

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.]

SATURDAY, 26 APRIL, 1834.

[NO. 2330-

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office, on Monday next, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEO. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th April, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "ALLIANCE INSURANCE OFFICE," for Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs. MULLER, RITCHIE AND CO. Secretaries in Calcutta.
"RUSSELL AND CO. Agents in Canton.
"COCKERELL AND CO. Do. in London.
McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE," of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs. GILMORE AND CO. are Secretaries for the Office in Calcutta.
"GREGSON, MELVILLE, AND KNIGHT, Agents in London.
McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1834.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY BOMBAY.

T. BLACKWELL begs to bring to the notice of the Public, his having commenced business in Bombay as a General Commission Agent, and he most respectfully solicits the countenance of Families, Messes, and Gentlemen, both at the Presidency and at Out-stations.

For the present his Agency will be limited to,

1. Purchase of Articles at Public Auctions.
2. Private Purchases at reduced prices.
3. Receiving charge of, and transmitting Baggage.
4. Receiving charge of Horses and feeding and despatching them to Stations directed.
5. Engaging Houses and furniture at the lowest rent.
6. Engaging Boats, Carriages &c.
7. Procuring of Passages.
8. Undertaking to pass through the Custom House, and forward to their destination, any goods which may arrive for Gentlemen and Messes.

To such Gentlemen as may be either unwilling or unable to attend Sales—to Strangers arriving at the Presidency in route to, or from the interior—to Out-station Residents, who are frequently necessitated to purchase Articles at whatever price demanded, and who are not informed of Public Sales till some time after they have taken place, T. B. flatters himself that his Agency will be found useful and advantageous.

Every attention will be paid as to moderation in price and quality of the Articles he may be commissioned to procure, pledging himself never to deviate from the strict letter of his instructions.

All Orders with which he may be favored, it is requested may be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment.

TERMS.

5 per Cent on all bona fide purchases, and on the other branches above detailed, a charge proportioned to the nature of the Agency; but at the same time, at a rate which he trusts will ensure universal satisfaction.

Letters post paid, directed to T. BLACKWELL at BAUPOO, GUNPUTJEE AND CO'S. Office, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, will meet with prompt attention.

Bombay, 21st April, 1834.

CALCUTTA SECOND LOTTERY OF 1834.		
2 Prize of 100,000 Sa. Rs. each.	200,000	
1 Ditto of 50,000 do. do.	50,000	
2 Ditto of 20,000 do. do.	40,000	
2 Ditto of 10,000 do. do.	20,000	
4 Ditto of 5,000 do. do.	20,000	
40 Ditto of 1,000 do. do.	40,000	
40 Ditto of 500 do. do.	20,000	
40 Ditto of 250 do. do.	10,000	
400 Ditto of 125 do. do.	50,000	

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, Frommuree Sorabjee, opposite Post office at the following

135. each
63. "
35. "
21. "

1834.

1834.

ON Wednesday next, the 30th instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large and varied assortment of China and other Goods, recently imported; consisting of China Camphor Wood Trunks, brass bound, several dozens of Silk Socks, Tubs of Sugar Candy, Landscapes painted in Oil and framed, Tea-Poys, Painted Feather Fans, Lacquered ditto, Silk Fans, Silk Pictures, Cases of Toys, ditto Hair Toys, Josssticks, Painted Feathers, a few Boxes of Pekoe and Pouchong Tea, Preserved Ginger in Cases, a few superior Scarlet embossed Crape Shawls.

On the same day, they will submit for Public Sale, the Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, of Major KEITH, D. A. G. consisting of Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Silver Bowl and Cover, Cruet Frame, Wine Funnel, Toast Rack, Handsome Muffineers, Tea-Pot Stand, Plated Tea Urn, Egg Frame and Boiler, Salvers, Liquor Frame, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Bread Basket, a neat Dinner Service, Breakfast and Dessert Service, Glass Ware of sorts, 2 very handsome large sized Glass Vases, Buggy-Hood Hides, a great variety of useful articles of Household Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Nautical Instruments, Wearing Apparel, Charts, Books, &c., the property of various parties; and a first rate 8 day Box Chronometer, by JAMES MURRAY, Royal Exchange, the property of the late Captain DANIEL STEWART, several cases of Windsor Soap, a few pairs of superior Blankets of various sizes, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, China Silk, &c. &c. &c.

At Noon, if not previously disposed of by private sale, a smart Grey Arab Horse, goes in single or double Harness; a Chesnut ditto, a strong serviceable young Horse for single or double Harness, a Calcutta built Tonjon by "Stewart," a Tandem Cart and Harness, can be used as a Curricie; and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. beg to notify to their Friends and the Public in general, that they have on sale, at their Godowns, the undermentioned Wines, &c., which they recommend to notice, viz:— Superior Rich Mellow London Particular Madeira, from "Murdoch, Shortridge and Co." in wood, at 750 Rs. per Pipe.
The same Wine in Bottle, sealed and branded, M. S. and Co., at per dozen, 26 Rs.
This Wine has been selected, and sent out to express order.

SHERRIES.—In wood, per
Pipe..... 500 a 700
Hogshead..... 250 a 350
London bottled, from various Houses, per dozen..... 15 at 21 Rs.
Country bottled..... 18 at 21 Rs
BRANDY.—Superior London bottled
Cognac, at per dozen..... Rs. 16
Very old French Brandy..... " 21
Do. do..... " 18
Do. do..... " 15
GIN.—Graham's Cordial Geneva..... " 18
Christopher's Hollands Gin..... " 14
WHISKEY.—Real Glenlivet..... " 21
Old West Indian Rum Shrub, in
Quarts..... " 30
Superior 2nd Growth Claret, and Mouton, at, per dozen..... Rs. 20
Chateau Lafitte..... " 15
" Margaux..... " 15
" Leoville..... " 15
White Henitage..... " 25
Rheingaur..... " 45
Port Wine..... " 21
N. B. A large stock of Ripe Hodgson's Bass's, Alisopp's, and Barclay and Perkins' Pale Ales in bottle, always on hand: Manilla Cheroots, Oilman's Stores, &c. &c., a liberal allowance made when large quantities are taken.

Nesbit Lane, 26th April, 1834.

Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., have just received by a recent arrival, an Invoice of French Plums of a very superior quality, packed in small Tin Cases, at 7 Rupees the Case.
Also, a variety of handsome Marble slabs of sizes. Colors, White, Black and Veined, at moderate prices.

Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., have exposed for sale, a small supply of China Jewellery, consisting of Coral necklaces, fillagree silver ditto, Fillagree Gold Earrings, &c. &c.

CARBONELL AND SONS, WINES.
Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., beg to intimate that they are holders of a large assortment of superior Wines from the above well known Firm, consisting of,
1st Growth Claret... at 45 Rs. per doz.
2nd Ditto... ditto... at 30 " " "
Superior mild old Port... 24 " " "
Ditto Old Sherry... 26 " " "

FOR SALE,

A Superb double action Harp, by Dodd and Sons, nearly new, with spare strings and complete in every respect. Price 800 Rupees.

ALSO,

A Superior Air Gun, by "Blanch," with Rifle and shot Barrel, and apparatus complete, in case..... Price Rs. 550
Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

EUROPE Cordage for Sale—An Assortment of the above of superior quality and of various sizes, will be sold by the undersigned without reserve, at Noon, on Wednesday next, the 30th inst ut, at their Rooms.
FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE—A Capital Town built Stanhope and Harness, by "Leader:" Has been little used. Price Rupees 1,100.
Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

A CARD.

