Simpson, 29th Foot; James Frederick Love, 73d Foot; Hon. George Anson, half-pay Unattached; Duncan M'Gregor, 93d Foot; Edward Warner, half-pay 26th Foot; Nicholas Hamilton, Inspecting Field Officer; James Dennis, 3d Foot; Matthew Gregory Blake, half-pay Cape Corps; Charles Arthur Frederick Bentinck, Coldstream Foot Guards; Robert Henry Sale, 13th Foot; Henry Laue, half-pay Unattached; John Gregory Baumgardt, 2d Foot; Robert Nickle, on a particular service; Daniel Falla, half-pay Unattached; Sir Henry George Macleod, half-pay Unattached; Sampson Stawell, 12th Light Dragoons; Charles George James Arlthnot, 72d Foot; Thomas Valiant, 40th Foot; Chesborough Grant Falconar, 22d Foot; Richard England, 41st Foot; Charles Middleton, half-pay Unattached; Beaumont Lord Hotham, half-pay Unattached; Joseph Paterson, on a particular service.

## To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Majors—David Granam, half-pay 56th Foot; John Algeo, 6th Foot; Peter Edwards, half-pay Unattached; William Freke Williams, on a particular service; William Cartwright, half-pay Unattached; John Garland, half-pay Unattached; Robert Fraser, half-pay 93d Foot; Richard Weld Hartstonge, half-pay Unattached; Harewood Robert Sanderson, half-pay Unattached; William Parry Yale, half-pay Unattached; Donald Urquhart, 39th Foot; Charles Hervey Smith, half-pay 40th Foot; William Henry Newton, half-pay Unattached; Nicholas Lawson Darrach, 97th Foot; Melville Glenie, 60th Regiment; Arthur Gore, half-pay Unattached; William Wilkinson, 49th Foot; George Marshall, 82d Foot; David Goodeman, half-pay Unattached; Loftus Owen, half-pay Unattached; Pringle Taylor, half-pay Unattached; James Alfred Schreiber, half-pay Unattached; Charles Levinge, 71st Foot; Robert Winchester, 92d Foot; Henry Dundas Campbell, half-pay Unattached; James Wood, half-pay Unattached; William Frederick Finling, half-pay Unattached; Andrew Clarke, 46th Foot; Stephen Holmes, half-pay Unattached; Henry Herbert Manners, 37th Foot.

## To be Majors in the Army.

Captains—John Bonamy, 6th Foot; Thomas James Adair, 67th Foot; Samuel Robinson Warren, 65th Foot; Richard Manners, 59th Foot; James Tomlinson, 16th Light Dragoons; Jeremiah Cowper, 18th Foot; Henry Keane Bloomfield, 11th Foot; Barton Parker Browne, 11th Light Dragoons; Henry Bond, 3d Light Dragoons; John Birtwhistle, 32d Foot; Arthur Myers, 22d Foot; James T. Moore, 87th Foot; James H. Serjeantson, 50th Foot; Walter Harris, 5th Foot; Horace Suckling, 90th Foot; Ambrose Spong, 60th Foot; William Fraser, 43d Foot; John Clark, 66th Foot; John Stoyte, 24th Foot; James Spence, 31st Foot; James Algeo, 77th Foot; Andrew Snape Hamond Alpin, 89th Foot; James Hutchinson, 21st Foot; Francis Williams Dillon, 18th Foot; Isaac Richardson, 11th Foot; Robert Browne, 16th Foot; William Cannon, 97th Foot; Richard Tatton, 77th Foot; James Jackson, 57th Foot; G. F. G. O'Connor, 85th Foot; James Creagh, 89th Foot; Edward Johnstone, 50th Foot; William A. Riach, 79th Foot; Thomas Nickoll, 1st Foot; William Henry Arthur, 59th Foot; Thomas L'Esrange, 36th Foot; William Bindon, Newfoundland Veteran Companies; Frederick Campbell Montgomery, 50th Foot; William Thomas Hunt, 83th Foot; Nicholas Palmer, 56th Foot; Thomas James Galloway, 33d Foot; Joseph Robert Raines, 65th Foot; Charles Baillie Brisbane, 24th Foot; John Lewis Black, 53d Foot; Charles Douglas, 9th Foot; Charles Hastings Doyle, 24th Foot; Walter White, Town Major of Dublin; Richard Westmore, 33d Foot; Thomas Wood, Grenadier Foot Guards; Manly Power, 85th Foot; William Henry Law, 83d Foot; James McQueen, 15th Light Dragoons; Charles Hall, 1st Life Guards; Harman Jeffares, Newfoundland Veteran Companies; Edward Thorp, 89th Foot; William Sadler, 55th Foot; John Lawrenson, 17th Light Dragoons; Richard Hort, 81st Foot; John Dalzell, 16th Foot; Hunter Ward, 45th Foot; Alexander Boswell Armstrong, Cape Mounted Riflemen; Harcourt Master, 4th Light Dragoons; Henry Winchcombe Hartley, 8th Foot; Joseph Swinburne, 83d Foot; James M'Douall, 2d Life Guards; Edward Twopeuny, 78th Foot; George Carpenter, 41st Foot; George Whannell, 33d Foot; Daniel Frazer, 42d Regiment; Alexander Buchan, 77th Regiment; George Hogarth, 20th Foot; William Thain, 33d Foot; Dugald M'Nicol, 1st Foot; John Crofton Peddie, 21st Foot; Richard Willington, 84th Foot; Peter Cheape, 99th Foot; John Alexander Forbes, 92d Foot; Alexander M'Leod, 61st Foot; Charles Smith, 20th Foot; Charles Highmore Potts, 19th Foot; Francis Westera, 5th Dragoon Guards.

## WAR-OFFICE, JULY 3, 1838.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to take rank, by brevet, as under-mentioned, commissions to bear date 28th June; 1838:—

## To be Generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-General John Mackean, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-General George Wilson, Royal Artillery.

## To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.

Major-Generals—Sir Joseph Maclean, Royal Artillery; Richard Dickinson, Royal Artillery; Alexander Armstrong, late Royal Irish Artillery; Henry Ewart, Royal Engineers; Sir F. William Mulcaster, Royal Engineers.

## To be Major-Generals in the Army.

Colonels—Foster Coulson, Richard Uniacke, and George Irving, late Royal Irish Artillery; Sir John May, K.C.B., Royal Artillery; John Fox Burgoyne, Royal Engineers.

## To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Griffith George Lewis, Sir George Charles Hoste, George Judd Harding, and John Ross Wright, Royal Engineers.

## To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Major William Miller, Royal Artillery.

## To be Majors in the Army.

Captains—Richard Burne Raynesley, William Augustus Rowley, Richard Hardinge, Joseph Haswell, and Robert Andrews, Royal Artillery; Thomas Howard Fenwick, Lewis Alexander Hall, Patrick Yule, George Phillips, and Charles Jasper Selwyn, Royal Engineers; Edmund Sheppard, Royal Artillery; William Matthew Gosset and Daniel Bolton, Royal Engineers; Lewis S. B. Robertson, Walter Elphinstone Lock, Philip Sandilands, Broome Willis, Benjamin Hutchinson



Vaughan, and Thomas Gordon Higgins, Royal Artillery; Frederick William Whynates, Alexander Watt Robe, Ralph Carr Alderson, Charles Wright, Charles Rivers, and Francis R. Thompson, Royal Engineers; Amherst Wright, Royal Artillery; Hale Young, Wrotham, Royal Engineers.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 3.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Marines to take rank, by brevet, as under-mentioned, commissions to bear date 28th of June, 1838:—

To be Generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-Generals—Jas. Meredith and Robert Hill Farmer.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captains—William Mouldin Burton and Abraham H. Gordon.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 28.

This day, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following flag-officers of her Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz:—

Vice-Admirals of the Red—John Erskine Douglas, Esq.; Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B.; and Sir John Poo Berestord, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.H., to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice-Admirals of the White—John West, Esq.; Stephen Poyntz, Esq.; Right Hon. John Lord Colville; and John Cochet, Esq., to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Vice-Admirals of the Blue—Sir Henry Heathcote, Knt.; Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, K.C.B., G.C.H.; Sir George Scott, K.C.B.; Sir Thomas Dundas, K.C.B.; Sir John Tremayne Rodd, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

Rear-Admirals of the Red—Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart.; Sir Edward Bruce, K.C.B.; Sir Francis William Austen, K.C.B.; Sir Patrick Campbell, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Rear-Admirals of the White—Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C.St M. and G.; Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Dundonald; Sir William Parker, K.C.B.; Sir Robert Tristram Ricketts, Bart.; George M'Kisley, Esq.; Sir Charles Dashwood, Knt., to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue—Samuel Campbell Rowley, Esq.; Thomas Browne, Esq.; Samuel Pym, Esq., C.B.; Robert Jackson, Esq.; Sir Robert Barrie, Knt., C.B., K.C.H.; Charles Bayne Hodgson Ross, Esq., C.B.; Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt.; Francis William Fane, Esq.; Hon. George Elliott, C.B.; James Hillyar, Esq., C.B., K.C.H., to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

And the under-mentioned Captains were also appointed flag-officers of her Majesty's fleet:—

James Richard Dacres, Esq.; John Sykes, Esq.; John Hancock, Esq., C.B.; Mon. Donald Hugh Mackay; Francis Mason, Esq., C.B.; Thomas Brown, Esq.; Alexander Shipyard, Esq.; Robert Henderson, Esq.; Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C.B.; Sir John Louis, Bart.; Brian Hodgson, Esq.; Hood Hanway Christian, Esq., to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

ADDITIONAL PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The under-mentioned Commanders are to be promoted to the rank of Captain:—

Richard Devonshire, Richard Copeland, Charles Rich, John Robertson (a), Robert Beans, W. Richardson (a), George Charles Blake, Mark H. Sweney, William P. Stanley, William Holt, William H. Pierson, John Jervis Tucker, John Kingome, Brunswick Popham, William Oldrey, Thomas Ogle, George Evans, William John Cole, K.H., Richard Keane, John Hackett, William Picking, J. J. F. Newell, John Forster, John Parker, George Daniell, Frederick Ballock, Russell Elliott, Alfred Luckraut, John E. Erskine, James Hope, George Augustus Sainthill, F. P. Blackwood, Horatio Thomas Austin, William Ramsay, and Edward Stanley.

The under-mentioned Lieutenants to be promoted to the rank of Commander:—

G. G. Miall, Joseph Roche, Edmund Norcott, Henry Church, William Hubbard (a), Henry Stroud, Henry D. Tveysden, H. V. Huntley, Henry Frederick Peake, C. J. F. Newtin, Frederick Wood, Francis Grove, James Hamilton Ward, Lewis Tolin Jones, Edward St Leger Cannon, John M'Donell, William Dick-y, Charles Wilson Riley, Francis Liardet, John Harbott, William M'lwaine, Ralph Barton, Richard Burridge, William Griffin, Frederick Hutton, Bird Allen, Frederick W. H. Glasse, Edward Barnett, John B. Woodthorpe, Charles G. Robinson, William C. Phillott, Sackett Hope, Richard Robinson John V. Fletcher, James A. Legard, Thomas L. Masie, Woodford Williams, Robert Kerr, A. L. Montgomerie, Samuel Mercer, William Louis, Richard Inman, Robert Spencer Robinson, H. R. Henry, Robert T. Stopford, R. n. H. Antony Murray, John H. Wigham, Hon. S. T. Carnegie, Henry Bazot, and C. G. E. Napier.

The under-mentioned mates to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant:—

Thomas S. Coppinger, James F. L. Wood, J. C. Robinson, J. F. S. Starke, Charles G. Phillips, Robert O'Brien, N. S. Knott, William Coles, James S. A. Dennis, John F. Guyon, N. Norway, Samuel Fowell, R. W. Suckling, J. B. Masie, William Morris, George W. Wino, Henry G. Shute, John Compton, A. C. May, Michael De Courcy, Arthur M. Noad, William Frederick Fead, Richard A. Oliver, Zaccheus Andrew Richard M. Robertson, John Alfred Paul, Edward James Bedford, Caesar Cotterell Powell, C. F. Wade, Matthew Nollott, Walter Need, B. H. Bunce, J. C. Coffin, Griffith G. Phillips, J. Ormond Freeland, Roger Curtis, Charles Grey Rigge, C. G. Crawley, William Cotterell Wood, H. E. B. Bennett, James Fellows, William Thonpe, James Henry Bridges, John Robert Crighton Helpman, George Blane, E. B. P. Von Donop, William Clayton, H. A. Story, Charles F. Schonberg, Peter Fisher, Charles Barker, W. S. Wiseman, W. H. Church, C. F. A. Shadwell, J. C. S. Field, Charles James Balfour Stephen Bradley, F. Denison, William F. Burnett, F. E. John steon.

COMMERCE.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

Table with columns: BRITISH, Price, FOREIGN, Price. Lists various financial instruments like Consols, Do. Account, 3 per Cent. Reduced, etc.

SHARE LIST.

Table with columns: Div., Paid, Price. Lists various companies like Grand Junction Canal, Manchester & Liverpool Railway, etc.

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

CORN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY.—We had last week a very large supply of Wheat and Flour from our own coast, the former being 13,284 quarters, and the latter 9,811 sacks. To this morning's market the supply of Wheat was good by land sample from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk. The trade opened dull, and before the close of the market prices declined 1s. per quarter on best and 2s. on inferior qualities. Barley is steady. Oats move off slowly at last week's terms. Beans and Peas are without alteration. The fresh arrivals are short. The continued rains are injurious to the early seeds, and the prices are tending upwards. Flour nominally 60s.

Table showing prices for Wheat, Peas, Gray, Beans, small, Tick, Oats, Putato, Poland, Feed, Flour, Ditto, fine, Peas, White, Boilers.

Arrivals from the 25th to the 30th of June inclusive.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Lists arrivals from English, Scotch, Irish, and Foreign sources.

FLOUR.—English, 9 011 sacks; Scotch, —; Irish, —; Foreign, 2 906 barrels.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—This week's arrivals of English Grain and Flour are moderate; of Irish Oats and Foreign Wheat, considerable. There has been no animation in the trade for any article since Monday. Wheat hardly maintains its value, with little left at market. In other grain there is no variation. The sale of Flour this week has been slack at former prices.

Table showing Gazette Averages for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas for Week ended June 29 and Six weeks (Governments Duty).

SMITHFIELD MARKET, FRIDAY.

Table showing Prices Per Stone and At Market for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Beans, Calves, Sheep & Lambs, Pigs.

Prices of Hay and Straw, per load of 36 trusses. Hay, 4l 15s 0d to 5l 10s 0d; Clover, 5l 5s 0d to 6l 0s 0d; Straw, 2l 0s 0d to 2l 4s 0d.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending July 3, is 33s. 4d. per cwt.

COAL MARKET, FRIDAY.

Prices of coals per ton at the close of the market:—Adair's, 18s 6d; Bute's Tanfield Moor, 19s; Carr's Hartley, 19s; Heburn Main, 19s 6d; Howard's Main, 18s 6d; Holywell, 21s 6d; Leaze's Main, 16s; Picton, 17s 6d; Pontop Windsor, 18s; South Tanfield, 16s; South Hartley, 18s; Tanfield Moor, 21s 6d; West Hartley, 21s 6d; Wylam, 19s 6d; Wall's End: Bell and Brown, 19s 6d; Killingworth, 19s 6d; Newmarket, 19s; Riddell's, 20s; Walker, 19s 6d; Braddyl's Hetton, 22s 9d; Haswell, 22s 6d; Hetton, 23s; Lambton, 23s; Stewart's, 23s; Hartlepool, 23s; Adelaide, 20s 6d; Auckland, 17s; Barrett, 20s 3d; Flintoff Tees, 19s 6d; Gordon, 20s; Seymour Tees, 19s 6d; South Durham, 20s; Tees, 21s; Nevin's Tanfield, 19s; Howard's Netherthorn Main, 17s 6d; Radcliffe Main, 17s; Staveley Main, 18s 6d; Wall's End Devonshire, 19s; Wall's End Elgin, 20s.—Ships arrived, 14.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, July 3.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 3.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards.—Colonel S. Lambert, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase; Colonel A. Higginson, to be Major, vice Lambert.

61st Foot.—Major C. Forbes, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase; Brevet-Major H. Burnside, to be Major, vice Forbes; Lieutenant J. S. Hepburn, to be Captain, vice Burnside; Ensign J. B. Gib, gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Hepburn; Ensign G. Howell, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Gib.

70th Foot.—Major J. Kelsall, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase; Brevet-Major T. Reed, to be Major, vice Kelsall; Lieutenant J. K. Jameson, to be Captain, vice Reed; Ensign J. F. ... to be Lieutenant, vice Jameson.

8th Foot.—Major Campbell, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase; Brevet-Major N. L. Darrah, to be Major, vice Campbell; Lieutenant H. Harvest, to be Captain, vice Darrah; Ensign Craigie, to be Lieutenant, vice Harvest; Ensign and Adjutant I. Moore, to have the rank of Lieutenant; R. G. Pattison, gent., to be Ensign, vice Craigie.

2d West India Regiment.—Ensign J. W. Glubb, from the Royal African Colonial Corps, to be Ensign, vice Howell, appointed to the 61st Regiment.

Royal African Colonial Corps.—C. S. H. Hingston, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Glubb, appointed to the West India Regiment.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W and J. Nicklin, Woburn mews, livery stable keepers—H. and C. Pace, High street, Whitechapel, watch manufacturers—J. and S. Gath, Tiverton, Devonshire, millers—T. Simbler and T. Knott, Manchester, hat manufacturers—D. B. Sorley and T. Crowdon, Liverpool, cotton brokers—J. and J. Hayward, Manchester, booksellers—J. Jones and J. Perry, Liverpool, excavators—W. Cary and R. Scott, New Barge house wharf, Commercial road, Lambeth, coal merchants—France and Dee, Liverpool, engravers—J. Baily, jun. and J. Jarritt, Witney, Oxfordshire, blanket manufacturers—Forster and Chipperfield, Leadenhall street, tea dealers—J. Pass and J. Robinson, Huddersfield, booksellers—E. H. Hart and S. Meline, Castle street, Leicester square, wine merchants—J. Hunter, G. Smith, and I. J., and T. Elliott, Sunderland, Durham, coal factors; as far as regards J. Hunter, G. Smith, and I. J., and T. Elliott—R. W. Barton and J. Thomas, Strines, Derbyshire, vice printers—Fletcher and Co. Liverpool, timber merchants; as far as regards J. Fletcher—Hartley and Walker, ... as, Yorkshire, printers—J. Thacker and W. Price, Leamington, street, merchants—Marshall, Cox, and Tibbs, Braintree, coal factors—Grants, Gillman, and Meulie, Portsmouth, bankers; as far as regards H. St. J. Medley—Phillips, Parnell, and Rowell, Lower Thames street, custom house agents; as far as regards W. Parnell—W. and J. Wilson, Boston, Lincolnshire, linen drapers—H. H. Mortimer and Co. Bush lane, wholesale ironmongers; as far as regards W. M. Senior—T. Edwards and Son, Circus place, London wall, mahogany brokers.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. a Crapps, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, merchant.

9 BANKRUPTS.

H. D'Emden, Southampton street, Strand, surgeon-dentist. [Hawdon, Farnival's inn. J. H. Morgan, Gerrard street, Soho, victualler. [Harris & Rye, Golden square. J. Payne, jun. Lawford, Essex, cattle dealer. [Tucker, Bank chambers, Lethbury. T. C. Waddy, Leeds, upholster. [Wilson, Southampton street, Bloomsbury square. J. Nall, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, house painter. [Sharp, Staple inn. W. Thompson, Morpeth, Northumberland, spirit merchant. [Brookbank and Farn, Gray's Inn square. W. Wood, Canterbury, law stationer. [Richardson and Talbot, Bedford row. F. Stephens, Cheltenham, hallier. [Rooks, Warwick court Gray's Inn. W. Read, Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, linen draper. [Alexander and Co. Lincoln's Inn fields.

DIVIDENDS.

July 24, W. Kadwell, Keston, Kent, bricklayer—July 31, W. Rowland, Bill Quay, Durham, ship builder—July 25, J. May, Newport, Hampshire, mercer—August 8, F. W. Paddon, Plymouth, common carrier—July 25, S. T. W. Gawthrop, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn factor—July 25, J. M. Lintock, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer—Sept. 3, L. Pyett, Stowupland, Suffolk, bricklayer—July 29, J. Hickling, Warwick, brick maker—July 24, J. Adams, Banbury, Oxfordshire, innkeeper—August 3, J. Slack, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker—July 27, J. Summer, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, carpenter—July 27, G. Foster, North Curry, Somersetshire, draper—July 26, T. Prarsall, Bitton, Gloucestershire, iron hoop manufacturer—August 7, J. Bolton, Leeds, machine maker.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before July 24.

H. and J. Davis, Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothiers—G. Davis, Norwich, tailor—H. F. Foley, Windsor, surgeon—J. Smith, Leeds, joiner—W. Swain, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, builder—J. London, Studley, Warwickshire, builder—M. Johnson, Leeds, tailor.

Friday, July 6.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 6.

3d Light Dragoons.—Lieut. J. Cowell, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Forrest, whose appointment has not taken place, July 30.

4th Lt. Dragoons.—Lieut. E. Inge, from the 13th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cowell, whose appointment has not taken place, July 5; Cornet A. Low to be Lieutenant, vice Paxton, promoted; W. A. Hyder, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Low, July 6.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards.—Lieut. Col. H. Barrington, from the half pay Unattached, to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, vice Higginson, promoted, July 5; Capt. R. W. Astell to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Barrington, who retires; Lieut. H. A. R. Mitchell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Astell, July 7.

5th Foot.—Second Lieut. C. Durie to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Madonogh, who retires; W. Woodgate, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Durie, July 6.

46th Foot.—H. F. Sullivan, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dickens, who retires, July 6.

56th Foot.—Ensign J. Waddell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fraser, deceased, May 2; R. H. Macdonnell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Waddell, July 6.

57th Foot.—Ensign E. A. T. Lynch to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sullivan, who retires; H. W. Masterson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lynch, July 6.

58th Foot.—Capt. W. Sadleir to be Major, without purchase, vice Ricketts, deceased; Lieut. W. F. Bell to be Captain, vice Sadleir; Ensign C. L. Nugent to be Lieutenant, vice Bell, Feb. 4; C. C. Master, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robinson, who retires, July 6; H. C. Balnevis, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Nugent, July 7.

60th Foot.—Major W. T. Cochrane, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice T. R. P. Teupst, who exchanges, receiving the difference, July 6.

63d Foot.—Ensign J. R. Lysaght to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires; S. F. C. Anlesley, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lysaght, July 6.

64th Foot.—Ensign R. H. Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kirwan, who retires; W. B. Jopp, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smith, July 6.

65th Foot.—C. W. Sutton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Butler, who retires, July 6.

71st Foot.—Capt. Lord A. Lennox to be Major, by purchase, vice Levinge, who retires; Lieut. N. M. Stack to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lord A. Lennox; Ensign B. Blennerhassett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stack; Hon. H. R. H. Duncan to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Blennerhassett, July 6.

87th Foot.—Second Lieut. H. P. Faunt to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Doyne, who retires; S. P. Lea, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Faunt, July 6.

89th Foot.—Lieut. Col. J. L. Basden, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice R. Duherly, who exchanges, July 7; Brevet Col. J. Shedden, from the half-pay 114th Foot, to be Major, vice Basden, promoted, July 6; Capt. A. S. H. Apin to be Major, by purchase, vice Shedden, who retires, July 7; Lieut. W. A. Puppleton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Apin; Ensign A. Pigott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Puppleton; W. J. D. C. Apin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pigott, July 7.

93d Foot.—Lieut. Lord Cosmo G. Russell, from the half pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant, vice J. R. Johnston, who exchanges, receiving the difference, July 7.

Rifle Brigade.—Sir T. Munro, Bart. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord C. G. Russell, promoted, July 7.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second Lieut. H. C. Bird to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Parsons, who retires; C. A. Cobbe, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bird, July 6.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut. Col. J. L. Baden, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, July 7; Lieut. J. L. Paxton, from the 4th Lt. Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase; Second Lieut. Lord C. G. Russell, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, July 6.

BREVET.—The following officer was omitted in the Gazette of the 3d July:—Lieut. Col. E. Wildman, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel in the Army, June 28.

Major J. Luard, on the half-pay Unattached (Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Sir J. C. Dalbiac), to be Lieutenant in the Army; Brevet Major G. Smith, of the Royal Horse Guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; Capt. E. Gage, of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be Major in the Army, June 28.

MEMORANDUM.—Capt. W. Kennedy, upon half-pay, of the Royal West India Rangers, and Lieut. C. Maclean, upon half-pay of the 60th Foot, have been allowed to retire from the Army, with the sale of their commissions, they being about to become settlers in the colonies.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Hooper and T. Devan, Queen street, Cheapside, surgeons—J. Vickers, jun. and J. Nuttall, jun, Manchester, dealers in cotton fents—T. Harrison and J. Green, Atherton, Lancashire, belt makers—M. Roberts and R. Miles, Whichchurch, Shropshire, stone masons—M. and G. Metcalfe, Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, merchants—Corrie, Muson, and Co. Liverpool, general brokers—J. L. and J. H. Barrett and W. Eley, Fleet street, bible and prayer book warehouse—J. Martin and J. H. Gardner, Maldon, Essex, tailors—Riddales and Johnson, of Wakefield and Leeds, blanket and stuff merchants (so far as regards Thomas Johnson)—J. and J. Ellison, Barnoldswick Mill, Yorkshire, corn millers—C. and F. Hodges, Bristol, music and musical instrument sellers—G. Richards and S. Clark, Seal, Kent, surgeons—The Haverton Hill Flint Glass Company, Billingham, Durham—W. Hawks, sen., and Co., Gatehead Iron Works, Durham, and Hawks, Stanley and Co.,



London, steel and iron manufacturers (as far as regards Sir R. S. Hawks)—Birch and Little, Manchester, smallware manu- facturers (so far as regards H. Budge and J. Hesketh)—J. H. Pope and H. Smith, Manchester square, London, surgeons— J. Marsland and A. Wallis, Ball Grove Mills, Lancashire, cotton spinners—B. Johnson, C. J. Tasker, and R. W. Johnson, Gloucester, wine and spirit merchants (so far as regards C. J. Tasker)—J. and J. B. Bayly, Devizes, Wiltshire, attor- nies—A. Acton and J. Bishop, Birmingham, maltsters—T. J. Fellwick and J. Howell, West street, Smithfield, account book manufacturers—Percival, Parson, and Booth, Liverpool, brok- ers—T. Blyth and Sons, Limehouse, Middlesex, merchants— so far as regards T. Blyth)—J. G. and S. Walters, Liverpool, watchmakers—M. and S. Walters, Liverpool, marine painters— J. W. Bowen and H. Phillips, Swansea, linen drapers—J. and P. Black, Glasgow, manufacturers.

**INSOLVENT.**  
E. J. Hargrave, late of the King's Arms public house, Bishops- gate street without, victualler.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**  
P. Woolley, Ross, Herefordshire, tailor.

**9 BANKRUPTS.**  
T. Viner, Hungerford, Berkshire, hop merchant. [Ashley, Shore-ditch.

R. Beeton, Blackfriars road, linen draper. [Turner and Hens- man, Basing lane, Cheapside.

G. Baldwin, Southampton, currier. [Lys and Mullins, Tooke's court, Chancery lane.

J. Bowerman, Castle Cary, Somersetshire, shopkeeper. [Russ, Castle Cary.

J. Wilson, Burnley, Lancashire, draper. [Appleby, King's road, Bedford row.

E. Haley, Tong, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. [Battye and Co., Chancery lane.

N. Maclean, L-amington Priors, Warwickshire, carpenter. [Richards and Walker, Lincoln's inn fields.

J. Stephenson and G. Moss, Nottingham, marble man- oar. [Blackstock and Co., King's Bench walk, Inner Temple.

J. Spencer, Manchester, commission agent. [Adlington and Co., Bedford row.

**DIVIDENDS.**  
July 28, H. W. Sealy, City rd., upholsterer—July 28, J. Staton, Charing cross, boot maker—August 1, R. Stone, Thame, Oxford shire, carpenter—July 31, W. Hoyle and R. Eastham, Lee Mill, near Bacup, Lancashire, woollen manufacturers—July 31, S. Turner and J. Pilling, Bolton-le-Moors, iron founders— August 6, T. Young, Newcastle upon-Tyne, grocer—August 1, H. Pope, East Reiford, Nottinghamshire, wine merchant— July 30, W. Bowdler, Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman— July 25, R. Thorne, Chisleton, Wiltshire, hay dealer—July 26, J. B. Baldwin, Whitkirk, Yorkshire, merchant—July 31, R. M. Moreland, Burnham, Westgate, Norfolk, grocer—July 28, W. Johnson, Wincham, Cheshire, tanner—July 31, W. Chap- man, Birmingham, grocer—July 31, J. Teasdale, Bolton-le- Moors, Lancashire, road contractor—August 1, J. W. Gray, Exeter, book merchant—July 31, J. Townsend, Honiton, and G. Brook, Whimple, Devonshire, bankers—July 28, B. H. Bullock, Grafton street, Bond street, wine merchant.

**CERTIFICATES—JULY 27.**  
T. Stokes, Clevedon, Somersetshire, innholder—B. Overton, High street, Ha-kney, man-milliner—J. Vinton, Brewer street, Middlesex, woollen draper—R. H. Francis, Redcross street, Barbican, and Regent street, hatter—J. Jones, Whitechapel road, rag merchant—D. Boast, London road, chemist.

**BIRTHS.**  
On the 4th inst. Mrs J. S. Lister, of a daughter.  
On Friday evening week, a woman who declined giving her name, but whose dress and manner indicated respectability, was suddenly taken in labour at Hyde Park Fair, in the booth of Mr Eastgate, of the Crown and Anchor, Kent road. She was safely delivered of a fine girl, and with her coronation fairing was conveyed to the workhouse, St George's, Hanover square.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 25th ult. at Loudon Castle, the Lady Selina Con- stantia Bawdon Campbell Hastings, to Charles Henry, Esq, nephew to the Duke of Leinster. The Marchioness of Hastings, Countess Loudon, gave away the bride. Deservedly beloved and respected as is the Marchioness, it was an imposing sight in the gallery of her ancient castle, filled by her dependents and servants, and we noticed the Lady Mary Ross, Lord and Lady Kelburne, the Ladies Adelaide Forbes and Elizabeth Moore, the Baron and Baroness de Roebuck, &c. The happy pair set off after the ceremony for Bonnington, Falls of Clyde.  
On the 5th inst. at Great Wingham church, the Hon. Henry Manners Sutton, second son of the Viscount Canter- bury, to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Charles Thompson, Esq., of Wingham Hall, in the county of Norfolk.

On the 29th of March, at Allahabad, in the East Indies, John Theophilus Rivaz, Esq., Judge of Putehpore, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Lambert, Esq., of the former place, Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat.

**DEATHS.**  
On the 8th ult. while on his way in his carriage to the Papal Palace, Cardinal Fabrizi, Minister of War to his Holiness the Pope.  
On the 1st ult. at Florence, after a short and painful illness, Mattemiselle Blasis.—Musical World.

A few days since, suddenly, Mr Lee, the High Constable of Westminster. His death is attributed to the great fatigue and anxiety he underwent in attending to the duties of his office at the Coronation on Thursday week. Mr Lee has for many years fulfilled his arduous public duties with a zeal and integrity which must be known to all who have had occasion to attend either of the Houses of Parliament or public meetings in Westminster. Before he became High Constable he carried on business at Charing cross as a busier and hatter, and was highly respected by all who knew him. Mr Lee was in the 63d year of his age.

On the 5th inst. at No. 11 Russell square, in the 71st year of her age, Elizabeth, widow of the late James Stodart, Esq, F.R.S.

On the 3d inst. at Brighton, in the 84th year of his age, Samuel Thornton, Esq., formerly M.P. for S ree.

A few days ago, in the Fleet prison, Mr Howard, formerly of the well-known firm of Howard and Gibbs, money brokers, who failed about eighteen years ago.

Lately, at Campbelton, Fort George, where he had resided for the last 32 years as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, Christopher Macrae, aged 105.

**INCREASE OF INCOME.**—15 to 20 per cent. for money easy and pleasantly obtained by any person having a little time on their hands, combining pleasure with profit; or to those who prefer leaving the management to others a two per cent. less income would accrue. This is worth the attention of those who have money in the funds, and are consequently receiving but the very small interest which they yield, as the investment is equally secure. From 4000 to 10000 may now be employed.  
For cards of address apply to Mr Borton, Plumber, &c. 65 Bethnal green road, near Pollard's row; if by letter, post paid, to A. Z. as above.

**HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, and HOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER.**—The public are cautioned against being misled by the false statements published in advertisements and handbills, by a person who is pirating these names and packages to get rid of tea which is proved, on oath, to be of only one quarter the value of the real Howqua's Mixture. These teas are sold in London only by T. Littlejohn and Sons, Scotch Confectioners, 77 King William street, City; and C. Verrey, Swiss Confectioner, 218 Regent street.  
Howqua's Mixture is a mixture of the very highest character, having a character peculiar to itself, a fine natural aroma. Howqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder is of the very finest quality, and such as could not be purchased in the market.—Times Report, June 22, of Mr Styan's evidence.

**THE THIRTY FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS,** at their Gallery, Pallmall East, WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, 14th instant.  
Open each day, from Nine till Dusk.—Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.  
R. HILLS, Secretary.

**SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.**  
The EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk street, Pallmall East, is NOW OPEN, from Nine in the Morning. Admittance, 1s.  
H. E. DAWE, Secretary.

**THE THAMES TUNNEL.** entrance near the Church at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River, is open to the Public every day (except Sunday), from Nine in the Morning until Dusk.—Admittance, One Shilling each.—Both Arches are brilliantly lighted with Gas, and the descent is by an easy staircase.—The Tunnel is now upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED and NINETY Feet in length, and is completed to within a distance of 130 feet of low-water mark on the Middlesex shore.  
By Order,  
J. CHARLIER, Clerk to the Company.  
Walbrook buildings, Walbrook, July, 1838.