PERSONS returning to Europe are recommended to apply immediately on landing to Capt. Grindlay, East India Army Agent, and Agent for Passengers, 16, Cornhill, where they will have every assistance in passing their Baggage, and transacting business at the India House, and knowing the addresses of all parties in England connected with India.
Agents at Deal, Messrs. L. & J. IGGULDEN.
" at Portsmouth, Mr. LINDEGREN.
N. B. Supplies forwarded to Messes and Regiments on Commission, and business transacted for Families at home.

TO be let,—Furnished, Chowputty House, from the 1st of May, to the 30th October, next.

Enquire at EDULJEE CURSETJEE, AND SONS, Fort.
Bombay, 26th April, 1834.

FOR sale,—A Substantial built Fashionable Barouchette, with a set of Harness, in good repair. Price, moderate.
Apply to Messrs. BECK AND CO.
Forbes Street, 26th April, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE sale of Persian BOOKS, advertised by us to take place on Tuesday next, 29th instant, is unavoidably postponed until further notice.

BECK AND CO.

YATES AND CO.

WILL sell by public auction on Thursday next, 1st May, the following collection of goods, chiefly without reserve:—

An Invoice of Perfumery, consisting of Hair, Coat, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Table ditto, Windsor soap, Peppermint, Maccasur, and Russia Oil, Hair powder, Bengal Shoes and Boots, Cotton and Colored Socks, 100 cases of Pickles, Hams and Cheeses, double and single Branch Candlesticks, Wallshades, double and single Barrel Guns, Fustian, Corderoy, Sattin Jean, Colored Handkerchiefs, Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, a few cwt. of Iron wire, Dressing Cases, Port-folios, 100 pair of large and small sized Blankets, a set of Musical Glasses, Beer, Wine, Claret, Household Furniture, &c.

AT NOON,

One Buggy, and any Horses or Carriages that may offer.

NOTICE.

YATES & CO. beg to intimate to their friends and the public that they still continue their Agency business as formerly advertised; namely, the transmission of baggage, sales and purchases of Horses, houses, tents, &c. Passages to Europe procured, Bunder-boats constantly in readiness.

TERMS,

No Commission will be charged on any purchases, or on any application for Houses Horses, &c.

Meadow's Street.

FOR Sale—A Dandy Rigged boat, laying off the Apollo Bunder—Apply to YATES & CO.

RACQUET COURT.

COWASJEE MARKER, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public, that he has re-opened the Racquet Court, and trusts to meet with a continuance of the patronage and support he formerly enjoyed.
Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers are requested to send in their names without delay, as the list will be closed on the 1st Proximo, after which day no member will be admitted without Ballot.

Esplanade, 23rd April, 1834.

TO LET.—A Commodious, Airy House (upper apartments of TYABJEE'S Shop) with compound, outhouses, &c. For particulars apply to the proprietor at TYABJEE'S Shop. Entry on the 1st of May next.
Bombay, 25th April, 1834.

NEW Periodical Publication. Prospectus. It is intended to issue from the American Mission Press, in monthly numbers, a miscellaneous publication to be called the "EAST INDIAN'S FRIEND."

The East Indian's Friend will consist of original and selected papers. The former upon subjects of general importance, and local interests; the latter from rare and valuable authors, and the most modern Indian, European, and American works. The object of both will be, the spreading abroad of knowledge, by arousing inquiry; and directing it to things past and present; things curious and practical; things ornamental and useful; and this it will do in constant subjection to revealed Religion; for without that as its guide, knowledge is little more than the power of destruction. It is like the steam engine without its governor, worse than useless. It is not meant that every article shall formally refer to religion; or that the East Indian's Friend will constantly be using a friend's privilege,—finding fault, and proposing dull lectures; but that every subject should be conceived and written in the spirit of Christianity. This spirit is neither morose, nor giddy; neither censorious nor trifling; neither gloomy, nor melancholy, nor gay; neither dogmatic, nor pragmatic, nor disputatious; but "peaceable," yet full of manly energy; cheerful yet full of all sobriety; it loves smiles and is fond of seeing others smile, but never at the expense of truth or charity.

"Really, what an excellent thing this—East Indian's Friend will be!—free from all faults—full of all perfection!" Suppress your smile, puissant public; we have only told you the intentions of the East Indian's Friend, and the spirit in which we wish them to be enacted—will you assist us in doing so? We shall appear at your court regularly on the 1st of every month, in our best attire of fine paper and clear type. The East Indian's Friend will be published in 24 pages 12mo., price one quarter, by J. J. Malvery, Nesbit Lane; to whom it is requested all orders may be addressed, and all communications for the Editor sent.

FOR sale—The following Bills, payable at London:—
3 Sets of Bills for 50, 100 and 200 pounds sterling, payable 30 days after sight. Drawn by A. MOODIE, ESQ., Accountant, Hobart Town, on the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, London.

1 Set for £200 payable 30 days after sight. Drawn by P. W. PARRY, Esq. Commissioner for managing the Australian Agricultural Company's affairs in New South Wales, on the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Corporation of the Australian Agricultural Company, London.

1 Set for £500, payable 30 days after sight. Drawn by JAMES LARDLEY, Esq. Accountant, New South Wales, on the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London.

2 Sets of £500 each, payable 60 days after sight. Drawn by RICHARD JONES AND CO. of Sidney, on Messrs. DONALDSON, WILKINSON AND CO. Old Broad-street, London.

3 Sets of £50, 100 and 200, each, payable 6 months after sight. Drawn by C. W. GILLESPIE, Esq. of Canton, in China, on Messrs. THOMAS WILSON AND CO. in London.

Early applications are recommended and further particulars may be known on application at the office of FRAMJEE CAWASJEE in Hummum Street.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. GILDER AND CO.—A few Cases of Pale and Brown Sherry, in quarts, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Apollo Street, 26th April, 1834.

FOR SALE At Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S Godowns,

Claret from Cunliffe and Co. in cases of 1 doz. and 1½ doz. at Rs. 13 per dozen. Ditto from Hemery Brothers in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per dozen. Sherry, Amontillado, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per dozen.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street, Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8 Ditto plain Lisbon, at per dozen... Rs. 8
Forbes Street, 26th April, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale

Sherry in Butt, from W. HARPER, London..... Rs. 450
Do. hhd. do. 250
Do. in Bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each... 20
Do. do. from WALKER and CO... 16
Old Port..... do. each.... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in Butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do. do. in hhd. 250
Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.—Superior Gin from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam, ex Euphrates, in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 26th April, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,
Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in Wood, Rs. 450 at 650 per butt. Do. in Bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen. Madeira in Wood from BLACKBURN AND CO., Rs. 600 per pipe.

26th April, 1834.

of the Heljaz will be cantoned in the high country called Tarfa, above Mecca, till the arrival of the horse. By this means, it will lose all the favorable season for operations, and be compelled to act in the worst time of the year. They must carry with them 3 months provisions for which they have pressed some thousand camels. The water falls in the hot months, so many will die; and it is not improbable that the expedition will fail.—The Asser tribe has hitherto been little known. I can find no mention of it in Niebuhr. It is said to include some two or three hundred thousand individuals, and 3,000 fighting men ready for service, whenever Ali bin Magetal chooses to call on them. All the women, children, and effects have been sent into the interior, and to the east coast, and they are determined to fight; more especially as Ali bin Magetal is an usurper, and his nephew, whom he dispossessed, is with Mohamed Ali, and the professed object of the expedition is to restore him.