N.B. Conveyances to the Tunnel, by an Omnibus, every half-hour, from Gracechurch street, Fleet street, and Charing cross; also by the Wool- wich and Greenwich Steam-boats, from Hungerford, Queenhithe, Dyer's Hall, and Fresh Wharf, every half-hour.

**PRACTICAL ADVANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL SCIENCE.**  
**A PUBLIC LECTURE** by MAJOR BELL (who has had the high honour of Lecturing before Her Majesty the Queen) on his COLOURED CHARTS OF BYGONE TIME—testing their effect on memory by the cursory examination of two young persons, the one but nine, the other not eleven years of age—will be delivered at the CROWN AND ANCHOR, STRAND, on WEDNESDAY, 11th JULY, at One o'Clock in the Day; and repeated on FRIDAY, 13th JULY, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening.  
Admittance to each Lecture, occupying about one hour, 1s. 6d.

**PATENT ELASTIC STOCKS AND CRAVATS OF VERY SUPERIOR SHAPES.**  
THOMAS HUGHES, the Patentee, having long been convinced that an improvement was desirable in the above article, none ever having been offered to the Public that would keep their shape after having been worn any length of time, with much application has invented an article that will retain its shape in any climate, for which invention T. H. has obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. This article only requires to be seen to be approved of. They are made in every variety of fashion, more durable than any hitherto made, and extremely light.  
At T. HUGHES'S Manufactory, 247 High Holborn.  
And at No. 78 Lower Grosvenor street, New Bond street.

**CARPET, CABINET FURNITURE, and UPHOLSTERY MANUFACTORY and WAREHOUSES, 37 and 38 OXFORD STREET.**  
JACKSON and GRAHAM respectfully announce that their new and spacious Premises are now completed, and invite the Nobility and Gentry to furnish, to view the largest and most splendid Stock in the Metropolis.  
The CARPET WAREHOUSES exhibit an extensive choice of NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS, of every style, in ROYAL VELVET PILE, AXMINSTER, SAXONY, and BRUSSELS CARPETS, TURKEY and PERSIAN CARPETS and RUGS, of all sizes, and Bed-room Carpeting of every kind.  
The UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT comprises the RICHEST SILK DAMASKS, TISSUES, and BROCADES OF FOREIGN and BRITISH MANUFACTURE, NEW and SPLENDID CHINTZES, SILK TABBARETS, TOURNAYS, MOHAIR, and MERINO DAMASKS, EMBROIDERED CLOTHES, GILT CORNICES, FRINGES, &c.  
In the CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSES will be found every requisite, both useful and ornamental, for DRAWING-ROOMS, DINING-ROOMS, and BED-ROOMS, of tasteful designs and superior manufacture. FOUR-POST and FRENCH BEDSTEPS of various styles, in MAHOGANY, BRASS, and IRON, with CURTAINS fixed up complete; FRENCH MATTRESSES, and well-seasoned BEDDING, of every description.  
The Stock will be found, on comparison, the most complete and extensive, and the prices more moderate, than those of any other establish- ment.  
Designs made, Contracts taken, and experienced workmen sent to any part of the kingdom.

**METCALFE'S new and original PATTERN** of TOOTH BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronized by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will reach thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes' brush that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much approved flesh brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, and combs of all descriptions.  
At Met.alf's, Oxford street, opposite Harewood place, two doors west of Holles street.

**OLD CRUSTED MASDEU.**—It is now five years since the Proprietors of the GRAYS INN WINE ESTAB- LISHMENT commenced their operations on this Wine, and it will be remembered that two years ago they introduced it to the public as well worthy, both in quality and price, to take its stand among those in general consumption in this country; they detailed at length their knowledge of its quality, and the practical experience upon which their judgment was formed; they showed that the heavy and unequal taxation created by the Metceun treaty, in 1703, had amounted to a prohibition of many of the wines of France; but the English Government having, in 1831, equalized the duties on French and Portuguese wines, they expressed their conviction that a wide field was open for capital and exertion to compete with the hitherto more favoured vineyards of the Peninsula; the success which has attended that competition will be best seen by the undenied Parliamentary return, showing the net consumption of the United Kingdom.  
No. 369.—Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed May 7, 1838.

United Kingdom.	Years ending 5th January.		
	1836.	1837.	1838.
Cape	522,941	541,511	500,727
French	271,661	352,063	440,322
Portugal	2,780,024	2,878,359	2,573,157
Spanish	2,230,187	2,388,413	2,297,070
Madeira	139,422	133,673	119,873
Bhenish	48,696	39,454	44,807
Canary	50,926	31,128	41,864
Faval	1,900	1,456	282
Sicilian, and other sorts	374,549	403,155	373,458
Total	6,420,342	6,809,212	6,391,560

It will be seen by this return, that while the total consumption of wine has remained nearly stationary, that of French wine has steadily and progressively increased, the year ending 5th January, 1838, showing the enormous increase of 62 per cent. over that ending 5th January, 1836; this large increase is chiefly attributable to Masdeu, as is fully proved by the Custom-house reports, and shows, beyond a doubt, that this wine is well adapted both to the palate and the constitution of English consumers; it must also be borne in mind, that this increase has taken place notwithstanding Masdeu has never yet (except to a very small extent) been introduced in that ripe and matured state which age in bottle can alone impart, for Masdeu, like all other red wines, requires age, both in wood and bottle, to render it perfect and fit for the table.  
With this view the Proprietors of the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment (anticipating these results from the intrinsic quality of the wine) caused 2,500 dozen to be put in bottle in the year 1836, and have since annually increased their stock, so that they might be in the same position with this as with the other wines in which they deal, and be enabled to keep up a constant supply of matured and old bottled wine. It is now in brilliant condition, with a firm crust, may be moved without the slightest injury, and the nobility and public in general are respectfully invited to pass their judgment on it at the vaults of their establishment.  
The Proprietors regret the necessity of again cautioning the public and the country wine merchants against various common red wines which have been in many instances surreptitiously imposed upon the wine mer- chants, and through them, unknowingly, upon the public, as the genuine Masdeu, to which they have no more affinity than the port wine pro- duced in Figueira has to the highest quality of the vineyards of the Alto Douro.  
Cash prices as under. Country orders must contain remittances, or refer- ences in London. Hampers, 1s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. per dozen.

	Per Pipe.	Per Hhd.	Per Cr. Cask.	Per Dozen.
Masdeu, from the wood	60s.	32s. 10s.	16s. 16s.	22s.
Do. two years in bottle	65s.	35s.	17s.	23s.
Do. three years in bottle	70s.	38s.	18s.	24s.

HENEKEY and Comp<sup>y</sup>.  
Note to the Trade.—The market price may be known on application.

**RAMSEY'S PATENT VOLTI-SUBITO** pre- vents delay and uncertainty in Turning Over the Leaves of Music. It is patronised by her Majesty and the Royal Family, and approved by eminent Musical Professors. It may be had of all Music-sellers, and of the Manufacturer, J. F. MYERS, 23, Albemarle street, Piccadilly, and of Patentee of the Aeolophon; upon which favourite instrument a Selection of Popular Music is performed every Wednesday and Saturday, com- mencing at Three o'clock. Admittance gratis.

**DRESS COATS.** cut in the first style of fashion, 30s.—Superfine, 40s. to 50s.—Frock Coats, Silk Facings, 30s. to 40s.—Buckskin, Cloth and Kerseymer, 50s.—Trowsers, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.—Rich Silk Dito, Cloth and Kerseymer, 7s. to 12s. 6d.—Petersham Great Coats, 25s. and 30s.—Pilot Coats, 16s. 2s. and 30s.—Shooting Jackets, 18s.—Dresses, Gowns, 10s. 6d.—Boys' and Youngs' Clothing: Cloth Trousers, 30s. to 42s.—A Suit of Clothes, £2 12s.—Superfine Black, £3 5s.—At FISHER and CO'S, Tailors, 31 King William street, City, ten doors from London bridge.

**CARPETS AND CABINET FURNITURE.**  
**GRAHAM and CO.** announce to the Public that their STOCK is the LARGEST and most VARIED in EUROPE, affording to every Class of BUYERS an opportunity of SELECTION according to their means, and in every instance insuring the most Substantial Workmanship and the best Seasoned Materials. Buyers will avoid all disappointments, as well as the tedious delay in giving orders. The SPLENDID BRUSSELS CARPETS, at 3s. 6d. a yard, and the RICH and BEAUTIFUL CRAPE DAMASKS for Curtains, at 1s. 6d. a yard, are deserving the attention of the Largest Buyers in the Kingdom.  
GRAHAM and CO. Carpet Manufacturers, Upholsterers and Cabinet Manufacturers, 294 and 295 High Holborn.

**HENRY L. COOPER'S** Old-Established FURNI- TURE WAREHOUSE.—THOMAS FOX begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry who have so liberally patronized his predecessor that he has on hand a large and elegant STOCK of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, consisting of dining and drawing room suites of the newest design, wardrobes, bedsteads, and highly-seasoned bedding made on the premises. In the manufacture of each article the strictest attention has been paid to durability and effect, the most experienced artisans employed, and materials of the best description only used, for which the charges will be found extremely moderate.—No. 93 Bishopsgate street Within, London.

**TEAS at WHOLESALE PRICES, in Quantities not less than One Pound.**

	s. d.
Gunpowder Tea	5 4
Fine Small Leaf	5 8
Young Hyson	4 4
Fine ditto	4 8
Good Family Tea	3 10
Finest Ceylon Coffee	1 8
Finest Plantation do.	2 0
Finest Mocha Coffee	2 3
Cocoa	9d. per lb. or 78s. per cwt.
Chocolate	10d. per lb. or 88s. per cwt.

G. T. MANSELL and CO. Wholesale Tea Dealers, 2 Hucklebury, Cheapside.  
12lb. Chests suitable for Families.

**GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.**—Noblemen and Gentlemen, desirous of obtaining articles of Dress of the first-rate description, in cut, quality, and fit, the undenied List of Cash Prices is respectfully submitted to their notice by J. ALBERT, Tailor, &c., 52 KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

	£	s.	d.
Dress Coat, of the best Superfine Olive Brown or Green	3	3	0
Cloth	3	10	0
Ditto, the best Saxony Black or Blue	3	15	0
Frock Coat, with Silk Facings	4	0	0
Ditto, the best Saxony Black or Blue	4	0	0
Waistcoats of the best Kerseymer	0	15	0
Trowsers of Milled Kerseymer or Doe Skin	1	10	0

Every article at the above prices is warranted equal to any that can be produced. A suit of Plain Liver, &c.  
Families and Gentlemen waited upon by addressing a line, per post, 52 King William street, London bridge.

**CRYSTAL SPECTACLES.**—The superiority of THOMAS HARRIS and SON'S CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for preserving the sight, over those made of other substances, is now universally admitted by scientific men, and by every person who has used them. The following are the prices:—

	For Ladies.	For Gentlemen.
Crystal Spectacles, best gold	£2 3 0	£2 15 0
Ditto - - - best silver	1 2 0	1 7 0
Ditto - - - best elastic steel	1 0 0	1 4 0
Improved Glass Spectacles, from	0 3 0	

The first choice of spectacles is a most important one, as on it depends the preservation of the blessing of sight. How rash, then, to entrust that important choice to ignorant and crafty vendors, who have no knowledge of the optician's difficult art, and are totally regardless of the injuries their worthless spectacles inflict on the eyes. T. Harris and Son (whose Establishment has been patronized for sixty years) still confidently offer to the Public their Improved Spectacles, the Crystals and Glasses of which are ground at their own manufactory on a peculiar and highly successful principle. By the proper adoption of this principle (so important in its results), and through other improvements suggested by their practical experience, T. H. and Son have succeeded in many cases where other eminent opticians have failed. Thomas Harris and Son, Opticians to the Royal Family, opposite the British Museum. No other connexion Established 60 years.

**CHEAP WINES AND SPIRITS.**  
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND ECONOMISTS.

	per doz.
Stout Wine from the Wood	24s.
Fine Old ditto	30s.
Good Crusted ditto	28s.
Superior Old ditto	34s.
Very curious, of the most celebrated vintages	6s. 40s.
Masdeu, first quality	28s.
Fine Old Crusted Ports, in Pints and Half Pints.	

**CAPES.**

Good Stout Wine	14s.
Ditto, Sherry flavour	17s.
Superior ditto, very fine	20s.
Genuine Portac, very excellent	20s.

**SHERRIES.**

Very good	22s.
Excellent ditto, Pale or Brown	25s.
Fine Old ditto, Straw-coloured	34s.
Very superior ditto	40s.
Marsala, first quality	24s.
Fine Old Rota Tent	34s. 40s.
Old Lisbon and Mountain	24s. 26s. 34s.
Bocellias, excellent	34s.
West India Madeira	34s.
Old East India ditto	52s. 56s.
Sparkling Champagne	60s. 70s.
Clarets	54s. 58s. 70s.

A large assortment of Wines always on draught.

**SPIRITS.**

English Gin of the first quality	8s. to 10s. 4d.
Moult's celebrated Old Tom	10s. 6d.
The best Old Jamaica Rum	12s. to 13s. 4d.
Very good French Brandy	24s.
The best old ditto, very excellent	26s. 6d. & 28s.
Pale Champagne ditto	32s.
Irish and Scotch Whiskies, genuine from the still	12s. 16s.
Patent Brandy	16s. 18s.
Fine Old Rum Shrub	12s.
Highly Rectified Spirit of Wine	20s.

Bottles, Hampers, &c. to be paid for on delivery, and the amount allowed when returned.  
No orders from the Country can be attended to without a Remittance.  
W. MOULS, No. 8 HIGH STREET, NEWINGTON BUTTS.

**AN EXCELLENT FAMILY MEDICINE FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c. &c.**  
In every instance where a fair trial has been made, NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS have invariably given satisfaction; affording permanent relief in all cases of Indigestion, and a speedy cure for Head-ache, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Heartburn and Acidity of the Stomach, Depressed Spirits, Disturbed Sleep, Violent Palpitations, Spasms, General Debility, Costiveness, &c. They are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony of the benefits to be derived from their use.  
Sold in bottles at 1s. 10d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.  
CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.



noble Earl's conduct in one respect, and it reminds us of the reflection in the *School for Scandal*, when Mrs Candour undertakes the defence of a calumniated party.

THE BEER SHOPS.

The Beer Shops are threatened with suppression in the House of Lords; but Lord Brougham, who talks so glibly of repealing the Act under which property has been embarked in Beer Shops, has to consider whether the country is quite prepared to give compensation for the vested interests which he proposes to sacrifice. The ex-Chancellor talks as if it were enough for the Legislature to indicate its disposition to repeal the law, and that individuals are thence sufficiently warned to withdraw their property and industry from the trade; but, according to the same rule, any trade or property in the country might be destroyed merely with the ceremony of indicating the intention.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

*The Theology of the Old Testament, or a Biblical Sketch of the Religious Opinions of the Ancient Hebrews. From the earliest times to the commencement of the Christian era.* Extracted and translated from the original of Georg Lorenz Bauer, Professor of Oriental Languages and of Logic at Altdorf; and afterwards of Oriental Languages and Biblical Criticism at Heidelberg. Charles Fox. 1838.

This is a very striking contribution, in the shape of biblical criticism, to the always interesting and profitable study of the History of the Jewish people.

The object of the author—and his views and arguments have no doubt profited not a little by the brevity, simplicity, and condensation, of the style adopted by his present translator—is to trace the growth of the Hebrew conception of Deity, from its primitive rudeness in the earliest historical or mythical fragments, to those loftier views which were the Aurora of the Christian sunrise. His plan is new and well imagined, and develops many singular and valuable traits respecting the Jewish people, which, though not exactly fit for discussion here, should be recommended, as of the utmost interest and importance, to the notice of every historical or philosophical inquirer.

This plan, and its mode of execution, may be briefly characterised. The books of the Old Testament are arranged in what the author considers their chronological order; the same course is pursued with the separated portions of those which he regards as compilations; and finally, the theology, the philosophy, the history of each, are exhibited in extract or brief commentary. We should remark that, in assigning the dates of the several compositions, his reasons are sometimes not very satisfactory; and he systematically interprets in a liberal sense passages to which English readers are accustomed to affix a figurative meaning. Great industry, ability, and ingenuity, are, however, displayed in his analyses; and those who dissent from his general conclusions, or his particular expositions, may yet profit largely by his care and research.

Speculations of this sort are not much in favour here, but a little more attention to them would assuredly conduce to a more distinct conception of those Scriptures which, in obtaining reverence, ought to be revered intelligently. Therefore should such a work as this be circulated widely, even among those who are likely to differ from the author most. The notion of Deity must be a *crescent* idea so long as the human mind progresses; and highly interesting must be the traces of its first advances amongst those from whom our Religion is derived.

We close with a short extract illustrative of the many detached points of character or interest touched upon in the course of the work:—

“THE ALLEGED IDOLATRY OF SOLOMON.

“We believe that in him it was rather tolerance than idolatry. Among the numerous inmates of his harem were many foreign women, Ammonites, Moabites, Zidonians, and others. It belonged to the splendour and state of an eastern monarch or despot to possess an immense harem, whose inmates were chosen by preference from foreign nations. These women were unwilling to abandon their own worship and superstitions: slaves in a strange land, they clung closely to the religion of their childhood and nation, and they entreated Solomon to secure to them religious freedom. He yielded to their solicitations and commanded high places and altars to be erected, upon which they might sacrifice to their own deities, after their own manner. Though such an indulgence might have been sanctioned by the laws of humanity, and to a benevolent and reflecting mind might have appeared a reasonable concession, this erection of altars to foreign Gods was a direct violation of the Jewish constitution, and led to much sinful idolatry among the people of Israel. The orthodox sighed over this act of their monarch, and regarded the subsequent desertion of the ten tribes, in the reign of his son (who, for his despotism and folly, merited such a lesson), as the punishment inflicted by Jehovah for this permitted and sanctioned idolatry; and our historiographers do not fail to consider this misfortune, as well as every other evil which afterwards befel the kings and the state, as the consequences of the insult offered by Solomon to the orthodox faith.”

Bauer's original work, from which the present has been extracted and translated, is called the *Theologie des alten Testaments.*

*Six Years in Biscay: comprising a Personal Narrative of the Sieges of Bilbao, and of the principal Events which occurred in that City and the Basque Provinces, during the Years 1830 to 1837.* By John Francis Bacon. Smith and Elder., 1838.

The short interval elapsed since the publication of this book has served to prove the general correctness of its views, and the trustworthiness of its statements. The last arrivals from the north of Spain, for instance, given in other columns of our journal, supply the strongest possible corroboration of the closing passage of the volume. “The feeling in favour of the Pretender,” Mr Bacon there observes, “formerly so rife in Biscay, has greatly declined, and many of the inhabitants, despairing of success, have emigrated to America, and more have deserted to the Christinos: in fact, the foraging expeditions of the Carlists, which overrun the provinces, to sweep off thousands of recruits, to be trained, fed, and equipped, at the cost of Biscay and Guipuscoa, have greatly dissatisfied the inhabitants, who consider themselves ill-used. All this is, however, in the nature of things, and cannot be avoided by the Pretender, even if he wished it, which it is hardly to be supposed he does; for Don Carlos aims at the crown of Spain, not that of Navarre only.”

Since this was written the dissatisfaction referred to has assumed a more formidable shape, and some prospect opens at last of a close to one of the most debasing wars that have disgraced the civilized world. As Mr Bacon clearly saw, with every repetition of these plundering forays in quest of “resources” the influence of Carlos among his own partisans has of late suffered most decisively; so that at last in such portions of Carlist country open to him as have not yet been wholly exhausted, and among the few Carlists who have still something left to lose, we hear of little but loud discontent or open rebellion. That this result must have arrived, sooner or later, was indeed obvious to any one who considered the size and resources of these provinces in relation to the demands which the nature of such a warfare entailed upon them. The movement of Munagorri has no doubt precipitated matters, but, the unity and determination of the Carlists once shaken by the causes we have named, nothing further was needed to ensure the speedy downfall of the author of the Durango Decree.

Mr Bacon's work is decidedly the best and most reliable exposition we have yet seen of the exact state of the Spanish question as between Carlist and Christino. The author, who has lived seven years in Spain, passed upwards of five of those years in the very centre of the struggle, at Bilbao; and while the greater part of his volume is the relation of facts of personal observation and experience, he has been able to collect also from the best sources such notices of the origin of the contest, of the secret of its continuance, of the causes of extraordinary failures on the one hand and ridiculous successes on the other, as may suffice for pretty clear authority as to the impending result of the whole, and the uses that will probably be made of it.

Mr Bacon sets completely at rest all the fine talk about these inhabitants of the Basque provinces having been driven into this rebellion by any unjust invasion of their exclusive liberties and privileges. Admitting, indeed, that such had been the real cause of the revolt, it would still be difficult, in our opinion, to imagine a cause less justifiable, for anything so intolerable as the claim to such privileges exclusive of the rest of Spain could not possibly be set up;—but the truth is, as Mr Bacon unanswerably shows in this volume, that from the date of the last French invasion to restore Ferdinand, the Absolutist party have been busily engaged in erecting a stronghold in these provinces—that they proclaimed Carlos King some time before their privileges were ever called in question—that before the Christinos marched against them they had actually, with no obvious motive but that of establishing despotism, overrun Castile—and that it was not until they saw in how isolated a position they stood regarding the rest of Spain, and how little they could hope for sympathy or assistance beyond their own boundaries, that they at last fell back on this excuse which has served them so well—and pretended to be fighting for their ancient privileges. Truly does Mr Bacon set down the language of the future historian in his very forcible remark—“When, after three centuries of uncontrolled and absolute power on the part of their kings, the people of the peninsula endeavoured to ameliorate their social system, by allowing the mass of the contributors a voice in the government, the most deadly opposition they experienced was from those favoured provinces which, exempt from taxes, free from the conscription, unmolested by that swarm of employes which devour the substance of the rest of Spain, had flourished at the cost of their less favoured brethren—then did these provinces, so far from sympathising with their oppressed countrymen, in their

attempts to regain their freedom, exert all their efforts to prevent it; and strange to say, this wicked, envious, and unjust attack upon the dawning liberties of Spain, found numerous advocates, even amongst those nations who had repeatedly derided the Spaniards for their long suffering of absolute and despotic rule.”

Mr Bacon ventures on a proposition, towards the close of his book, of a plan for the decisive settlement of the war. He thinks that England might accomplish this by consenting to guarantee a Spanish loan of five millions, the expenditure of the money so raised to be distributed over a period of three years, and to be in part controlled by a special commissioner appointed from England. “This sum,” Mr Bacon observes, “together with their own resources, would enable the Queen's government to keep the army in a state of efficiency which could hardly fail to maintain its superiority over that of the Pretender. Nor is it likely that Don Carlos would be able to hold his ground for three years more, against the daily consolidating power of the Cortes. The maturing age of the young Queen, by inspiring hopes and projects of a matrimonial alliance, would tend to weaken the party of the Pretender, both in Spain and the North.” But does Mr Bacon make out a good case for any step of this kind on the part of the English government, in the mournfully correct picture which is presented in other parts of his work, of the weakness, supineness, and incapacity, the gross mismanagement, and ignorant abuses, of the government of the Queen of Spain?

The narration of the author's personal experiences of the struggle has much interest throughout, and his notices of the British Legion include the correctest glance we have seen over the causes of its comparative failure. After describing the famous action of Arrigorriaga, in which—

“Espantero displayed much personal courage, and his conduct throughout the day was that of a gallant soldier. The calm valour of General Evans was much noticed. At one time he was so near the enemy, that had not Capt. Turner, R.A. rode after him to warn him of his danger, he would, very probably, have been captured.”

—he thus, with a shrewd sense of the silly mismanagement of the matter, describes

THE BRITISH LEGION ON A MARCH OF EIGHT MILES.

“Had the legion been composed of veteran soldiers, inured to war, as accustomed to marching, and as little encumbered with baggage as their allies, the difficulty would have been trifling; but the park of artillery alone, with the ordnance stores, required 500 draught-cattle, and for all the other endless baggage belonging to the legion, probably not 3000 mules would have been too many. Now, it was not to be expected that such a monstrous convoy could be got in safety over Mount Gorbea, and therefore this route, although for other reasons very desirable, was abandoned, and the road by Balmaseda chosen. When it was publicly known that the legion was to march, it was amusing to see the scramble for cattle among the officers. Miserable animals, taken from carrying sand, or bricks, dear at any price, or even as a gift, were eagerly bought up at 10*l.* to 15*l.* each; although certain to break down or founder by the way-side. At length, on the 23<sup>th</sup> of October, early in the morning, the troops stood to their arms, and began their slow march along the left bank of the river, in company with Espantero's division, and the fine regiment of *Chapelgorris*, or *red caps*, now attached to the legion. It was soon seen that the generals considered even the road by Castrojana and Sodupe, to Balmaseda, too dangerous; for, on reaching Sorrosa, they ordered the columns to march on to Portagalete. Strange as it may appear, in a march of only eight miles, such disorder should occur, and so much time be lost. Espantero, with his Spaniards, was in Somorostro by two o'clock, while I have been informed, that there were battalions of the legion who did not reach their quarters until eight in the evening. These eight miles might be easily marched, by any one, in three hours, and opposition there was none—not a shot was fired; yet the disorder exceeded belief. Even between Bilbao and Sorrosa (three miles) scores of mules and ponies, overlaid or improperly laden, might be seen struggling in ditches and lying in the road; further on the *average* among the impedimenta became greater. Soldiers, not a few, were seen lying down on the road, not exhausted by the fatigue of a six miles' march, on a level road, or by the weight of their arms and accoutrements, but, as was afterwards discovered, overcome by the strength of the rum, the prudent commissary having, either with or without orders, and possibly to economise transport, issued to the men, with their three days' rations, three days' allowance of spirits! The consequences were such as might have been expected.”

The descriptions of the sieges of Bilbao are full of reality, and told with a simple graphic power. The last siege, in especial, its horrible miseries, and the noble traits which redeemed them, are given with a vivid plainness which only a participation in them could have conveyed so well. We had no idea of the frightful destitution to which the gallant and high-hearted besieged were at last reduced—

“The strong man sickened—the feeble died. One day a pale thin woman, with her infant, begged for food, next day she begged alone, another day came, and she disappeared.”

In the midst of these adventures we have sketches of heroism and chivalry worthy of Spain's best days. Two are worth quoting, from the striking description of the fall of the long-disputed convent of St Augustin—

“Some Carlist guerillas, availing themselves of the shelter afforded by the heaps of ruins which the incessant cannonade had occasioned at the foot of the outer wall of the convent, had gained, unseen, a small passage which led to the sacristy, and thence to the church, and upper part of the cloisters. The garrison surprised, were thrown into confusion, and made very little defence; about seventy were cut off, and made prisoners, but the fate of one artilleryman deserves



notice. Alone, he defended himself at his post, by throwing hand-grenades at the foe, until his stock (seventeen) was exhausted; he then rushed out upon the swarm of besiegers, fought his way through to a window, from which he leaped, and was taken up and brought in by the cazadores. This heroic soldier had received twenty-two wounds from ball and bayonet, and yet he finally recovered, though he remained a cripple for life."

Again—

"When the attempt to burn the convent was made, the first lieutenant of the 6th company of the nationals, Don Luciano de Celaya, bearing a lighted torch in one hand, and a bundle of straw in the other, went alone to the door of the house of Menchaca, intending to set it on fire. Scarcely had he reached the door, when it was suddenly flung open, and eight or ten Carlists appeared; amazed at seeing him, they hesitated; Celaya, however, nothing daunted, flung down his heap of straw, waved his torch, and cried out, 'Nacionales a ellos' (at 'em nationals.) The enemy fled, and Celaya alone thus recaptured the house, to which he instantly set fire."

Mr Bacon has little heroism to relate of the opposite party, but he duly celebrates

#### THE CRUELTY OF THE CARLISTS.

"It is even no more than truth, when I affirm that they made war upon the town more like a tribe of American Indians than a European army; their favourite employment being to scatter themselves around Miravilla, the fields of Alvia, or the houses near Begonna, and fire at any one passing in the streets, so that the batteries were by far the safest places. It was perfectly easy for them to distinguish a soldier from a civilian, a man from a woman or child, but no regard was paid by the besiegers to those trivial distinctions. One boy of ten years old was killed by a musquet-shot at my door, another wounded, as also a woman, and in the streets the casualties were numerous."

—and thus commemorates what may be called—

#### THE BRAY OF THE BASQUES.

"The Basque howl or whoop resembles at first the neighing of a horse, then changes to a wolf's howl, and finally terminates with a shake like the expiring notes of a jackass's bray. In addition to this warlike accomplishment, they usually divert themselves with making sundry antics and grimaces, perfectly inimitable; such, that an ape, fresh from an African forest, would die of despair at being able to excel or even equal."

Several well-executed lithographs give additional value to the descriptions, which are further illustrated by an admirable plan of the town and vicinity of Bilbao.

#### The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby.

Fourth Number. Chapman and Hall.

The first chapter of this number, wherein the eventful fortunes of young Mr Nicholas Nickleby are pursued with increasing interest, affords us a delicate insight into the character of Mr Newman Noggs; and the last chapter closes at a point of much moment and importance concerning the same worthy and decayed gentleman. The other portions of the number appear to wind up for the present the painful and terrible scenes of "the delightful village of Dotheboys," in so far as poor Nicholas Nickleby is in any way concerned with them. For here, we are happy to announce, Mr Squeers receives poetical justice in the shape of a most unpoetical and remorseless drubbing, which, being administered with fierce delight by Nicholas, carries the wretched schoolmaster very far indeed on his journey to the place unmentionable to ears polite, and imposes on the avenging usher the necessity of an immediate journey to London. The series of atrocities which induce this are given in the author's best manner—with that careless and most affecting mixture of the ludicrous and terrible, which implies an utter absence of the forced or melodramatic quality so apt to attach to pain and suffering of this sort when laid in sordid or squalid scenes.

From the last chapter, however, introduced in skilful relief from the misery of Dotheboys, we prefer to take some extracts, illustrative of the exquisite and peculiar talent of the author. They relate to the celebration of a wedding anniversary in one of the

#### LODGING HOUSES NEAR GOLDEN SQUARE.

In that quarter of London in which Golden square is situated there is a by-gone, faded, tumble-down street, with two irregular rows of tall meagre houses, which seem to have stared each other out of countenance years ago. The very chimneys appear to have grown dismal and melancholy, from having had nothing better to look at than the chimneys over the way. Their tops are battered and broken, and blackened with smoke; and here and there some taller stack than the rest, inclining heavily to one side, and topping over the roof, seems to meditate taking revenge for half a century's neglect by crushing the inhabitants of the garrets beneath.

The fowls who peck about the kennels, jerking their bodies hither and thither with a gait which none but town fowls are ever seen to adopt, and which any country cock or hen would be puzzled to understand, are perfectly in keeping with the crazy habitations of their owners. Dinky, ill-plumed, drowsy flutters, sent, like many of the neighbouring children, to get a livelihood in the streets, they hop from stone to stone in forlorn search of some hidden eatable in the mud, and can scarcely raise a crow among them. The only one with anything approaching to a voice is an aged bantam at the baker's, and even he is hoarse in consequence of bad living in his last place.

To judge from the size of the houses, they have been at one time tenanted by persons of better condition than their present occupants, but they are now let off by the week in fours or rooms, and every door has almost as many plates or bell-handles as there are apartments within. The windows are for the same reason sufficiently diversified in appearance, being ornamented with every variety of common blind and curtain that can easily be imagined, while every doorway is blocked up and rendered nearly impassable by a motley collection of children and porter pots of all sizes, from the baby

in arms and the half-pint pot, to the full-grown girl and half-gallon can.

In the garret of one of these houses lodges Newman Noggs, and on the first floor live the family of Mr and Mrs Kenwigs, the hero and heroine of the celebration aforesaid.

#### AN EVENING PARTY.

There were first of all Mr Kenwigs and Mrs Kenwigs, and four olive Kenwigs who sat up to supper, firstly, because it was but right that they should have a treat on such a day; and secondly, because their going to bed in the presence of the company would have been inconvenient, not to say improper. Then there was the young lady who had made Mrs Kenwigs's dress, and who—it was the most convenient thing in the world—living in the two-pair back, gave up her bed to the baby, and got a little girl to watch it. Then, to match this young lady, was a young man, who had known Mr Kenwigs when he was a bachelor, and was much esteemed by the ladies, as bearing the reputation of a rake. To these were added a newly-married couple, who had visited Mr and Mrs Kenwigs in their courtship; and a sister of Mrs Kenwigs's, who was quite a beauty; besides whom, there was another young man, supposed to entertain honourable designs upon the lady last mentioned, and Mr Noggs, who was a genteel person to ask, because he had been a gentleman once. There was also an elderly lady from the back parlour, and one more young lady, who, next to the collector, perhaps was the great lion of the party, being the daughter of a theatrical fireman, who "went on" in the pantomime, and had the greatest turn for the stage that was ever known, being able to sing and recite in a manner that brought tears into Mrs Kenwigs's eyes. There was only one drawback upon the pleasure of seeing such friends, and that was that the lady in the back parlour, who was very fat and turned of sixty, came in a low hook-muslin dress and short kid gloves, which so exasperated Mrs Kenwigs, that that lady assured her sister in private that if it hadn't happened that the supper was cooking at the back parlour grate at that moment, she certainly would have requested its representative to withdraw.

The "collector" here alluded to is the uncle of Mrs Kenwigs, and the great gun of the evening. It is rather late, therefore, as a matter of course, before his first report is heard at the bell—

#### THE TAXGATHERER OF PRIVATE LIFE.

"That's him," whispered Mr Kenwigs, greatly excited. "Moorleena, my dear, run down and let your uncle in, and kiss him directly you get the door open. Hem! let's be talking."