"The Egyptian troops are fine men; many of them however, are very young; particularly those drawn from the last conscription. The officers are stupid and ignorant,—decidedly the worst part of the force. A liberal complement of medical assistance is attached to each regiment, which, according to the French system, consists of 4 battalions of 800 men each,—viz, a Surgeon Major, 4 Surgeons of battalions, and two Apothecaries, all European officers. I know them all and found 2 or 3 intelligent and gentleman like men among them."

"By the bye I will tell you a curious fact I heard at Massawa, when asking about the trade from Abyssinia. It appears the exports are ivory, gold-dust, and slaves. The latter go to Judda chiefly, but likewise to Mocha, Maculla and Bombay. Slaves are also sent from Judda to Bombay; and my informant told me he himself knew that about 300 had been carried thither last year alone. An Arab servant of mine who acted as interpreter, who had himself been a slave, and who has never served a European master before, confirmed this, and said he knew of slaves being constantly imported. This is only hearsay information; but it might be worth examination, for such a fact coming to light accidentally might create a loud outcry among the liberals in England."

We learn by a letter from Alexandria, that the passengers by the *Nautilus*, mentioned above, after the wreck of that vessel, proceeded in open boats to the coast of Africa, which was not far distant; and after coasting along it for three days, reached the port of Snakin. Here, with nothing but the clothes they had on at the time of the wreck, and a few fire arms, they determined, if possible, to find their way overland to the Nile. After eleven days travelling on Camels, they succeeded in accomplishing their object, and reached the Nile at Barber in lat. 18° 30'. At this place they were most hospitably entertained by the Governor; but after remaining a few days, were obliged to cross another desert, as it was impracticable to descend the Nile from thence in boats.

After a journey of 15 days more they reached the river again, and proceeded in boats to Cairo, without any further difficulty, thus affording a striking instance of the safety and ease with which Egypt and Nubia may now be traversed by Europeans, destitute of funds even, as well as of every thing else calculated to lessen the difficulties of the journey.

Captain Low and the officers and crew of the *Nautilus* subsequently proceeded in Bungalows to the wreck, and saved a good deal of the property or board, including some of the passengers' baggage.

By another letter from Alexandria, it appears that the passengers by the *Hugh Lindsay* met a couple of English surveyors at Suez preparing surveys and estimates for a Railroad across the Isthmus under the directions of Mahomed Ali. They represented the work as one of great ease, and by no means expensive; as the nature of the soil and the face of the country were such as to require little more than the mere laying down of the rails to complete the road.—At an interview which one of the passengers subsequently had with the Pacha, the latter expressed his determination to proceed with the undertaking as soon as possible.

The Deccan Prize-money, at last, it appears, is actually paid. The distribution commenced on the 27th. Deceber, and was to terminate on the 26th of March. We regret to say the claims of the Bombay Army, as actual captors, have been disallowed. The whole force, therefore, engaged in the operations in 1817, participate in the following rates of payment.

EUROPEANS.			
Commander-in Chief...	£30,987	6	1
Lieutenant-General	1,370	4	3/4
Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals	1,027	13	2 1/2
Colonels	411	1	3/4
Lieutenant-Colonels	216	12	9/4
Majors and Superintending Surgeons	181	8	6 1/2
Captains, Sergeants, and Paymasters	82	4	3
Subalterns, Assistants-Surgeons, and Regimental Quartermasters	41	2	1 1/2
Troop Quartermasters, Company's Riding-masters, Provost Marshals, and Conductors	10	5	6 1/2
Staff and Park Sergeants, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Dressers, and Sub-Conductors	2	1	1 1/2
Sergeants	1	7	5
Corporals, English Farriers, Trumpeters and Privates	0	13	8 1/2
NATIVES.			
Subadar-Major and Native Aides-de Camp, Subadars, Syrangs, Whoordie Majors, and Resaldars	5	9	7 1/2
Jemidars, 1st Tindals, Resaldars, and Naique Resaldars	4	2	2 1/2
Havildars, 2d Tindals, Head Maistries, Head Guides, and Kote Duffadars	1	7	5
Naiques, Native Drummers, Farriers, Sepoys, Lascars, Puccallies, Petty Maistries, Bearers, Black Doctors, Privates, Sirdars, Duffadars, Sawars Neshamburdars, Pioneers, Second Guides, Trumpeters, and Nuggarchies	0	9	1 1/2

The appointment of Mr. Martin and Col. Morrisson as Members of the Council of India appears at first to create a supernumerary member in that body, which it is well known is to be composed of but three of the covenanted servants of the Company. The inference from it, however, would seem to be that it was not intended by the authorities at home to give Mr. Ross a seat in Council at present, and that he was not considered entitled to benefit by the clause in the India Bill which provides that the

members in Council of Fort William, at the termination of the old Charter, are to be members in the Council of India, his appointment being only an acting one. If this be correct, it is open for the Governor General to appoint a temporary member of Council in the place of Mr. Martin; and an opportunity is thus afforded, of selecting an individual to represent the interests of this side of India in the Supreme Council, which it is to be hoped will not be overlooked by His Lordship.

The only debate of any interest in the late papers from England which we have not already published, will be found below. It relates to the charge we noticed in our last, against Mr. Sheil, of having advocated the Coercion Bill in private conversation, and voted against it in the House of Commons. The proceedings of the parties who figured on this occasion are as astonishing as they were irregular and unjustifiable. For Mr. O'Connell, in the first place, demanded an inquiry into the truth of a speech at an election with which the House had nothing whatever to do; and Lord Althorp on the other hand stated his private opinion as to the conduct of some Irish members which he should, and might easily have escaped from doing.—The debate was continued during two or three evenings after the one of which we have given a report; but nothing of interest occurred. The House, however, consented to a committee being appointed to inquire into Mr. Sheil's conduct; and the result was his being acquitted of the charge brought against him.

MADRAS.

COORG.

The Western Auxiliary Column, under Colonel Jackson had succeeded in forcing a Stockade, but no account is given of the resistance offered or loss sustained; but whatever our wishes may be, we cannot suppose this service was achieved without some loss.

The Wynaad Rangers and a detachment of the 51st N. I. are represented as having received a severe check, in which one Officer was killed, but how many men of an inferior grade in the service, was either killed or wounded, no account is given.

Although we never had but one opinion as to the ultimate issue of the contest, we believe many have been disappointed with the loss of life already incurred, and begin to enquire the probable time when the war will cease; but unless by treachery, we incline to think, the person of the Rajah will not so easily be obtained possession of, as his Fort and Stockades and so long as he may continue at large, the presence and services of the invading force will be required.—The detention of the Right Wing of H. M. 57th at Bangalore, consequent upon the appearance of an unusual number of Mussulmen about the place, does not look well, particularly at this moment; not that we suppose any danger is to be apprehended, but it is an evidence of restlessness and dissatisfaction, —an evidence that there are not wanting discontented individuals to take advantage of every the least opportunity, to make manifest their disposition and desire.—*Madras Courier April 15. News, Jan. 27.*

CALCUTTA.

The *Sylph*, whose arrival we reported yesterday has brought us Canton papers to the 18th February, and *Singapore Chronicle* to the 6th March. From the latter, we obtain the following intelligence relative to the affairs of Java and its dependencies. A more detailed account of the state of affairs in Sumatra will be found under our Singapore head.