Adopting Mr Kenwigs's suggestion, the company spoke very loudly, to look easy and unembarrassed; and almost as soon as they had begun to do so a short old gentleman, in drabs and gaiters, with a face that might have been carved out of lignum vite, for anything that appeared to the contrary, was led playfully in by Miss Moorleena Kenwigs, regarding whose uncommon Christian name it may be here remarked that it was invented and composed by Mrs Kenwigs previous to her first lying-in, for the special distinction of her eldest child, in case it should prove a daughter.

"Oh, uncle, I am so glad to see you," said Mrs Kenwigs, kissing the collector affectionately on both cheeks. "So glad."

"Many happy returns of the day, my dear," replied the collector, returning the compliment.

Now this was an interesting thing. Here was a collector of water-rates without his book, without his pen and ink, without his double knock, without his intimidation, kissing—actually kissing—an agreeable female, and leaving taxes, summonses, notices that he had called, or announcements that he would never call again for two quarters' due, wholly out of the question. It was pleasant to see how the company looked on, quite absorbed in the sight, and to behold the nods and winks with which they expressed their gratification at finding so much humanity in a tax-gatherer.

"Where will you sit, uncle?" said Mrs Kenwigs, in the full glow of family pride, which the appearance of her distinguished relation occasioned.

"Anywheres, my dear," said the collector, "I am not particular."

Not particular! What a meek collector! If he had been an author, who knew his place, he couldn't have been more humble.

—Another extract from this most clever scene supplies a full length sketch of the humanized water-rate-monster, in the very depth of enjoyment and condescension—

Everybody having eaten everything, the table was cleared in a most alarming hurry, and with great noise; and the spirits, whereat the eyes of Newman Noggs glistened, being arranged in order, with water both hot and cold, the party composed themselves for conviviality, Mr Lillyvick being stationed in a large arm-chair by the fire-side, and the four little Kenwigs disposed on a small form in front of the company with their flaxen tails towards them, and their faces to the fire; an arrangement which was no sooner perfected than Mrs Kenwigs was overpowered by the feelings of a mother, and fell upon the left shoulder of Mr Kenwigs dissolved in tears.

"They are so beautiful," said Mrs Kenwigs, sobbing.

"Oh, dear," said all the ladies, "so they are, it's very natural you should feel proud of that; but don't give way, don't."

"I can—not help it, and it don't signify," sobbed Mrs Kenwigs; "oh! they're too beautiful to live, much too beautiful."

On hearing this alarming presentiment of their being doomed to an early death in the flower of their infancy, all four little girls raised a hideous cry, and, burying their heads in their mother's lap simultaneously, screamed, until the eight flaxen tails vibrated again: Mrs Kenwigs meanwhile clasping them alternately to her bosom with attitudes expressive of distraction, which Miss Petowker herself might have copied.

At length the anxious mother permitted herself to be soothed into a more tranquil state, and the little Kenwigs being also composed, were distributed among the company, to prevent the possibility of Mrs Kenwigs being again overcome by the blaze of their combined beauty. Which done, the ladies and gentlemen united in prophesying that they would live for many, many years, and that there was no occasion at all for Mrs Kenwigs to distress herself: which in good truth there did not appear to be, the loveliness of the children by no means justifying her apprehensions.

"This day eight year," said Mr Kenwigs, after a pause.

"Dear me—ah!"

This reflection was echoed by all present, who said "Ah!" first, and "dear me" afterwards.

"I was younger then," tittered Mrs Kenwigs.

"No," said the collector.

"Certainly not," added everybody.

"I remember my niece," said Mr Lillyvick, surveying his audience with a grave air; "I remember her, on that very afternoon when she first acknowledged to her mother a partiality for Kenwigs. 'Mother,' says she, 'I love him.'"

"Adore him," I said, uncle," interposed Mrs Kenwigs.

"Love him," I think, my dear," said the collector, firmly.

"Perhaps you are right, uncle," replied Mrs Kenwigs, submissively. "I thought it was 'adore.'"

"Love, my dear," retorted Mr Lillyvick. "'Mother,' she says, 'I love him.' 'What do I hear?' cries her mother; and instantly falls into strong convulsions."

A general exclamation of astonishment burst from the company.

"Into strong convulsions," repeated Mr Lillyvick, regarding them with a rigid look. "Kenwigs will excuse my saying, in the presence of friends, that there was a very great objection to him, on the ground that he was beneath the family, and would disgrace it. You remember that, Kenwigs?"

"Certainly," replied that gentleman, in no way displeased at the reminiscence, inasmuch as it proved beyond all doubt what a high family Mrs Kenwigs came of.

"I shared in that feeling," said Mr Lillyvick: "perhaps it was natural; perhaps it wasn't."

A gentle murmur seemed to say, that in one of Mr Lillyvick's station the objection was not only natural, but highly praiseworthy.

"I came round to him in time," said Mr Lillyvick. "After they were married, and there was no help for it, I was one of the first to say that Kenwigs must be taken notice of. The family *did* take notice of him in consequence, and on my representation; and I am bound to say—and proud to say—that I have always found him a very honest well-behaved, upright, respectable sort of man. Kenwigs shake hands."

"I am proud to do it, Sir," said Mr Kenwigs.

"So am I, Kenwigs," rejoined Mr Lillyvick.

"A very happy life I have led with your niece, Sir," said Kenwigs.

"It would have been your own fault if you had not, Sir," remarked Mr Lillyvick.

"Moorleena Kenwigs," cried her mother, at this crisis, much affected, "kiss your dear uncle."

The illustrative designs are not so good as usual.

## THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

### COVENT GARDEN.

This theatre closed a season which will be long remembered in theatrical history, on Friday night last, when Mr Bartley took occasion to address the audience to the following effect:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The office which I hold here makes it my duty to address a few words to you at the close of our season.

"When Mr Macready took upon him the arduous task and serious responsibility of conducting this establishment, he was prepared to encounter obstacles and to make sacrifices. He has encountered the former and he has made the latter, but the result of his experiment is a deep and proud sense of gratitude for the applause and encouragement with which his efforts have been received.

It was his object, his ambition, frankly announced by him, to conduct this theatre upon an altered system—in a different taste—to attempt a sort of counter-revolution on our stage, in favour of our national drama. This is a change he could scarcely hope to achieve in a single season; but, ladies and gentlemen, he has the most confident, the most sanguine hope of the future, from the past. An opinion has gone abroad, that our standard English plays are no longer attractive to an English public. You will, I am sure, learn with pleasure, that the plays of Shakspeare, produced at this theatre genuine and unalloyed, have been the most attractive and the most profitable performances of the season. We have further to acknowledge our obligations for the liberality and zeal with which the pens of Bulwer and Talford, and the pencil of Stanfield, have been engaged in our cause; and to add, among the happy recollections of our season, a new success by Sheridan Knowles; together with the introduction of the name of Rooke among those which adorn English opera.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Mr Macready, upon entering on the conduct of this establishment, pledged himself to the public that interior arrangements and regulations should guard the respectable visitor of the theatre from intrusions justly considered offensive, as inconsistent with social and moral propriety; that no orders should be issued, and no exaggerated or fallacious announcements should appear in the pay-bills. These pledges have been strictly kept.

"It only remains for me to state that Mr Macready will continue the lessee; that the theatre will be re-opened by him in September; that in the mean time no cost or pains shall be spared in following up the principles and achieving the objects put forth at the commencement of his undertaking; and that he confidently trusts the ensuing season will have new claims to your patronage and favour.

"Until the period I have mentioned, in the name of all the performers and my own, I respectfully bid you farewell."

The passages in this address, observes the *Morning Chronicle* (from which we take the report) "alluding to Mr Macready's exertions and sacrifices, and to the successfulness of the Shakspearian revivals, were received with plaudits loud and long; and the mention of Mr Macready's continuance in the management, with one of the most tremendous outbursts of applause that ever resounded within the walls of a theatre. After Mr Bartley had retired, amid the cheering of the audience, there was an enthusiastic and continuous call for Mr Macready; but it was understood he had left the house." We subjoin, from the same journal, some remarks on the past season, and on the prospects of the next, which we need scarcely say have our entire and warm concurrence—

"The season thus concluded will be memorable in theatrical record. While sustaining and extending his unrivalled excellence as an actor, Mr Macready has displayed excellence equally unrivalled as a manager, by the manner in which both the novelties, and the stock pieces of the theatre, have



been presented to the audience. This has been most conspicuous in the dramas which best deserved such appliances—in the noblest productions of Shakspeare. Penetrating to the poetical idea of a drama, its influence has been developed in the minutest details, and in the grandest combinations of scenery, costume, and grouping. The revivals of *Lear* and *Coriolanus* will never be forgotten; nor the artistic genius breathed into the presentation of *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *the Winter's Tale*, and other of the dramas of Shakspeare; the *Two* to say nothing of the Venetian gorgeousness of the *Two Foscari*, and the grand living tableaux of the legend of *Joan of Arc*. It would have been mortifying indeed, and to the public dishonourable, for these exertions to have been confined to the present season; and we rejoice at the promise of their prolongation. Nor should it be forgotten how much is due to the lessee on one point, most properly alluded to in the address, namely, that marked 'reformation of manners' which he has secured in portions of the theatre that were formerly a nuisance to all decent society. An evil has been removed which friends and enemies of theatrical amusements had alike regarded as inevitable. Next season it may be hoped that the national drama, in its triumphant renovation, will not only continue to attract the intelligent of all classes, but be graced by an ampler portion of that illustrious favour on which the richest melodies of Italy cannot have more potent claims than the soul-penetrating voice of the dramatic genius of our own country."

## HAYMARKET.

Mr Power, it is announced, sails in a few days for New York in the *Great Western* ship, with the intention of returning to England before the close of the year. We do not grudge the pleasure thus in store for our friends beyond the Atlantic, since it is purchased by so short an absence, but we will not suffer our great "Irish Lion" to set forth upon his journey without a valedictory word of sincere admiration and good wishes.

Mr Power has, within the last few years, illustrated in a very remarkable way his hold over English audiences as a representative of Irish character. We do not so much allude to that sort of Irish character which is embodied in the ordinary stage versions of Irish humour and blundering—transmitted from actor to actor—as to that actual presentation of the living, moving, and breathing Irishman, who is extant at this very instant of writing in the streets of Dublin or the bogs of Kilkenny. Here is Mr Power's distinction from his predecessors, and the secret of his greater success in the modern pieces that have been written for him, trifling as they are, than in the old and more formal stock of the *O'Trigger*s and *O'Flaherty*s. Give him the stage to himself and, no matter what the character or the words entrusted to him, he ensures the amusement and delight of the audience. His temperament harmonizes the roughest materials and invests with a substantial body the most trifling. Give him only a local position, and he soon creates both interest and situation. Only permit him to walk the stage, with freedom to do his best, and he at once appropriates to himself nine-tenths of the business, and the very centre of the pleasure, of the scene. If it is a matter of love, he commences of course by falling in love with the most "personable" young woman near him, and for the attainment of his object proceeds immediately to agitate, confound, and amuse, the whole of the parties concerned. If blarney, cajoling, and eloquence, can't serve the purpose, why then he is ready to fight—and on the failure of this, with every other means, he falls back, finally, upon the privileges of "his order," and blunders into the possession of what he cannot attain by any reasonable method.

Mr Power's style, in fact, is one of personal enjoyment, in which his audiences become, no less than he, the delighted participators. Who doubts this that has observed the way in which applause gushes forth at his performances—how little it partakes of the character of mere judicial approbation, and how much of a pervading and uncontrollable sympathy? For the same reason it is he has been able to continue for so long a time, night after night, to exhibit before the same audiences a character which in its general components is always made up of the same ingredients—that, though perpetually acting within so limited a circle, and continually presenting to the audience the same species and almost the same individual,—yet

Time hath not withered it, nor custom staled  
Its infinite variety.

What others have accomplished in comedy by exquisite and laborious art, Mr Power thus arrives at by the mere natural indulgence of certain purely personal characteristics, not less exquisite, or, we may add, less artistical. For it is the happy privilege of Irish character to be ever restless, versatile, and amusing; ever adapting itself, in its own enjoyments, to new shapes of humour and fun. A mere glance at the ingredients observable in every character assumed by Mr Power shows this at once. There is shrewd sagacity rendered perpetually ineffective by its combination with a temperament which at a touch explodes—there is imagination ever fantastically playing with all sorts of objects—a degree of sensibility painful in its refinement and furious in its excess—overflowing good-nature—boundless and irrepressible hilarity—a light-hearted and jovial humour, sometimes extravagant but always intelligent and always amusing—a demeanour and carriage of which the brusquerie is excused for the sake of the cordiality. Who need fear a sameness or monotony

with such characteristics as these in perpetual play?

In conclusion let us only say that Mr Power's representations of his countrymen have had more than a dramatic effect, and that the pictures which he has exhibited of the Irish character—which pictures every Irishman knows to be just and every Englishman perceives to be amiable—have tended very much to increase in the breasts of the people of this country towards their brethren of the sister isle those kindly feelings which it is so much the interest of both parties to cherish and to extend. Need we then once more cordially wish Mr Power a happy voyage and a safe and speedy return?

## GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

After the coronation of George IV the governors of the Westminster Hospital were allowed to have a musical performance in the Abbey, for the benefit of that excellent charity, the profits of which amounted to a very considerable sum. The crowning of the late King, when many had left town, not having much roused public attention, it was not judged advisable to follow the same course on that occasion. But the coronation of our youthful and popular Queen, under circumstances of so propitious a nature, produced an excitement so universal, the time of the year was so favourable, and the splendid decorations in the Abbey were so likely to add to the attraction of music, that the governors of the hospital immediately applied to the Dean and Chapter for the use of the Abbey, and to Government for the use of the fittings-up, for the purpose of giving a performance of sacred music, the profits to be distributed between the hospital and two other smaller charities in what is called the *Royal Peculiar of Westminster*, i. e. the ancient city, consisting of the united parishes of St Margaret and St John, which of old embraced the whole of the metropolis west of the city of London and north of the river.

Permission having liberally been granted, the *élite* of the Philharmonic, Opera, and Ancient Concert bands were engaged; for leaders, were appointed Messrs Cramer, Mori, and Loder; and as conductor, Sir George Smart. The services of the best English and Italian singers were secured, and a chorus of nearly three hundred, being as many as the orchestra would contain, was chosen. Saturday, the 30th of June, was fixed on for the rehearsal, and Monday, the 2d of July, for the performance. On the former day upwards of 2,000 auditors assembled at an early hour; and on the Monday, the company amounted in number to about 4,000 persons! The price of the best seats (which were by far the most numerous) was two guineas; of the next, one guinea; and for those in the vaultings, half-a-guinea.

The music selected for this "Coronation Festival" consisted of compositions by the great masters, most of which were, in a greater or less degree, appropriate to the occasion. The three Coronation Anthems, by Handel, Attwood, and Knyvett, as performed during the ceremony, were, as a matter of course, now repeated. Of "Zadok the Priest" it is unnecessary to say a word. Attwood's, from the 122d Psalm, "I was glad," written for the coronation of George IV, is a work of high order, well known, and justly admired, in all musical circles. Mr Knyvett's, beginning, "This is the day which the Lord has made," and produced in his official capacity as composer to her Majesty, does him infinite credit; the general design shows great judgment, the melody is exceedingly graceful, the harmony rich, and the instrumentation has all the grandeur and effect of the German school.

The performance commenced with the opening of Handel's *Dettingen Te Deum*, "We praise thee, O God!" the effect of which was most imposing. Mr Braham followed, in "Comfort ye, my people;" and sang it with unabated feeling, taste, and power. A lovely air, "Where is this stupendous stranger?" from *The Redemption*, the words adapted to an Italian air from Handel's *Alcina*, was exquisitely sung by Miss M. Hawes, who wants only a foreign name to make her as great a favourite with the fashionable classes as she already is with the real connoisseurs. Knyvett's anthem came next; then, "Ye guardian saints!" a fine air, from Dr Crotch's *Palestine*, admirably sung by Phillips; which was followed by a selection from Mozart's *Requiem*, including the "Recordare," and the "Benedictus." In the latter the rich voice of Lablache, unforced, filled the vast area of the Abbey with sounds which, in power and dignity, were probably never before witnessed in that venerable building. The melodious duet, "O, lovely peace," from *Judas Maccabees*, and Handel's Coronation Anthem, completed the first part. The second part included the finest portion of the *Creation*; that is, nearly the whole of the first act of the oratorio. And now Madame Grisi, in Guglielmi's brilliant aria, "Gratias agimus tibi," exerted herself with a force and effect almost marvellous, striking with astonishment even those who were most familiar with her physical power and mental energy. Not less of both did she display afterwards in the *chef-d'œuvre* of *Cimara*, "Deh! parlate!" the agonising scene in which the wife of Abraham is momentarily expecting to hear of the sacrifice of her son Isaac. We rarely have witnessed any thing like the sensation produced by Madame Grisi's performance: the sacredness of the place alone prevented the audience from loudly expressing their feelings and approbation. Signor Rubini sang the favourite aria, "A Te, fra tanti affanni," from Mozart's *Davidde Penitenti*, with great delicacy, but, except in now and then a vocal burst, could scarcely be heard in any part of the building. Beethoven's fine chorus, "God is great," the sextetto, "Et incarnatus est," from a mass by Haydn, and the splendid "Hallelujah" chorus, from the *Mosul of Oliver*, finished the second part.

The third part opened with Attwood's Anthem. Signor Tamburini then gave Pergolesi's solemn aria, "Sanctum et terribile," with every possible success. The *Hailstone* chorus followed. After which Mr Braham, in Luther's Hymn, made the usual deep impression on his hearers. On this occasion the trumpet (Harper) was placed in the gallery, high up, in front of the east window, and at a great distance from the orchestra. The effect thus produced was not less striking than new; indeed it deeply affected many, and so overpowered one lady, that it was some time before she could be recovered. Mrs Knyvett's "Holy! Holy!" tranquillized the excited feelings of the nervous part of the company: nothing could be more chaste and impressive than her performance of this lovely air. The grand double chorus, "The Lord shall reign," from *Israel in Egypt*, terminated one of the finest performances of sacred music we ever heard. The solo in this, "Sing ye to the Lord," by Mrs H. Bishop, was a glorious effort. We never before were aware of the full extent of her vocal power, and rarely have heard this short piece of musical declamation delivered with so decidedly good an effect.

The success of this performance has been as great in a pecuniary as in a musical point of view. It is said that the receipts amount to little less than 7,000*l.*; a result quite unparalleled in the history of such undertakings.

## THE PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 2.

A conversation took place relative to the appointment conferred on Mr Turton by Lord Durham. Lord Wharnclyffe, after quoting the answers which Lord Melbourne had given on former occasions to questions put to him on this subject, which were to the effect that Mr Turton would not be appointed to any office in Canada, called upon Lord Melbourne to reconcile these answers with the fact of Mr Turton's appointment to the office of second secretary to the General Government of Canada. Lord MELBOURNE, in reply, said,—

"He admitted that the words he (Lord Melbourne) had used on the occasions alluded to, as quoted by the noble lord, were exactly accurate. He believed that the despatches received from Lord Durham contained no account whatsoever of that appointment, or the grounds on which such an appointment was intended to be made. The statement, however, which had been quoted by the noble lord from the *Quebec Gazette* left no doubt as to the fact. As for himself, he could only say that it was with very great concern and surprise he saw that appointment announced. At the time that he made the statement to the house which had been referred to, he felt confident that no such appointment would take place."

With this answer Lord Wharnclyffe expressed himself satisfied.—Some observations afterwards made by Lord Brougham on the nature of Mr Turton's offence led to warm altercation between the noble and learned lord and the Bishop of London.

"Many persons (said Lord Brougham) believed that the offence was an aggravated breach of the law of God; but they all knew that until three years after Mr Turton's case occurred the law of the land had not branded the case as it did at present. Formerly it was not considered incestuous to marry two sisters; and repeated instances might be quoted of such marriages. The late Mr Edgeworth married two sisters, and his conduct did not appear to have excited peculiar indignation: he believed that there were also cases of members of their lordships' house having married two sisters, which had not given rise to expressions such as he had recently heard."

The Bishop of LONDON protested against the doctrines involved in this speech, and would ask their lordships whether it were to be intimated to them that the marriage law of this country was merely the law of the Church, as if it were not also the law of the land? The marriage of two sisters was most properly held to be contrary to the law of God by the Church of England, and for the interests of morality and virtue such a doctrine as that laid down by the noble and learned lord should be deprecated.—Lord BROUGHAM indignantly disclaimed the having spoken as if he held the crime of adultery and seduction to be of a trifling nature. What he had stated was, that the charge of incest, in having married sisters, formed a very small part of the aggravation. Could it be denied that men notoriously guilty of this offence had even sat as members of that house, and, for aught that he knew to the contrary, were on terms of intimacy with the right reverend prelate?—The Bishop of LONDON regretted deeply having misunderstood the nature of the observations that fell from the noble lord, and he trusted that what had that night passed would make no difference in the kindly feelings with which the noble and learned lord had ever regarded him.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented a petition agreed to at a large public meeting held in the city of Glasgow, praying for the total repeal of the corn laws, in which it was stated that the petitioners saw more clearly day after day the effect produced upon their interests as commercial men by the continuance of the present law; and they complained of the neglect exhibited towards them, as compared with the attention paid to the interests of the manufacturers of food. His lordship believed with the petitioners that the corn laws were calculated to prevent that interchange of manufactures between this and other countries, which was of so much importance with reference to the general prosperity, and on these grounds he had always advocated the repeal of these laws.—This led to a conversation in which Lord MELBOURNE declared

"That he ought not to introduce a new system unless he was satisfied that he was acting with a great majority of the people, and that he was decidedly and certainly acting right, and for the benefit and advantage of the country." The concluding observations of Lord Melbourne may be taken as a sort of declaration of the ministerial policy:—



"He also agreed with his noble friend (Lord Ashburton) that it was of importance to the nation, and to them as statesmen and as legislators, not to urge perpetual change in all matters of policy, particularly in all matters of commerce and of finance. A country might flourish under inconvenient regulations—it might flourish under a system the most impolitic—it might flourish under laws most calculated to repress and subdue its energies—it might flourish in a soil the most rugged, and under a climate the most ungenial; but it could not flourish, it could not thrive, under a system of perpetual fluctuation and change (loud cheers), and, next to change itself, what was most to be dreaded was, the continual apprehension and probability of change; and, therefore, not intending to introduce any change, he regretted that this was made a subject of discussion. (Hear, hear!)"

Lord BROUGHAM now inquired if there were any truth in the report that Mehemet Ali had communicated to the European consuls at Alexandria his intention to withdraw his allegiance from the Porte? His lordship, in asking the question, alluded to Mehemet Ali's "exertions for the improvement of his people, for the great extension of civilization, and especially for the abolition of the slave trade."—Lord MELBOURNE was not aware of any official intimation to the effect stated; but added, that the declaration of independence by the Pacha of Egypt was an event to be looked for.

Lord MELBOURNE stated that he intended to take the second reading of the municipal corporations bill for Ireland on Monday, the 9th inst.

Lord BROUGHAM, after a short conversation respecting the convenience of noble lords, postponed the further consideration of his motion on the slavery question to Wednesday, the 11th inst.

The benefices pluralities bill was read a second time, after a conversation, in the course of which the Archbishop of CANTERBURY stated his intention to move certain alterations in the committee, which was fixed for Monday next.

The freemen's admission bill went through committee, and their lordships then adjourned.

#### Tuesday, July 3.

Two of the lately gazetted peers took the oaths and their seats—the Marquis of Carmarthen as Baron Osborne, and Lord King as Earl of Lovelace.

The sugar duties bill, the party processions (Ireland) bill, and the freemen's admission bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Bishop of EXETER again brought under the notice of the house the petition of the Rev. Mr Stoney, complaining of the conduct of the commissioners of education in Ireland. After speeches from the right rev. prelate, Lord Plunket, and Lord Roden, the petition was laid upon the table.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH then, pursuant to notice, after reading from the *Quebec Gazette* the letter of Mr C. Buller, addressed by the direction of Lord Durham to the executive council of Lower Canada, and in which the governor-general's intention of reorganizing that council is announced, contended that the governor-general had no power to remove the members of the executive council except for misconduct, and that the necessary result of his acts was to put practically an end to the Court of Appeal—

"The first question he had to ask was, whether, in thus completing the executive council, Lord Durham had acted without the instructions, pursuant to the instructions, or in any manner contrary to the instructions given to him by her Majesty's government? But, by the act under which Lord Durham acted, parliament had not entrusted various powers to a governor-general, but to a governor-general in council; and it was necessary that her Majesty in council should approve of these special councillors, for the act enacted that the governor-general might appoint such and so many persons as her Majesty should think fit to fill the office; and, by the third clause, the governor-general in council, and not he alone, possessed the authority held by the parliament of Lower Canada, with certain exceptions."

His lordship contended, on the principle laid down by Lord Durham in his letter, that no person permanently resident in the colony was to form part of the special council; it was to be a sham and not a real council, having no real control over the actions of the governor-general—

"What he wished to know was, whether her Majesty's government had given any instructions directing that the special council should be composed of persons not permanently resident in the colony, or whether government had received any intimation of the course intended to be pursued by the noble earl in the formation of the special council?"

—Lord GLENELG briefly answered, that the only information government had received was contained in the *Gazette*, and that the *Gazette* was not accompanied by any letter of explanation. He added that

"There was nothing in the instructions to Lord Durham limiting his choice to any one class, and that government had left with him the responsibility of duly judging, on his arrival in Canada, of the course which he ought to pursue in the conduct of affairs. As no particular instructions were given to Lord Durham with respect to the executive council brought into operation by him, the noble earl had consequently acted neither in accordance with nor contrary to them."

A further question having been announced by Lord Ellenborough, the answer to which he said he did not expect that evening, whether there would be any objection to laying before the house the instructions given to Lord Durham under the third section of the act, this called up Lord BROUGHAM, who observed that—

"His noble friend (Lord Glenelg) was in a state of as happy ignorance in regard to the proceedings of the governor-general as was he himself and every other noble lord in the house. It was not a matter of option with the governor-general whether he would have a council or not: he hoped that the noble lord (Glenelg) had not so soon forgotten his own coercion bill, for by the second clause power was given to her Majesty in council to give particular instructions for the constitution of the special council; and for that purpose the governor-general was to appoint such and so many persons to be members of the council as to her Majesty in council might seem fit."

The kind and quality, he contended, as well as the num-

ber of the council, were to be such as to her Majesty in council should seem fit; and

"He again asked the noble lord whether provision had been made under the second section of the act, by her Majesty in council, under the sign manual or signet, enabling the governor-general to appoint such and so many persons as to her Majesty in council should seem fit to form the special council? Till such an order was made all was at a stand still—there was no constitution. By their next meeting his noble friend (Lord Glenelg) ought to be prepared to give a reply."

The noble and learned lord added—

"He could not help thinking that some dictatorial individual had been appointed, who said that he would not only domineer over her Majesty's subjects, but who did not think it necessary to give his masters at home any information."

Lord GLENELG, upon this, quietly advised the noble and learned lord not to allow his excursive imagination to run away with him; and reminded him that the question put to himself was, whether the government had issued any special instructions to Lord Durham, and whether in those instructions any individuals were excluded from the council, and not whether any order in council had been issued for the formation of a special council. He would at once answer that authority had been given for the formation of this council, and that instructions had been issued at the time before the sailing of Lord Durham.—Lord RIFON observed, that the result of the arrangements of the governor-general, as stated in the letter which had been read, was, that a new council had been created upon the very principle against which the people of Canada had for the last 20 years been contending.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH intimated that he would at another opportunity bring the subject again under the notice of the house.—The subject then dropped.

Lord PORTMAN, at the suggestion of Lord Brougham, withdrew his old bill for the regulation of charitable trusts, and introduced an amended bill for the same purpose, which was then read a first time.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY then called attention to the changes that had taken place of late in the state of the magistracy in Ireland, in consequence of the arbitrary appointments and dismissals effected by the Irish government. The noble marquis closed by moving for certain papers that had reference to the subject.—The Marquis of NORMANBY replied with much spirit, and, after a short discussion, the motion was agreed to, except as to some confidential communications between the Irish executive and the lords lieutenant of counties.

The Western Australia bill was read a third time, on the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

A sharp conversation followed the presentation of a very ridiculous petition by Earl STANHOPE, with reference to the administration of the poor laws; and in the course of it the Earl of HARDWICKE defended himself from the charges contained in the petition, against his conduct in the case in question.—The Duke of RICHMOND moved that the petition be rejected; and the motion having been supported by Lord HOLLAND, the petition was rejected accordingly.—Two other petitions on the subject of the poor laws were then presented by Earl STANHOPE, and their lordships adjourned.

#### Wednesday, July 4.

The Earl of Zetland took his seat.

The royal assent was given by commission to 17 bills, and the house adjourned.

#### Thursday, July 5.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition against the beer bill "from the magistrates, members of the town council, clergy, guardians of the poor, bankers, merchants, traders, and others, of the city of Bristol, amounting in number to above 1,000 persons, who earnestly implored their lordships without delay to put an end to the present beer-shop system, declaring that it had already done incalculable mischief, and expressing their opinion, that if the nuisance were allowed to continue any longer, the most demoralizing results from it." His lordship then laid on the table "a bill to repeal the 11th of George IV, and which, while it did not prevent the sale of beer on certain premises, contained provisions by which that sale should be regulated, and which also prevented the drinking of beer on such premises." He moved that the bill be read a first time.—The Duke of Wellington, Lord Portman, the Earl of Harewood, the Bishop of Durham, and Lord Rolle all denounced the beer bill, and the bill for its repeal was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Lord BROUGHAM inquired of Lord Lansdowne whether he had any objection to laying before the house certain information with reference to the treatment before trial of persons confined in the gaol of Newgate? The act of the 3rd and 4th of George IV, commonly called the gaol act, made special provision for those persons.—Lord LANSDOWNE said, he must communicate with the Home-office before he answered the question.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH then rose and said he wished to know from the noble secretary for the colonies whether there would be any objection to place on the table of the house the instructions given to Lord Durham, rendered necessary by the second clause of the act under which he had been appointed? He at the same time asked if there was any objection to the production of the commission or instructions given to the Earl of Gosford as well as those to the Earl of Durham? He wished also for a copy of the *mandamus* or warrant or other instrument by which persons were appointed to be members of the new council.—Lord GLENELG said he had no objection to the production of the instructions given under the second clause; but, with respect to Lord Gosford's commission, he trusted the noble lord would be satisfied if he gave him an answer to-morrow.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Lord BROUGHAM then entered on the subject of Lord Durham's proclamation offering a reward of 1,000*l* for the apprehension and conviction of any person engaged in the burning and plundering the *Sir Robert Peel* steamer. The former peer observed that as there were about thirty persons engaged in the outrage, the govern-

ment might be called on to disburse 30,000*l*, which was equivalent to the whole of the revenue of the crown in the colony for one year; and the noble and learned lord expressed his surprise to hear that it was an authentic document, more especially when he recollected that almost every man round the governor was a lawyer. Did any one ever before hear of a reward being offered in one country to witnesses for a conviction in another country? Lord ELLENBOROUGH, however, thought the proclamation pointed only to a conviction in the courts of Canada; he had no doubt that every man would be convicted, and his only doubt was whether the 1,000*l* a head would not lead to more being convicted than were actually guilty.—Upon this a recommendation from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE to the two noble lords, to abstain from the indecorous practice of raising a discussion on the spur of the moment, on every piece of intelligence from Canada, again called forth Lord BROUGHAM—

"He had always," he said, "been disposed to construe charitably and candidly the conduct of Lord Durham, and he thought he had taken the best means the other evening of showing his disinclination to oppose him. When his conduct was blamed, and an appointment which he had made was condemned, and when severe animadversions were pronounced on that appointment, and on the conduct of her Majesty's government, all were mute on the subject, and nothing was heard but renewed animadversions upon the noble earl. Even the noble viscount, who was not now in his place (Viscount Melbourne), said no word in extenuation of his conduct, but the house with one voice cried out against the conduct of Lord Durham—not one stood up in defence of him. He, however, stood up. (Hear, hear, hear.) He alluded to the case of the appointment of Mr Turton. But now, although so little pains had been taken to screen the noble earl on a former occasion, nothing must be said which at all went to implicate him in his mode of proceeding. (Hear, hear.)"

—The Duke of WELLINGTON here rose and observed, in reference to the alleged great powers entrusted to the Earl of Durham, that he knew of no powers but those conferred by act of parliament; and, excepting the powers of inquiring and reporting, the others were much of the ordinary character.—Ultimately the further discussion of the subject was deferred till the proper documents were laid before the house.

The grand jury cess bill, and the Kingston and Dublin port and harbour bill, were severally read a second time.

The Earl of HAREWOOD then moved for certain papers relative to a change said to be made of late in the mode of appointing county magistrates. The noble earl complained that several magistrates had been appointed in Leeds by the Lord Chancellor without the approbation of, or consultation with, the lord lieutenant.

"The noble and learned lord on the woolsack," said the Earl of Harewood, "would not, he hoped, think that he was speaking in any spirit of hostility towards him, for he only wished to call the attention of the house to the change which had taken place in the law. It was a subject of great delicacy, because it was clear that the Crown, through the Great Seal, had a perfect right to appoint the magistrates. No one disputed it, and he did not wish that power taken away; but at the same time there was a custom of long standing by which lords-lieutenant had been in the habit of being allowed to nominate—he had intended to say recommend—persons to the great seal to be appointed to the commission of the peace. It had grown up to be a habit, and it certainly was one of considerable convenience. That, however, had been broken in upon."