The commercial advices from Batavia, by the late arrivals state that the continued demand from China for Rice, keeps up the price of that commodity. The quantity reported as having been produced in Java last year, is 300,000 coynas. Of Coffee, the estimated quantity now produced there is 300,000 pls. The cultivation of Sugar has also been increased, so, that it is expected 300,000 pls. will be made this year. Of Copper, the ship of the season has brought only 7,000 pls. from Japan, which, according to authentic accounts, is to be coined at Sourabaya into doits. The Government will, doubtless, profit largely by this transaction.

The Commissioner-General Vander Bosch embarked early in February on H. N. M. S. *Algier* on his return to Holland.

The brig *Norval*, from Liverpool the 30th September, had arrived at Batavia, and was loading there to return to Liverpool. The brig *Duchess of Clarence* had passed Anjer, bound for Manila.

The Siamese are vigorously prosecuting the war in Cochinchina. Some particulars of their progress will be found among our extracts.

The *Red Rover* and *Frances Charlotte* arrived in China on the 13th, and the *Sylph* on the 15th of February. The *Rover* left the Sand-heads on the 1st of January, the *Sylph* on the 5th of that month. The latter had a good run down to Singapore on her return voyage, but was beaten by the *Carnatic*, which arrived on the same day, having sailed on the 27th February from Lintin, and reached Singapore within six days, on the 4th March. Our latest Price Current gives the following report regarding the Cotton and Opium markets:—

COTTON.—The cotton dealers have resumed their operations with activity. The Bengal staple has been sold as high as taels 15.5; and Madras at taels 14.3 to 15, China price, equal to the importer's prices of taels 14, and 13.3 to 13.5; and good Bombay at 14 taels, equal to taels 12.5 per pecul.

No Bengal or Madras is now left in the hands of the importers or hong merchants, and but few parcels of Bombay of the middling and inferior qualities.

OPIMUM.—As several sales of new opium had been made in anticipation, the operations that have occurred since the arrival of the *Red Rover* have been principally confined to purchases of a few chests for the purpose of ascertaining the quality.

A few chests of new Patna have been sold at Sp. Drs. 570 per chest, but we have not heard of any sales in Benares.

Little has been done in Malwa during the week, and the information received by the *Red Rover*, has considerably damped the ardour of the sanguine speculators; although, from the following extract of a letter, which has been handed to us, dated 4th December, from a respectable quarter in Bombay, there would not appear much cause for apprehending any material reduction of price.—*Calcutta Courier, April 9.*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 5.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. SHIEL.

Mr. FINN proposed the following amendment to the Address.—"We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty that the people of Ireland in seeking the Repeal of the Legislative Union between the two countries, have committed no act of violence, but have strictly confined themselves to the exercise of their undoubted and indisputable right of publicly discussing the merits or demerits of the measure and of respectfully petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the alteration of a law which they believe to be injurious to them."

Mr. LITTLETON, in opposing this amendment, said that he would take this opportunity of showing the effect which had been produced in the county of Kilkenny by the application of the Coercion Bill, by offering to the House a comparative statement of the number of offences of an insurrectionary character which had occurred in seven months immediately succeeding 16th April last, when the county was proclaimed, and in the corresponding period in the preceding year. Under the head of "Burglarious attacks on houses" there occurred in the 7 months of the preceding year 428 cases; and in the 7 months under the operation of the Coercion Bill, 62. In the latter period also the number of cases of burnings was reduced from 30 to 9; of injuries to cattle, from 34 to 5; of serious assaults connected with Whiteboyism, from 154 to 34; of illegal notices, from 127 to 27; of injuries to property, from 44 to 24; and of firing with intent to kill, from 17 to 3. The diminution effected by the Coercion Bill in the number of the two classes of offences which he was now about to mention was highly important, as proving the efficiency of that measure. The number of cases of robbery of arms had been reduced from 65 to 2; and of administering unlawful oaths, from 135 to 5. The total number of offences committed in the seven months of the year preceding the enactment of the Coercion Bill was 1,072; and in the seven months following that event 227, being a diminution of 845.—(Cheers)

Mr. O'CONNELL There never was a more fallacious test of the efficacy of the Coercion Bill.—(Oh, oh! and laughter) It could be proved to demonstration that the county of Clare was formerly in a more disturbed state than Kilkenny; there were unfortunately more murders and more atrocities committed in open day. Yet Clare was tranquillised by a special commission, without the aid of the Coercive Bill. Being upon his legs, he would shortly allude to that part of the Address which spoke of the system of tithes in Ireland. He trusted that the Right Hon. Secretary would urge the importance of this question to his Colleagues, and that there would be no delusion on the subject. Ireland had already had from the Administration 2 or 3 tithe bills, which were worthless. The measure about to be brought forward would it was said, give relief to the people without lessening the amount of their burdens, which was something like playing a game at which every body would win. There must be no juggling on the subject; the only way to satisfy the people of Ireland was to exonerate them from supporting a greater ecclesiastical establishment than was requisite. He hoped that the Right Hon. Secretary would, in the measures he was about to introduce, follow the bent of his own disposition, and allow of no dictator in the Cabinet, particularly if he were a man whose disposition towards Ireland no one dared trust. The attention of the House having been called to the Coercive Bill, he would take this opportunity of alluding to a circumstance which was in some degree connected with it. The utterance of the calumny, for calumny it was, which he alluded to, was attributed to the Hon. Member for Hull. In a speech which was published in all the newspapers in the British dominions, the Hon. Member was represented to have made use of these words:—"It is impossible for those who are not in the House to know the secret machinery by which votes are obtained." They were Treasury secrets, probably, that were alluded to here, and he did not wish to inquire into them; but he had a right to call upon the Noble Lord opposite to disclaim the imputation which followed. The Learned Member for Hull then was represented to have said further, that "an Irish Member who spoke with great violence against every part and voted against every clause of the Coercion Bill, went to Ministers and said—"Do not bate an atom of the Bill, for it is impossible to live in Ireland without it." "What!" said the Ministers, "this from you who voted against the bill?" Well might they say so (continued Mr. O'Connell); the only wonder is, that it could be supposed they would speak to an individual who could so conduct himself. The narrative proceeded:—"Oh yes," rejoined the Member, "I am obliged to vote against the Bill, because if I did not I could not be returned from Ireland, and then I must be out of Parliament altogether." And that (continued Mr. O'Connell) would be no great loss to Parliament, and still less to Ireland. The constituency of Ireland had a right to know whether there was such a person as was thus described. He had already expressed his disbelief that Ministers had circulated such a story, and he would add, he believed it was totally untrue that any Irish Member had acted in the manner represented. He had spoken to every Irish Member who could come within the description, and they assured him it was impossible that Ministers could have made such a statement, because it was untrue with respect to any of them: and the Noble Lord and the colleagues were incapable of fabricating a deliberate falsehood. Although, however, he acquitted Ministers of any share in the transaction, it was possible that the story might have been circulated by some persons about them without their knowledge and sanction. Under these circumstances, he felt it his duty to ask the Noble Lord, first whether he or any other Member of the Cabinet had ever stated that an Irish Member had acted in the manner described? and secondly whether any Irish Member had made the statement which had been imputed to him?

Lord ALTHORP said, that as to whether any Irish Member who voted and spoke against the Coercive Bill had made any such statement as that referred to, he believed that no one had made it to any Cabinet Minister.—(The stress which the Noble Lord laid on the term Cabinet, occasioned very loud cries of hear, hear.) He, however, thought he should not be acting a candid part if he contented himself with answering the question so shortly.—(Loud cries of hear, hear.) Although none of the Irish Members, to his

knowledge, had made any such statement to any Cabinet Minister, he had good reason to believe that one—he might say more than one—of the Irish Members who voted and spoke against the Coercion Bill, with considerable violence, did in private conversation, use very different language.—(Loud cries of hear, hear, from both sides of the House.)