—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that although the custom had grown up of consulting lords lieutenant on the appointment of magistrates, still some discretion should be left to the Lord Chancellor. He disclaimed any discourtesy to the noble earl in regard to the appointment of magistrates in Leeds. The Lord Chancellor went on to observe—

"He was not surprised that the noble earl (Harewood), in the course of his speech, used one word for another, and that he had made an accidental slip, for it necessarily flowed from what passed in the noble earl's mind that the lord-lieutenant, or rather the *custos rotulorum*, had the power of nominating instead of recommending persons for the commission of the peace. The noble earl had naturally used the word nominate; because, if his argument were correct, it was undeniable that the Lord Chancellor had not the power to nominate, but that it was virtually in the lord-lieutenant."

—Several Tory peers supported Lord Harewood, and Lord HOLLAND took occasion to say that—

"Since the days of Lord Sommers an attack like the present had never been made on any lord chancellor, and he hoped the noble and learned lord on the woolsack would not be induced, by any remarks that had fallen from noble lords opposite, to depart from a principle that was necessary for the maintenance and independence of the high office which he filled with so much credit."

—The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

The charitable estates administration bill was read a first time.

The suitors' money bill, the affirmation bill, and the forms of pleading bill were severally read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Their lordships adjourned at a quarter past nine.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### Monday, July 2.

Mr CRAWFORD brought up the report on the Middlesex county courts' bill, and fixed Friday for the consideration of it.—Capt. WOOD gave notice that he would then move the re-committal of the bill to a committee of the whole house.—Mr T. DUNCOMBE announced that in such case he would propose that the bill be committed that day three months.

Lord PALMERSTON then stated, in answer to a question from Mr Maclean, relative to the occupation of Algiers by the French, that

"There had not passed between the governments of England and France any other communication similar to that which had taken place in 1830. It was, perhaps, right to state that the question was felt to stand, since the conquest



of Algiers by France, in a very different position from that in which it had stood before. It might have been competent to the English government in 1830 to insist on a very distinct understanding with the government then existing in France as to the future disposal of that territory. But when once the conquest was made, and the national pride of France embarked in the expedition, and when great sacrifices had been incurred, the house would see that the question as between the two countries had assumed a very different character; the two countries had not thought it expedient and her Majesty's government had not thought it expedient to enter into any further communication with the government of France upon the subject, or to make any further demand."

To an inquiry by Sir Robert Peel, Lord PALMERSTON answered that an overture had been made to Don Carlos for the exchange of the Carlist prisoners detained in Portugal, but that he would only consent to it on the ground that all the Carlists that had been taken prisoners during the war should be released.

Sir ROBERT PEEL announced that, without any change of opinion on his part as to the importance of the controverted elections bill, he would withdraw it for the present, because he saw no chance of his being able to carry it through at this advanced period of the session.

A similar intimation was given by the Attorney-General with respect to the copyhold and practice bills; and by Lord J. Russell as to the government controverted elections bill.

The noble lord then suggested morning sittings on Tuesdays and Thursdays, with a view to get through the business before the house; but the proposal was at once dissented from by common consent.

Subsequently, Mr SHAW LEFEVRE said he meant to carry through his bill respecting the commutation of tithes this session, if possible.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in answer to Mr Hawes, made a like statement as to the imprisonment for debt bill.

On the motion for going into committee on the tithes (Ireland) bill, Mr WARD moved the resolution of which he had given notice, and which went to re-affirm the principle contained in the celebrated appropriation clause.—Lord MORRETT, on the part of government, "gave a reluctant but decided negative to the resolution." The tone and temper of the debate which ensued is given elsewhere in some extracts from the speeches. Mr Ward's amendment was negatived, in the end, by a very large majority, only 46 voting for it and 270 against it. The house subsequently negatived a motion by Sir C. Style, for throwing out the tithe bill, and resolved itself into the committee upon it. Several amendments proposed by Mr Shaw were then considered. One of these was postponed, but upon another a division took place, and it was carried by what the *Morning Chronicle* calls "an accidental majority" of 23. The effect of it was to make the reduction only of 25 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. on the conversion of tithe into rent-charge.—Another amendment by Mr Shaw was met by a motion by Mr Brotherton, that the chairman should report progress. As the amendment made an additional advantage of five per cent. to the clergyman consequent on the non-payment of tithes for six months, the breaking up of the committee would have been rather a desirable circumstance. But Lord John Russell refused to agree to such a step at so early an hour as twelve o'clock, and the motion of Mr Brotherton was therefore outvoted by a majority of 219 to 58.—Mr JAMES GRATTAN then moved that the chairman report progress, and again the motion was negatived on a division. The numbers were—For Mr Grattan's motion, 78; against it, 137. A similar motion was made by another hon. member, and once more defeated; the numbers having been 59 for the motion, and against it, 106. At length Mr KEMBLE moved that the house do adjourn. The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place; and the motion having been agreed to, the house adjourned at two o'clock.

Tuesday, July 3.

There were only 23 members present at four o'clock, and an adjournment took place.

Wednesday, July 4.

New writs were ordered for Clonmel and Cashel, in the room of Messrs Woulfe and Ball—the first appointed Chief Baron, the second Attorney-General for Ireland.

Lord MANON gave notice, that "he would next session move that the trial of controverted elections be disposed of before a tribunal not consisting of members of the House of Commons; and also of his intention to bring in a bill to that effect."

Lord Stanley, and the Speaker, and Mr. Goulburn, expressed their disapprobation of the practice of committing and recommitting bills *pro forma*.

The highway rates bill went through a committee, and was ordered to be reported next day.

On the motion for going into committee on Mr Plumptre's Lord day's bill—

"Mr JERVIS was anxious to ask a question as to the course which the house was about to take with this bill before they went into committee. When the bill was last in committee he had endeavoured to introduce a clause respecting the employment of servants on the sabbath day. He wished to know from the chair whether in committee it would be competent for him to move a clause to prevent the doing or causing of labour on the sabbath. His object was, that whilst the rich man escaped the poor man should not be punished. He had this bill in his mind last Sunday, whilst he was walking down Pallmall, and was very much shocked to find that the club-houses were more actively employed on that day than on any other. It was a pleasing contrast to visit the other end of London, and to find all the shops shut, and the tradesmen enjoying some innocent amusement. If, then, they were to legislate for the observance of the sabbath at all, he was anxious to know whether it was competent to him to move in committee to alter the title of this bill, and to insert a clause to prevent labour, or the causing of labour, on the Lord's day.

"The SPEAKER said that this was a bill for the suppression of trading on the Lord's day, and therefore it certainly appeared to him that, according to the title of the bill, no restriction could be placed upon what was done in private families, as contradistinguished from persons in trade. He

did not know that they might not extend the bill so far as to say that it was a bill for the suppression of trading and of labour for hire. The word 'hire' would raise the whole class of cases to which the hon. and learned member (Mr Jervis) had alluded. (Hear, hear.)

"Mr HUME said he should like to know whether trade was not carried on at the club-houses, Brookes's and White's for instance. In those places persons receiving refreshment paid certain sums, and those sums were paid to the individuals who kept the houses for their own benefit. He wished to know if the hon. member (Mr Plumptre) meant to admit of such proceedings, and yet to prevent a few nuts or a glass of ginger beer to be sold to the humbler classes? (Hear, hear.) It was sheer hypocrisy. (Hear, hear.) He wished to see the higher ranks set a good example to their humbler fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) This would answer much better with the mass of the population than coercion. (Cheers.) Instead of restricting they ought to enlarge every means by which the working classes might enjoy some innocent recreation on the sabbath. (Hear, hear.) He should move that the bill be taken into consideration this day three months. (Cheers.)

"Mr T. ATTWOOD hoped the hon. member (Mr Plumptre) would withdraw the bill.

"Mr PLUMPTRE appealed to the house whether he was in a situation to withdraw the bill, after the support it had received on the one hand, and the opposition it had met with on the other. He felt it his duty to carry the bill as far as he could; but at the same time he was ready to meet fairly and honestly any objections that might be made to it. (Hear, hear.)"

"The house then divided on the amendment—Ayes, 57; noes, 45; majority against going into committee, 12. The bill was consequently lost."

This matter having been disposed of, the house proceeded to the question of the third reading of the sheriffs' courts bill; and here all the lawyers, excepting the Solicitor-General, appeared in arms against it. By the statute 3 and 4 Wm. IV, any debt under 20*l.* may be recovered in the sheriff's court, and since that law was passed nearly a thousand cases have been tried there, in all which only thirty-six new trials have been granted. Upon this foundation the bill before the house has been introduced, raising the amount capable of being recovered in the sheriff's court to 50*l.* Mr Jervis, Mr Aglionby, Mr Serjeant Talfourd, and Mr Serjeant Jackson made strong speeches against it, asserting, among other things, that the Lord Chancellor, who had carried it through the other house of parliament, and the Solicitor-General, who had taken charge of it in this, had done so because they were merely equity lawyers, and could know nothing about the subject, having no interests involved in it. Mr JERVIS, who used this argument, pronounced a warm enlogium upon his own branch of the profession, and maintained that the senior barristers only resisted this measure because they thought that cheap, speedy, and certain justice was a great evil to society. They urged two other objections: first, that it was impossible for people to go to law satisfactorily without employing heavily-fed counsel, whereas none attended sheriffs' courts; and secondly, that the sheriff or his deputy was not a judge competent to preside over such trials.—Mr VILLIERS, on the other hand, maintained, the true reason for the resistance of the lawyers was, that superior courts would be relieved by the bill from part of the business by which they are at present overwhelmed, although to the pecuniary loss of the gentlemen of the long robe practising in them. If counsel be excluded from sheriffs' courts, "the spencers of the profession," as *Sheepface* calls attorneys, will be the greater gainers, and the public the greatest of all. The measure was ultimately carried by a majority of 54 to 23. A clause proposed by Mr Jervis, to provide that a barrister should be paid to sit as judge in sheriffs' courts, was negatived, and the bill was passed.

The qualification of members bill went through a stage.

The South Australian bill and the turpentine penalties bill, were also advanced a stage.

The hackney carriages (metropolis) bill was, after some opposition, read a third time by a majority of 47. Two clauses were proposed to be added. The first was agreed to without a division; the second was opposed, but ultimately carried by a large majority of 66 to 4. The bill was then passed.

The bankruptcy court bill was next discussed, on the motion for its committal. The discussion lasted some time, but the committal was carried by a majority of 9—37 to 28.

The vestries bill was ordered to be committed on Monday next, after a division.

The house then adjourned at a quarter past one.

Thursday July 5.

There only being 32 members at four o'clock, the SPEAKER declared the house adjourned.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH AGREEMENT BILL COMMITTEE.—Mr Robert Stenart, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir George Clerk, Mr Labouchere, Mr Goulburn, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Mr Warburton, Sir William Rae, Mr Hawkins, Mr Hope Johnstone, Mr Hume, Sir Thomas Troubridge, Sir Robert Price, and Mr Gibson Craig—five to be the quorum.

— A few days ago the City Entertainment Committee appointed to invite all the Ambassadors who came to England to represent the foreign potentates at the Coronation of her Majesty, assembled at the Guildhall; when Sir M. Wood stated that all the Ambassadors had accepted the invitation to dine with the corporation, and had expressed the highest gratification at the honour done them by the citizens of London. It was then unanimously resolved that her Majesty's Ministers and the principal members of the Opposition should be invited, so that there should be no pretence for saying that there was anything of a political nature connected with the entertainment. It was also unanimously resolved that the entertainment should take place on the 10th of July.

## THE GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.

On Thursday a grand review of the Royal Artillery and the corps of Sappers and Miners, followed by an entertainment of unprecedented magnitude and splendour, and accompanied by all the English sports that conduce to good humour, took place at Woolwich, in honour of the coronation of the Queen. From an early hour the steamers and the coaches that ply between London and Woolwich continued to discharge loads of passengers near the barracks, and from every other direction private carriages and equestrians and pedestrians poured in in many a variety of gay appearance. There could not have been less than 100,000 persons present. Amongst the illustrious visitors were his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke de Nemours, his Excellency Marshal Soult, the Prince de Ligne, and the other noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Danish, Swedish, Russian, Belgian, Portuguese, Hanoverian, Turkish, and other embassies extraordinary and ordinary that have been assembled in the metropolis to do honour to the coronation of the Queen in the name of their respective sovereigns. According to the directions of the programme, the military and the spectators began their movements towards the practice-ground on the marshes, where the exercises were to commence a little before eleven o'clock. Those civilians only, however, who had tickets were allowed to come within the lines. The firing, then, under the command of Colonel Power, commenced. The company next visited the mechanical wonders in the arsenal. Thence they proceeded to the common, where the horse and foot artillery, commanded by Colonel Winyate and Colonel Cleveland, were inspected, and went through a variety of manœuvres of attack and retreat. The staff, as seen upon the common, was very numerous and splendid. The veteran Marshal Soult was amongst the foremost of the officers, and we understood that his Excellency, as well as the other military foreigners, frequently stopped to admire and praise the celerity and unanimous accuracy of the motions of the men and horses, and of the service of the guns. The ground was kept by a detachment of the 10th Hussars and a body of the Sappers and Miners, assisted by the rifle brigade and police. The next stage in the proceedings was a visit to the Royal Military Repository, for the purpose of inspecting the model-room, and observing the manœuvres of the Horse Artillery. That part of the company then who had received invitations went with the officers commanding and the staff to a splendid breakfast in the mess-room of the barracks. On the way to the mess-room we passed through a series of tents, which were fitted up in beautiful style. The entrance was arched with banners, and the outlines were fringed with laurel. The portico to the mess-room was flanked by grim wax figures clothed in burnished armour of the middle ages. The intervals between them were hung with ancient spears and breast-plates. The doorway (which is of glass) was shaded by banners, through which gleamed spears and axes, which had not perhaps for centuries before reflected the martial grandeur of an army ready for battle. The mess-room had three rows of tables and one across. The main line of tents was but a continuation of the mess-room. About 800 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a *déjeuner*, which was given by Sir Hussey Vivian a little after three o'clock. Sir Hussey Vivian presided, and on his right and left were placed Prince George of Cambridge and the illustrious foreigners whom we have already mentioned. The distinguished guests having lunched,\* the chairman rose, and the company, upon re-entering the barrack-field, found the non-commissioned officers and men of the Artillery, and the Sappers and Miners, and their wives and children, sitting at tables on both sides of the avenue, to the number of 4,500, waiting only for the command to attack an excellent dinner, provided for them by the Master-General and the officers. Soon after four o'clock the order was given, and the execution followed with simultaneous promptitude. When Marshal Soult presented himself he was received with enthusiastic cheers. "The health of 'her Majesty, and their hospitable officers," was drunk by the soldiers and their families, in good porter. The public, in several instances, struggled hard for admission within the gates; but as it was obviously impossible to accommodate all, none but those having tickets, or introduced by officers, were allowed to enter; but as the evening advanced no one was refused. The soldiers were very liberal in treating all who wished to partake of their enticing fare. Then followed foot-races, donkey-races, catching a pig with a soaped tail, running in sacks, and, more conspicuous than all, climbing a greasy pole for a leg of mutton. About twenty asses were entered for the prize, which was a new sovereign. Three times did they run round the circle, amidst dust and fluctuating hope, and falls without number, until at length victory smiled upon Mister Copeland, amidst loud cheers. Mr Coalblack wriggled himself up the greasy pole, on the

\* It appears that two of the aristocracy of the swell mob contrived to make their way without tickets, and to sit down without opposition at the dinner table. The fellows were so well dressed that for some time they escaped observation, but some slips in their manners, such as nodding to ladies whom they had never seen before, and helping themselves to the good things provided for the guests, contrary to all the rules of good society, soon drew the eyes of the stewards upon them, and they were betrayed. One of the stewards at length deemed it his duty to address them and express his apprehension to one of them (who sported a pair of enormous monstachios) that he had not been invited. The gentleman thereupon rose indignantly, and was about to withdraw, expressing himself contemptuously in French. The steward begged him, in the same language, not to hurry himself. In the mean time some police were called up, and the foreign gentleman was conducted in the face of the whole company to the end of the tent, where his pockets were searched, and not less than ten silk handkerchiefs were found upon him. The worthy colleagues were once more marched off to quod together.]



summit of which was a leg of mutton and a sovereign, amidst universal applause. Fortunately he had not his Sunday clothes on when he ventured his perilous ascent. At eight o'clock the officers of the Artillery entertained the officers of the 10th Hussars at dinner in the mess-room, where the *déjeuner* had taken place. When we were leaving we were informed that a splendid show of fireworks was in preparation.

#### CORONATION ANECDOTES.

— At Charing cross the multitude broke the line, and pressed in on the Queen's carriage. The soldiers endeavoured to drive them back with their muskets, but her Majesty apprehending that the people might be hurt by the bayonets, desired Lord Albemarle to request the commanding officer not to let the troops use their arms against the crowd. The officer gave his orders accordingly, and the front ranks of the people turned to and heartily and vigorously assisted the police in forcing back the multitude so as to keep the necessary clear space. And here let us observe that the arrangements of Colonel Rowan, and the conduct of the police, were most excellent.