Mr. O'CONNELL rose. He was astonished at the cheer. Why not name? Why shrink from it? Lord ALTHORP—I do not shrink from it.

Mr. O'CONNELL would withdraw the word shrink; but he trusted the Noble would say who it was that had told him so, or who it was that made the statement.

Lord ALTHORP said that he was answerable for what he believed, and he would not shift that responsibility.—(Loud cheers.) With respect to the Member adverted to, he was ready to name him if called upon.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Then I am authorised by every Irish Member of the House—(Cries of "No, no," and great confusion) If that is the feeling of the House I will take another course, and I will ask the Noble Lord if he means me?

Lord ALTHORP—No, Mr. FINN—Or me? Lord ALTHORP—No.

Several other Members, among whom was Mr. Shiel here rose.

The SPEAKER here rose. It was quite out of order for that House to deal with questions like the present, unless it involved the public character of some Hon Member in the shape of a breach of privilege, with respect to his conduct in that House.—(Cheers and great confusion.)

Mr. O'CONNELL hoped the House would bear with him. Mr. HUME also rose to order. He trusted the House would not allow the proceeding to go on.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that it was a subject deeply interesting to the constituents of Irish Members to know what their conduct in that House had been, whether the line they had pursued was or was not consistent with the opinions they had stated previous to their election. It was upon that account that he pressed upon the Noble Lord to answer. Two had already been vindicated by him of the imputed charge, and he trusted that the party who had been represented as being guilty of it, would be stated by the Noble Lord. Mr. H. GRANTAN contended that the discussion ought to be allowed to proceed, since there was a charge against a Member of that House. If it were not allowed to proceed, he should feel it his duty to move that the speech which contained the obnoxious charge should be read.—(A laugh and cry of Oh, Oh)

Mr. SHIEL—The Noble Lord (Lord Althorp in answer to a question put to him by the Learned Member for Dublin, and put at his (Mr. Shiel's) instance, stated two things. He stated that no one Irish Member who had spoken or voted against the Coercion Bill, made any communication similar to that already alluded to, either to him or, as far as he was aware, to any other Cabinet Minister. So far, then, there was a clear admission that the charge, as it was originally made, was unfounded. He saw that there was an Hon. Gentleman on the opposite side who gave an intimation that he differed from such a supposition as this. He appealed to Hon Gentlemen, and begged them to restrain such dumb intimations—and indeed all intimations of any sort, until they had heard all to the very end. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had clearly and most distinctly admitted that no such communication had been transmitted to him, which admission amounted to, and was a strong argument that, no statement whatsoever of the kind had been made to any one.

Lord ALTHORP—I meant to make no such full admission; what I meant to say related to Cabinet Ministers. I distinctly said that no communication or message of the sort alluded to had ever been made to a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. SHIEL—Was any part of such statement or assertion communicated to them?—(No, no,) from the Ministerial benches. There was another part of what the Noble Lord stated which required explanation—namely, that part in which he said that one Irish Member or more had expressed in conversation opinions on the Coercion Bill different from those they had publicly expressed in that House. The Noble Lord stated that he was so informed, that he would not give up the name of his informant, but would take on his own responsibility the statement on which his belief was founded. Since the name of the informant was not to be got at, he would ask the Noble Lord whether he was one of the Members alluded to.

Lord ALTHORP—Yes; the Hon. and Learned Gentleman is one of them.—(Loud cries of hear, and cheering.)

Mr. SHIEL—And I, on the other hand, in the face of my country, and I would add—provided I be not guilty of an expression of irreverence—in the presence of my God, declare that the individual who gave the Noble Lord such information has believed me, and has been guilty of a scandalous calumny. However, as the Noble Lord has given an intimation, which he has even repeated, that he believes the statement, and takes on himself the responsibility of such belief, I shall, of course, say not a single word more.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that after the statement made by the Noble Lord, he felt it his duty thus publicly to retract the expressions made use of by him on various occasions towards Mr. Hill. He was further bound to say, that he was now convinced and he had no hesitation in stating, that that Learned Member was justified in the assertion which he had made.—(Cheers) and if the Learned Member required it, he (Mr. O'Connell) was ready to make any further private acknowledgements to him out of the House, for he was sensible he had done him an injustice, and he was anxious to make every reparation in his power.—(Cheers.)

Mr. HILL then rose and said, that it so happened that he had unguardedly made use of words at a public meeting at Hull, and he thought that the different reports of the expressions given in the papers, would have been sufficient to create a doubt of their authenticity, and rendered explanation unnecessary. But as soon as he found that they had created a sensation in Ireland and among the Irish Members, he inserted a short letter in the newspapers, offering, if the Member to whom he alluded asked the question, to say whether or not he was the man.—(Hear, hear.) Many Irish Members availed themselves of that offer, and he, in each instance, had given a prompt answer.—(Hear, hear.)—He was compelled by his feelings as a man and as a gentleman, to do this much, and he could not do more.—(Cheers.)—He had since seen statements in the newspapers, and had received letters calling on him to give up his authority. Of course, he could not have done so.—(Cheers.) He would have crept out of existence before he would have placed another in his situation, or shifted the responsibility of his words to another from himself.—(Loud cheers.) He felt disposed to agree with those on the other side who asked for examination into the subject. He pledged himself to prove before a Committee every word which he had said.—(Hear, hear.) He could not do more, neither could he do less.—(Hear, hear.) He accepted the concession made to him by the Learned Member for Dublin.—(Cheers) He could not, however, help saying;

that it came heavily upon him from those charges having been made at a time of great domestic affliction and calamity.—(Hear.)

AN IRISH MEMBER then asked if he was one of those alluded to?—(The question created some laughter, and loud cries of "No, no," and we heard no answer given.)

THE SPEAKER then said that it was impossible he could allow the discussion to terminate to its present state. He regretted that an Hon. Member had considered it his duty to bring the subject under the consideration of the House, and also the manner in which the Noble Lord had thought it necessary to answer the question, joining also with the Learned Member for Hull in his regret, that so much public feeling and private pain had ensued from the expressions made use of unguardedly—but which expressions conveyed charges against Members of the House, which were serious in themselves, and ambiguous. He said, however, this without imputing any improper motives to the Learned Member.—(Hear, hear.) He thought it, however, his duty to suggest, that as the case had been brought under the consideration of the House—as an appeal had been made, and the subject was thereby brought within their jurisdiction, and the House could interfere, it should not be permitted for the parties concerned to carry it to any tribunal, but that the matter should be settled entirely within the walls of the House.

Mr. O'CONNELL was happy to have the high authority of the Speaker for what was passing in his own mind. He could not but think it would be unbecoming that this subject should pass without a public investigation; and he, therefore, hoped that he would be allowed to bring forward to-morrow (this day), as the first business of the day, a motion for the appointment of a Committee of investigation; and he accordingly now gave notice of that intention. He was sure that no one could be more delighted than his Hon. Friend the Member for Tipperary, that an investigation should take place, for he (Mr. O'Connell) had no doubt but he would come out of it triumphantly.—(Hear, hear.)

THE SPEAKER then again rose, and hoped that the House would coincide with him in the course which he was about to pursue. He felt so strongly the responsibility of the situation in which he was placed, that he was most anxious that the House would agree with him in asking from the Hon. Member an acquiescence in the decision of the House.

Mr. SHELL said that the Noble Lord, at the outset of his declaration, had stated, without being called upon, that he took upon himself the responsibility—that he stood as the representative of the person who alleged the truth of the statement.—(Loud cries of "No, no.")—The Noble Lord had certainly said that he would take upon himself the responsibility of the statement.

Lord PALMERSTON rose to explain his understanding of the word responsibility, as he understood it to be used by the Noble Lord. The Learned Member had called upon the Noble Lord to give the name of his informant. The Noble Lord did what every honourable man would do on such an occasion.—(Hear, hear.)—He refused to give the name, but he took upon himself the responsibility of the statement having been made.—(Hear, hear.)—But he did not take upon himself the responsibility of the correctness of the statement.—(Hear, hear.)—He merely vouched for the fact that the statement had been made, and he felt bound to take upon himself the responsibility of having said so.—(Hear.)

Mr. SHELL said that this was a species of diplomacy he did not understand. He hoped the House would give him leave to explain his meaning. When the Noble Lord mentioned that he would not name his informant, he added that he would take upon himself the responsibility. Now he (Mr. Shell) charged the Noble Lord's informant with falsehood, and the Noble Lord took upon himself the responsibility.—(Loud cries of no, no, and great confusion.)

Lord ALTHORP rose to explain his meaning. He had stated he had had information that Irish Members who voted against the Coercion Bill approved of it; that he would not give up his informant, and would take upon himself the responsibility of not doing so.—(Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Sir R. INGLIS said that his impression of the meaning of the word responsibility, was just that which was all along adhed to it by the Noble Lord. Could any man, either in or out of the House, understand the expressions of the Noble Lord in any other sense than that in which he himself had stated he had used them?—(Hear, hear.)—He called on the House to assert the authority of the chair, and not to allow the question to the pursued.—(Hear, hear.)

Colonel EVANS understood the Noble Lord to have said, that some Members had spoken differently in private from what they had expressed as their opinions in public. Now these words did not impute a very serious degree of impropriety in any man, if no further explanation were given of them, or if not in direct contradiction to his public acts.

Lord J. RUSSELL coincided with the Speaker in thinking that the privileges of debate would be injured if this question, and such as it, were not kept within the jurisdiction of the House. He hoped that the House would insist that the Noble Lord and the Hon. and Learned Member should either tacitly or expressly agree—and in a manner which could leave no doubt of their meaning—that they should not carry the question beyond the walls of the House.—(Hear.)

Mr. SHELL said that the preliminary intimation came from the Noble Lord himself, that he would take upon himself the responsibility, and he (Mr. Shell) thought it unfair that he should be called on to take a different view than that to which he had been invited by the Noble Lord.—(Cries of No, no.)

THE SPEAKER was satisfied that the Learned Member for Tipperary felt different on this subject from any other Member in the House.—(Hear, hear.) He had allowed the subject to be proceeded with from the conviction that the orders of the House should be enforced, and that the question being once brought before the House should not be allowed to be dealt with out of doors.—(Hear, hear.) And if he now saw reason to doubt that orders of the House would not be observed without an injunction, he should consider it his duty to impose an injunction on either or both Members. He need hardly add, that if the Hon. Member would not yield to the decision of the House he should be restrained by its authority from doing any thing further in this question but with its permission.—(Hear.)

Sir F. BURDETT suggested (as we understood) that a committee of two Members, wholly unconnected both with the Noble Lord and the Hon. and Learned Member, should be chosen to investigate the question. The SPEAKER did not suggest any thing degrading to the Hon. Member (Hear, hear); and after the general feeling expressed in the House, he could assure the Hon. Member that the case having been brought under consideration of the House, ought to be left with its decision; and he hoped the H. Member would bow to the decision of the House.

Mr. SHELL, (being then generally called for on all sides) came forward and said he hoped the House would see the difficulty of the unhappy situation in which he was placed. The Noble Lord refused to

give the name of the informant, and took the responsibility upon himself. If he had given the name it would be different; but why invite him (Mr. Shell, by taking the responsibility to ask the question? In consequence of that invitation, he had considered it his duty to ask the question.—(Cries of no, no.) The Noble Lord had gone beyond the question asked him by the Learned Member or Dublin. He had gone out of his way and beyond the interrogatory, in order to attach to himself this responsibility. The Noble Lord refused to furnish him with the means of ascertaining who his informant was. Why did he do so?—(Hear.) He Mr. Shell had said nothing offensive to the Noble Lord. He had not told him that he had been a participator in the calumny. He (Mr. Shell) sat down when the Noble Lord took the responsibility on himself.

Mr. E. STANLEY thought the House should insist on both parties—the Noble Lord and the Hon. and Learned Member for Tipperary—giving their word to the House that nothing would be done in the matter out of doors.

THE SPEAKER said, that if the Hon. and Learned Gentleman thought he meant to place him in a worse situation than he would any other Hon. Member under similar circumstances, he did him an injustice. The reason why he was averse, if it could be avoided, to the House coming to any fixed resolution on the subject was, that those Hon. Members who did not take part in the proceedings that evening, as well as those who did, might think that every personal quarrel that occurred between Hon. Members ought to be brought before the House for its decision.—(Hear.) He (the Speaker) was sure the Learned Member for Tipperary would not better his position by refusing to comply with the wish expressed, that he would pledge himself not to take any proceedings in the matter out of the House. The Learned Gentleman, he was certain, would, on cool calculation, see the reasonableness of the view which he (the Speaker) took of the question. If he did not make the suggested pledge voluntarily, the House must do its duty, however reluctantly.

Sir R. PEEL said the House did not wish to place the Learned Gentleman in any unfavourable position by the concession it suggested to him to make; neither did it place him in any unfavourable position. It was necessary to separate the public from the private part of the question. He conceived that the Learned Gentleman had no right to construe the language made use of by the Noble Lord into a personal affront.—(Hear, hear.) The Learned Gentleman had asked the Noble Lord—not as a private individual, but in his capacity as Minister—whether he was the party referred to as having made use of the language in question relative to the bill for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland, and the Noble Lord answered that he was the party referred to. The Noble Lord said he would not give up the name of his informant, but was responsible for the fact of such communication having been made to him. Surely it could never be pretended that the Noble Lord meant, by the language he employed, that he was to make himself personally responsible for the statement.—(Hear, hear.) On his (Sir R. Peel's) honour, he thought that the construction which the Learned Gentleman's sensitiveness led him to put upon the Noble Lord's language was not warranted.—(Hear, hear.) He thought the Learned Gentleman would be making no dishonourable concession to the House, either as a man or as a member of that House, by voluntarily declaring that he would take no further steps in the matter.

Mr. SHELL fell himself in a very peculiar and unpleasant position. The Noble Lord said he believed in the accuracy of the information.—(Hear, hear, from the Irish members.) He said that he would not give up the name of his informant, but would vouch for the truth of the communication.—(Cries of No, no.) The Noble Lord had made a gratuitous statement when he expressed his belief in the truth of the communication made to him.

Mr. STANLEY had not communicated either directly or indirectly with his Noble Friend on the subject but if he might exercise his own judgment on the matter the Noble Lord could never have meant by the language he made use of anything offensive to the Learned Gentlemen. The question which the Learned Gentleman put to his Noble Friend was, whether he (Mr. Shell) was the individual meant. The Noble Lord said he was one of the parties; that he had received a communication to that effect, but would not give up the name of his informant, but would take the responsibility on himself. There was no individual on the face of the earth more incapable of giving personal offence than his Noble Friend. With all the Learned Gentleman's sensibility as a member of that House, and as a man of honour, he thought there could be nothing dishonourable in following the course which had been suggested to him.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord ALTHORP said that all he meant by the terms he had employed simply was that he vouched for the respectability of his informant, but that he would not give up the name of that informant. He declared all wish to give offence in making such statement; but if any Hon. Gentleman did take offence at his words, he (Lord Althorp) would not shrink from what he had said.—(Hear.)