— There has been some misapprehension as to the accident that occurred to a noble lord during the ceremony of the homage at the late coronation. It has been variously stated as having happened to Lord Holland and Lord Rolle; but the fact was that Lord Rolle, who is 87 years of age, and so infirm as to be obliged to support himself by two walking-sticks, had just placed his foot on the lower part of the throne, when he tottered and fell back. His lordship was immediately raised by the peers near him, and again proceeded towards the Queen. The moment her Majesty observed him she advanced towards the venerable nobleman, and with the most charming condescension extended her hand to him. There was much of form to which the sovereign had to submit on that day; but the example thus set by royalty, of the deference due from youth to age, though in defiance of all form, was perhaps the most striking incident in the whole proceedings.—*Morning paper.*

— Mr Thomas Campbell has thus noticed the anecdote we gave last week:—"The anecdote respecting me that has gone the round of the newspapers is in so far true, that I wrote to the Earl Marshal requesting a ticket to the Abbey at the Coronation, and that the Earl sent me one with a polite note. But it is not true that I asked admission for a poor poet. I have no occasion to prefix that epithet to my name."

— It is an extraordinary circumstance, that the officers commanding the cavalry regiments who attended the coronation, were all men of much eminence in their profession, and had served at Waterloo, namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Wildman, K.H., commanding the 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Chatterton, K.H., commanding the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Stawell, commanding the 12th Royal Lancers; Lieutenant-Colonel Vandeleur, commanding the 10th Royal Hussars. These three latter officers served in the 12th Royal Lancers at Waterloo, then under the command of that highly distinguished officer, General the Honourable Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

— A supplement to Tuesday's *Gazette* was published on Wednesday night, containing an official account of the ceremony of the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria. This official account is merely a repetition of what has already appeared in detail in our columns, with the exception of the list of Peers who were present and did homage, and of the Peeresses who were also present. It concludes with the following intimation:—"The Queen has been pleased, through the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to signify her Majesty's entire approbation of the arrangements made by the Earl Marshal for the august ceremony of her royal coronation; and also to command that the sense which her Majesty has condescended to express of the services rendered by the officers acting under the direction of the Earl Marshal be communicated to them."

#### PERSONAL NEWS.

**THE QUEEN'S GREAT BALL.**—Her Majesty's state ball on Monday evening, at Buckingham Palace, was the most splendid given this season. The Royal Family, all the Foreign Princes at present in this country, the Foreign Ambassadors Extraordinary and their numerous suites, the resident Foreign Ministers, and a very large party of the Nobility and Gentry, were present. The dresses of the Princess Schwartzberg, of the Baroness van de Capellan, and other Foreign Ambassadors, were very magnificent; and the costumes and uniforms worn by the Ambassadors, and the Noblemen attached to the several embassies, were extremely rich and varied. The Greek national costume was worn by two gentlemen in the suite of Prince Soutzo, and Count Bathlen and Count Eugene Ziely were in Hungarian uniforms; that of the former was beautifully worked in gold, and the pelisse and tunic of the latter Nobleman thickly studded with precious stones. The uniforms of the Ambassadors were nearly covered with gold embroidery; and many of the stars and other ensigns of knighthood worn by their Excellencies, and also by a number of English Noblemen, were set in diamonds and precious stones. Lord Lovat appeared in a Highland dress. Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge wore a very beautiful lama dress of silver. The Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke de Nemours, the Duke of Nassau, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince and Prince Maurice of Nassau, the Duke of Sussex and Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, had all arrived at half-past ten o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge arrived just as dancing was about to commence. Her Majesty opened the ball (in a quadrille) with his Royal Highness the Duke de

Nemours. His Serene Highness Prince Christian of Holstein Glucksbourg, Prince Furstenberg, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, arrived shortly before eleven o'clock. Her Majesty danced in the next quadrille with Prince George of Cambridge. Between the dances her Majesty sat with the Royal Family on a platform fitted up with great taste and elegance. Her Majesty danced in quadrilles during the evening with the following:—Lord Emllyn, Lord Ashley, his Serene Highness Prince Christian of Holstein Glucksbourg, and his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Nassau. In the yellow drawing-room Weippert's band performed, composed expressly for the occasion, the Royal Coronation Quadrilles, introducing the national anthems of France, Russia, Belgium, Austria, and England; together with the Cambridge, Nemours, and Nassau waltzes, and a new Hanoverian galop. After supper her Majesty and the Royal party returned to the drawing-room. At three o'clock, by command of her Majesty, a Scotch reel was danced, in which the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Douglas, Mr Macdonald, Mr Balfour, and other Scotch noblemen and gentlemen, took part with their ladies. Directly after the dance Weippert's band played a quadrille, in which her Majesty danced, having for her partner the Prince of Leiningen. This was the last dance: on its conclusion her Majesty retired. During the evening the oriental tent adjoining the green drawing-room was very much resorted to by the visitors; both here and in the throne-room refreshments were served to the company. The pages of honour in waiting on the Queen were Masters Ellice, Cavendish, and Cowell.

**THE NEW BARONETS.**—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to the following gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.:—The Right Hon. Michael O'Loghlen, Master of the Rolls in Ireland; Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Knight; Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, of Knebworth, in the county of Herts, Esq.; Lieutenant-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.; Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, of Rossall hall, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esq.; Samuel Crompton, of Wood end, in the county of York, Esq.; John Edwards, of Garth, in the county of Montgomery, Esq.; John Peter Boileau, of Tacolnstone hall, in the county of Norfolk, Esq.; George M'Pherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, in the county of Elgin, and of Invereshie, in the county of Inverness, Esq.; Ralph Howard, of Bushy park, in the county of Wicklow, Esq.; Sotherton Branthwayt Peckham Micklethwait, of Iridge place, in the county of Sussex, Esq.; John Dunlop, of Dunlop, in the county of Ayr, Esq.; Charles Peter Shakerley, of Somerford park, in the county of Chester, Esq.; John Henry Scale, of Mount Boone, in the county of Devon, Esq.; Edward Marwood Elton, of Widworthy court, in the county of Devon, Esq.; Robert Shafto Adair, of Flixton hall, in the county of Suffolk, Esq.; William Foster, of the city of Norwich, Esq.; Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Knight, Captain in the Royal Navy, and C.B.; Charles Denham Orlando Jephson, of Mallow, in the county of Cork, Esq.; the Right Hon. James Forrest, of Comiston, in the county of Mid Lothian, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; David Roche, of Carass, in the county of Limerick, and of Barnetick, in the county of Clare, Esq.; Benjamin Heywood, of Claremont, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esq.; William Worsley, of Hovingham, in the county of York, Esq.; Hugh Morgan Tuite, of Sound, in the county of Westmeath, Esq.; Charles Granville Stuart Menteath, of Closeburn, in the county of Dumfries, Esq.; Major-General James Kyrle Money, of Hom house, in the county of Hereford, Whetham, in the county of Wilts, and Pitsford, in the county of Northampton, Esq.; Josiah John Guest, of Dowlais, in the county of Glamorgan, Esq.; Michael Dillon Bellew, of Mount Bellew, in the county of Galway, Esq.; Benjamin Hall, of Llanover court, in the county of Monmouth, Esq.; East George Clayton East, of Hall place, in the county of Berks, Esq.; and Sir James Crofton, of Longford house, in the county of Sligo, Knight.—*Gazette of Tuesday.*

**A HAT FOR THE QUEEN.**—We have been favoured with a sight of a most magnificent hat, now making in this city, at the establishment of the celebrated Carl King, intended as a present to Queen Victoria. It is to be made of the finest braid ever seen in the United States, to be put together by American young ladies, and sent to the young Queen as a specimen of what the talent, enterprise, and ingenuity of this country can effect. It will, indeed, be a most superb affair. When finished, it will be placed upon a bust taken from a model of the Queen's head, with the features resembling hers; then enclosed in a glass case, the whole put into a wooden case and swinging frame, and shipped on board the *Great Western* on her next passage out.—*American paper.*

**MARSHAL SOULT.**—Marshal Soult has given various splendid entertainments during the week to the foreign and English nobility. On Monday the illustrious Marshal visited the Bank of England, and was conducted over by the Governor, the Deputy-Governor, and some of the Directors. The gallant officer was very much astonished at the large quantity of gold and silver deposited in the Bullion office, and expressed his admiration of the mode of conducting business generally in the Bank. The fact of the Marshal's presence at the Bank soon became known, and the Stock Exchange and other places of public resort were immediately deserted, parties being anxious to pay a mark of respect to the ancient foe, but now the friendly visitor, of this country. Marshal Soult was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd of persons who witnessed his departure from the Bank. The Marshal and his suite visited the Thames Tunnel,

and was conducted to the site by Mr Brunel, to whom he expressed his great admiration of the undertaking. The gallant old Marshal has, indeed, not been an idle man during his diplomatic visit to London. The time he could spare from his professional duties he has devoted to an examination of the many striking objects that interest a stranger's attention in this great metropolis. He has not visited the brilliant and ornamental alone, but he has inquired into the solid and useful, and from what we can learn, has expressed himself much gratified with the results of his domestic tour. The following is a little diary of only a portion of his progress in the City, from which our readers will see that Marshal Soult has made pretty good use of his time. On Monday, the 27th, the Marshal and suite, attended by Mr Manby, visited St Paul's, the London Docks, and, as we have stated above, the Thames Tunnel. He was much affected on seeing the monument to General Moore in the cathedral, as he himself had erected a similar tribute to that great man's memory on the ground where he fell at Corunna. The Marshal observed to those about him, that it was on the field of battle that he learned to respect and admire that distinguished officer. He grieved for Moore as a brother and a friend, and rejoiced to find that the country in whose defence he died had not been ungrateful to his fame. On Sunday the Marshal, accompanied by the Marquis Dalmatia and the Marquis de Mornay, visited the Zoological Gardens, through which they were attended by General Upton and Mr Manby. On Monday, after leaving the Bank, the Marshal went over Messrs Barclay and Perkins's brewery, accompanied by several of the partners, who gave him full particulars of their establishment. The Marshal seemed much surprised at the extent of the buildings, and the gigantic scale of such an undertaking, upheld by a few private individuals. On Tuesday Marshal Soult and his suite, attended by Mr Manby, visited the East India House, and inspected the curiosities of the archives and museum of the Honourable Company. He was received by the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and many of the Directors, who attended to welcome the Marshal, and do the honours of the establishment. On the same day, in order to show his sense of the reception he experienced in London, he called upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and, after a short visit, was conducted by him over the State apartments, and he then remained to witness the examination of some cases in the Mansion House Court, the proceedings being translated and explained to him by Mr Manby. His Excellency appeared much interested in the proceedings, and caused the particulars of each case to be fully explained to him. Marshal Soult proceeded from the Mansion House to the Guildhall, where Sir C. Hunter and the other members of the committee for the approaching *fete* were assembled. They received his Excellency in due form, and expressed their hopes that they should be favoured by his company in the City; he replied that he should always have much pleasure in meeting them, and in fact, added he, "England and France must, for the future, meet face to face only at table, and be hand in hand on all other occasions." The Goldsmiths Company having sent a very polite invitation, requesting to be honoured with the Marshal's presence to meet the Prince de Ligne, and see the apartments of their noble Hall, his Excellency acquiesced, and was received by R. Twining, Esq., the Prime Warden, and the Court of the Company; he was escorted by them over the apartments, where all the valuable gold plate was displayed, and then sat down to an elegant cold collation, at which the Prime Warden proposed the healths of the distinguished visitors, and his Excellency, through the medium of Mr Manby, returned thanks, and proposed the health of the Prime Warden. Mr Manby, by Marshal Soult's desire, expressed his admiration of the splendid use made by the company of its revenues, in relieving the wants of their fellow-creatures. The Marshal left the city delighted with all he had seen within its precincts, and he expressed himself highly gratified by the attention shown him by so many public bodies; and took occasion, at the same time, to acknowledge the handsome reception he had generally met with from all classes since his arrival in this country.

**CHRISTENING AT STAFFORD HOUSE.**—On Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, the Queen arrived at the mansion of the Duke of Sutherland, attended by the Lord Chamberlain, the Princess Feodor Von Hohenlohe, Baroness Von Spalt, Baroness Lehzen, Baroness Feldt, and Lady Flora Hastings. Her Majesty came for the purpose of standing sponsor for the infant daughter of the Duchess, it being the first instance of the Royal favour in *propria persona*. At half-past three the Queen, and the personages above-named, appeared at the font, in the presence of a number of the most eminent of the nobility and their children. The font was of massive silver, resembling the celebrated Warwick vase; it was placed in the magnificent south-west drawing-room. In the grand saloon a *déjeuné à la fourchette* was served in a style of extraordinary splendour. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York. Her Majesty named the child "Victoria." The hall and staircase were decorated with rare exotics. The Queen remained until half-past five, and then returned to Buckingham Palace. We regret to add that the Duchess of Kent was prevented attending in consequence of a slight indisposition.

**ELOPEMENT.**—There has been an elopement from the house of a lady of fortune in York place, Upper Baker street, Portman square. The fair fugitive is the youngest daughter of Mrs —, and it appears, from the most diligent inquiries made in the neighbourhood, that the lady in question, who is no more than eighteen years of age, and possessed of property to a large amount, was observed to quit home by the street-door at an early hour on Monday morning last, and that the footman, a smart young fellow, made his exit by the back-door, leading into the adjoining mews, having previously packed into a hackney-coach, in waiting at the entrance,



YORK and LONDON BRITISH and FOREIGN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

The former title of this Institution having appeared to be inconsistent with the extension of the operations of the Company, at the annual meeting of shareholders, held in March last, the alteration of the name from the York and North of England to York and London was determined upon.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, and LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, No. 12 CHATHAM PLACE, BLACK-FRIARS.

George Frederick Young, Esq., Chairman. Matthew Forster, Esq., Deputy Chairman. J. Hulkeley Johnson, Esq., Thomas H. Kerfoot, Esq., John Norbury, Esq., John Parker, Esq., M.P., Edward T. Whitaker, Esq.

NOVEL MODE OF ENDOWING CHILDREN PECULIAR TO THIS SOCIETY.

The advantage which this Society offers over all other systems of Endowment is, that it provides for the future as well as the existing children, and that the premium is the same, whatever may eventually be the number of the after-born children.

TO ECONOMISTS AND CONNOISSEURS — THE CELEBRATED BLACK PRINCE WINE and SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT (late G. EDWARDS), No. 2, WALKER ROAD, LONDON.

The Proprietor respectfully announces that he has just completed very extensive alterations, and that he has laid in a very large and well-selected stock, on advantageous terms.

Table of Foreign Wines and British and Foreign Spirits. Lists various wine types like Port, Champagne, and spirits like Cognac and Whisky with prices per dozen or gallon.

Best Brazilian Pebbles, in gold frame - 15 0 For Ladies. Ditto ditto double joints - 2 5 0 Ladies. Ditto ditto standard silver - 0 15 0 Ladies.

EYE-PRESERVING SPECTACLES CHAMBERLAIN, Manufacturer of the Eye-preserving Spectacles upon unerring Principles, respectfully informs the public that his Prices are less than half those usually charged by other Opticians.

A pair of best Convex Pebbles, fitted to the Purchasers own frame, 5s.; Concaves, 7s. 6d.; Convex Glasses, 1s.; Concaves, 2s.

J. DELCROIX AND CO. PERFUMERS TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

No. 158 NEW BOND STREET, opposite Stevens's Hotel. The great superiority of J. DELCROIX and Co.'s Perfumery has been so incontrovertibly established by the distinguished patronage of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, the various members of the Royal Family, and by the Nobility and Gentry generally; as to render it unnecessary for J. Delcroix and Co. to do more than enumerate their leading articles; viz. — BOUQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA, a new perfume, prepared expressly for her Majesty.

THE BRITISH LOAN and DISCOUNT INSTITUTION.

Capital, £500,000, in 20,000 Shares of £25 each; to be issued in five series, each consisting of 4,000 Shares; Deposit, £2 10s. per Share; future calls not to exceed £2 10s. per Share, and not to be made at shorter intervals than four months, nor without two months' previous notice.

This Institution, which is proposed to be empowered under Act of Parliament, offers to the Capitalist a safe Investment at a higher rate of Interest than can be obtained by any other legitimate employment of Capital with equal security, and to the Tradesman, requiring temporary assistance, protection from the enormous exactions to which he has hitherto been too frequently subject.

THE WEST of LONDON and WESTMINSTER CEMETERY COMPANY, for all Religious Sects.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1 Victoria, cap. cxxx. Office, No. 32 Essex street, Strand. CAPITAL—£100,000, in 4,000 Shares of £25 each. Deposit, and First Call, Five Pounds per Share. The remainder by Instalments, if required.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39 THROGMORTON STREET, Bank, London.

A large subscribed Capital, with a rapidly increasing Assurance Fund—Rates of Premium reduced to the lowest scale that is compatible with security, thereby giving, without risk, an Annual and certain Bonus to the Assured.

Table showing Extract from Tables to Assure and Ascending Scale of Premium. Columns include Age, Quarters, Half-yearly, Annually, and various premium rates.

A Board of Directors attend Daily for the dispatch of business. Claims paid on proof of Death, by allowing three months' discount. The age admitted on the Policy, to avoid future difficulty.

STANDARD of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8 King William street, City, and Regent street, London; D'Olier street, Dublin; Princes street, Edinburgh.

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