Col. LEITH HAY thought that a more injurious course to himself than that which the Learned Gentleman was pursuing could not be adopted.—(Hear.) To endeavour to fix on the personal character of the Noble Lord, when he only spoke in his capacity of Minister, appeared to him (Col. Hay) to be conduct worthy of any member of that House.—(Hear.) As a private individual, he (Col. Leith Hay) had also had a similar communication made to him respecting the conduct of certain Irish members relative to the bill for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland, but he would also refuse to give up the name of his informant. He would tell the Learned Member that if he wished it, he (Col. Leith Hay) would also take the responsibility on himself.—(Hear.)

Sir F. BURDETT thought that nothing that had been that evening said, in the course of the long discussion which had taken place, could hurt any Hon. Member in his public capacity. He (Sir F. Burdett) could say that to comply with the wish of the House would be the best course for the Learned Gentleman to adopt, but if he did not voluntarily and gracefully comply with the wish expressed by the House there would be no other alternative left but to put both parties into custody.—(Hear, hear.)

THE SPEAKER was sure the House, as well as himself meant nothing offensive to the Learned Member for Tipperary, but if he did not adopt the recommendation made to him, and promise not to prosecute the matter out of doors, the House would feel obliged to follow the usual course in such cases. He was sure the Learned Gentleman would see they had no wish to place him in a false position, for if he would consult the Journals of the House he would find that in all similar cases where such assurances were not given, the privileges of the House were exercised and the parties put under restraint.

Mr. HARDY said that no man could be more anxious than him that nothing should be done in this matter out of doors; but he did not see that the character of the Learned Gentleman would be safe unless the House put him in a condition to prove his innocence of the charge which had been preferred against him. He was

placed in a situation of peculiar cruelty. Every one must be anxious to prevent those unpleasant results from this affair which were contemplated but in wishing to do this it was but a matter of justice to the Learned Member to promise him an investigation into the matter, that he might have an opportunity of vindicating his character. He thought the Noble Lord should acquiesce in the wish which had been expressed, and acknowledge that he had been misled by his informant.

Mr. RUTVEN rose amidst loud cries of—"Oh, oh!" He would ask what encouragement Irish Members had to speak in that House when they were assailed with such cries as those he then heard? He wished to know from which of the Hon. Members those cries proceeded.—(Hear, and laughter.) He (Mr. Rutven) had no wish to make matters worse. He was glad the Noble Lord did not wish to shield himself by saying he spoke in his ministerial character. (He Mr. Rutven) would interpret the language made use of in the way such language usually was interpreted and he hesitated not to say, that the Learned Member for Tipperary was by it placed in a dishonourable position. He (Mr. Rutven) believed the statement was a calumny, a foul slander on the Learned Gentleman.

Sir H. HARDINGE thought the Noble Lord was placed in a difficult situation. He felt himself bound by a sense of honour not to give up the name of his informant.—The Learned Gentleman was placed in a very peculiar position. It was consequently a matter of very great difficulty for the parties to do justice to both parties. He thought the parties should be put under temporary restraint, in order that the House might have time to deliberate on what course they ought to adopt in the matter. That he thought would be the best thing they could do in the present position of the affair. He would second a motion to that effect.

Mr. O'BRETT held the whole matter which had that evening occupied the House in great contempt; but then he must say that he thought that the Learned Member for Tipperary had been harshly treated. The state of the case appeared to him (Mr. O'Brett) to be similar to this:—One of a company was accused of stealing a horse. An individual gets up and says, "Is it I?" He is answered by another, "Yes; you are the man." The accused demands the name of the informant; the other says, "Oh no, I won't give it up; but I myself assume the responsibility."—(Laughter.)

Mr. ABERCROMBIE hoped that after the complexion which the unfortunate matter had assumed, which appeared to be serious, the House would not separate until measures were taken to restrain the parties from any further steps in it. He did not think it was at all necessary to annex the condition of inquiry to that of restraint. He (Mr. Abercrombie) was not prepared to consent to inquiry into the matter. Even if the House did not come to any decision on the subject, he (Mr. Abercrombie) conceived the Noble Lord should not make any reply out of the House to any communication the Hon. and Learned Gentleman might make to him on the object. He would submit to the House whether it ought not to adopt the suggestion of the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) relative to this matter.—(Hear, hear.)

AN IRISH MEMBER, whose name we did not learn, thought it nothing more than just and proper that the first step towards explanation should proceed from the other (the ministerial) side of the House. If he understood the Noble Lord, he meant to attach the same import to the language he had made use of as the Learned Gentleman himself had done. He therefore hoped the Noble Lord would express his concurrence in the wish expressed, that an inquiry into the matter should take place.

Mr. O'DWYER did not rise for the purpose of adding to the excitement which already existed on this painful subject; but he felt that the would be guilty of a gross neglect of his duty if he did not express his conviction that it would be unjust to restrain the Learned Gent. from taking any course his Honour suggested, while the Noble Lord was left at liberty not to retract one word of the expressions he had made use of. He (Mr. O'Dwyer) understood the Noble Lord to say he believed the statement of his informant relative to the Learned Gentlemen. If that statement was true, the Learned Gentleman was not only unfit to be a Member of that House, but to associate with gentlemen. The Noble Lord had not admitted that he might have been deceived by his informant. The Learned Gentleman had denounced the statement as a gross calumny, and it was unfair that he should be put under restraint. He hoped the author would yet be given up to receive the reward due to him for so outrageous a calumny.

Sir F. BURDETT moved, that the Speaker put it to both parties whether or not they would voluntarily assure the House that nothing should be done out of the House relative to this matter.

Mr. HILL was extremely sorry that any thing which he had said should have led to this unpleasant discussion. When he first heard the report alluded to, he believed it to be true—he still believed it, and if a committee were appointed to inquire into the matter he would use his best exertions to furnish every possible information on the subject; and if it should turn out that the report was unfounded, he would feel it his duty to make reparation for the error into which he had been led.

THE SPEAKER said, the longer the discussion on this topic was extended the deeper did they get entangled in differences and misunderstandings on it. He thought the Learned Gentleman must be aware that it was now his (the Speaker's) duty to call on both parties to assure the House that no proceedings should take place on this subject out of doors. The Speaker then put the question to Mr. Shell, who made no answer.

Some confusion occurred in the House at this moment. We understood Sir F. Burdett to move, before the question was put to Lord Althorp, that both parties be put under restraint.

Mr. PETRE having seconded the motion, THE SPEAKER said it could not be doubted that the House had a right to order the Learned Member into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms; but he hoped the Hon. Baronet would postpone his motion till he (the Speaker) had gone through the whole of the forms of the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman then called in his turn on

Lord ALTHORP, who immediately rose and declared that as he had not taken offence in consequence of any thing which had been said on the occasion, he was quite ready to assure the House that he should not adopt any hostile proceeding in relation to the matter without the walls of the House.—(Hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL, on hearing this declaration, made some signal, which was not observable in the gallery; but which having attracted the attention of the Noble Lord (Althorp), his Lordship again rose and demanded with considerable vehemence of expression, what the Learned Member for Dublin meant by the significant intimation he had made?

Mr. O'Connell said he meant to intimate by it the deep sense he entertained of the injustice which had been done to his Learned Friend. It was well known that he had the most utter abhorrence of the abominable system of duelling, but he must say he

never saw an instance which made him so much doubt—which obliged him almost, he would say, to reconsider whether he was right in his judgment of it, than the course which had been pursued by the Noble Lord on the present occasion. The Noble Lord had stated, no doubt, that he had received no offence. No, to be sure; but he had given offence.—(Hear, hear, from some Irish Members)—and therefore it struck him (Mr. O'Connell) as a piece of gross injustice to his Learned Friend. A Noble Lord (Lord Palmerston) on the other side of the House, and a Right Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel), had each given explanations on the subject of "responsibility," which, if adopted by the Noble Lord (Althorp), might have been satisfactory; but in place of adopting their construction, the Noble Lord directly contradicted it, and now came forward to say that, forsooth, he had taken no offence in the matter, while all the time, to use the technical language of his (Mr. O'Connell's) profession, the Noble Lord was not plaintiff, but defendant in the cause.—(Hear, from the Irish Members.) Having the conviction on his mind that, from the commencement of the affair, justice had not been dealt out to his Learned Friend, he did signify his disapprobation of the course which had been pursued by the Noble Lord, who, while he had given great offence, only stated that he had not received any.

Lord ALTHORP said he had not intended anything at all unfair on offensive to the Learned Gentlemen's (Mr. Shell's) feelings.—(Hear, hear) What he had stated was the only answer which, from the nature of the question put to him, he could have given.—(Hear, hear.)

THE SPEAKER considered the call of the House to have been, that he would not out of its walls himself any further prosecute or respond to any call. (Cries of No, no! Chair, chair.) To that extent, at all events he (the Speaker) considered himself charged by the House to call upon the Learned Gentleman, as well as upon the Noble Lord (Althorp), to declare their intentions; and unless it was now repudiated, to that extent he should consider the answer of the Noble Lord to go.

Lord ALTHORP said, although he had already declared that, having taken no offence, he should adopt no ulterior measures without the walls of that House, yet having taken on himself avowed responsibility in the matter, he could not say that he would not respond to a call.

Sir R. PEEL rose, and said there was another party whose dignity was now to be consulted. It would be inconsistent with the dignity of that House if they allowed the matter to proceed any further without enforcing its authority, unless definite and distinct declarations were at once given by the Hon. Member, —(Hear, hear.)

Sir R. BURDETT then amended his motion, and moved that both parties should be taken into custody. Sir R. PEEL seconded it.

THE SPEAKER, in the usual form, put the question that Richard Lalor Shiel and Viscount Althorp be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until, the further order of the House, which was carried *nemine contradicente*.

Lord ALTHORP left the House, followed in a few minutes afterwards by Mr. Shell, when both were taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Here the matter dropped for the moment.

Mr. FINN's amendment on the Address was then put, and being negatived without a division, the Address was finally agreed to.

The House then proceeded to other business, which was of an unimportant nature. The greatest agitation continuing to prevail in every part of the House, when—

Mr. STANLEY, who had been in communication with Lord Althorp, here entered, and, addressing the Speaker, said, he was happy to say that he was the bearer of a communication which he felt perfectly confident it would give as high satisfaction to the House to hear as it did to him to communicate.—(Hear.) His Noble Friend, Lord Althorp, having consulted with his friends on the course he ought to pursue, felt, on reviewing the proceedings of the evening, that it was due to his own character, as well as to the wisdom and authority of the House, to bow to a decision—a decision which would in itself be a sufficient authority to preserve all personal dignity. In coming to this conclusion, at the instance of friends whom no earthly consideration could induce to hint to him, ever so remotely, any line of conduct which would in the slightest degree derogate from his personal character, he was actuated by the respect which he entertained for that House—by a desire to uphold its authority, and to further the business of the House which a contrary conduct would tend to impede. His Noble Friend was now ready to give full assurance that he would take no further steps in this business, nor respond to any hostile message in consequence of any thing which had occurred in the previous proceedings. Having made this statement, which he hoped would prove satisfactory to the House, he (Mr. Stanley) would now move that Lord Althorp be released from arrest.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. HUME seconded the motion. THE SPEAKER, before putting the question, said, that though he had so often addressed them during the discussion which led to it, he would still, in a very few words, express his great satisfaction at this result. After the observations made by the Right Hon. Secretary, there could not be two opinions upon the subject. No one could doubt that, in the course he adopted, the Noble Lord had greatly added to his private and to his public character.

The motion was then carried, when Mr. RUTVEN (as well as we could catch his observations) urged even justice and equal treatment of both parties. Mr. SHAW urged the propriety of the Member for Hull making a declaration similar to that of Lord Althorp. Mr. HILL (as well as we could hear, amid the cheers for Lord Althorp, who just then entered) said, that he would of course, if called on, bow to the decision of the chairman. After a lapse of some minutes, Mr. HUME entered the House, and said that, after what had transpired, he and other friends of the Hon. Member for Tipperary had been with him, and he had had the satisfaction to state that the Learned Gentleman being anxious to show his respect to the orders of the House, and without giving any opinion upon the subject which had placed him in his present situation, had determined to submit himself to their wishes.—(Hear.) He, with other friends, had stated to the Learned Gentleman, that in so doing he was confident that so far from derogating from his character as a man of honour, he would place himself in a higher and more estimable situation. He therefore moved that Richard Lalor Shiel, Esq. should be discharged out of the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, offering, on his part, an assurance that the Learned Gentleman would not prosecute out of that House the subject which had occupied so much of their time that evening.—(Hear, hear.)

Sir F. KNATCHBULL seconded the motion. THE SPEAKER, in rising to put the question, begged to express his great gratification at the course taken by the Learned Gentleman, and he would assure the

Learned Member that not only the House, but the country at large, would feel that he had best maintain his own honor, and best consulted his personal dignity, by upholding the dignity and character of that House.—(Hear, hear.)

The question was then carried, and shortly after Mr. Sheil entered the House, accompanied by Mr. Fin. The Hon. Member was cheered on resuming his seat.

LONDON.—NOVEMBER 24.

On Saturday an inquest was held in Leicester on Thomas Franks, a lunatic confined in the Asylum there. The case excited considerable interest from the artful method the poor maniac had resorted to, to destroy himself. The body presented the remains of a fine robust figure. The following was the evidence:—Robert Newberry stated that he was a keeper at the Asylum. On 13th August the deceased, aged 40, was brought to the Asylum in a state of melancholy madness, from Great Dalby, in Leicestershire, where his father resided. On Thursday night, another keeper put him to bed. Witness, as was his usual custom, went to see if all was right (the lunatic having been removed to the present cell for safety), and found him in bed. He had a strait-waistcoat on, with hoppers on his feet; a long leather strap passed over his arms to keep them secure, and another leather strap was fastened to his feet, the whole being confined by straps fixed in the bedstead to keep him down. Witness thought it impossible for a man, under such circumstances, to release himself, and, locking the door, left him for the night. Next morning witness went to the cell at seven o'clock, and unlocking the door, found he could not open it. After some difficulty he succeeded, and on entering the cell he found the deceased hanging by the neck from a hole about seven feet from the ground, and quite dead. Witness then proceeded to examine the bedstead, and the various articles he had made use of to effect his end. He found that the strait-waistcoat had been completely gnawed through below the right elbow, and thus having succeeded in getting one hand free, he, with difficulty, removed the hoppers and two leather straps from the bedstead, tied up the blankets and rug in a bundle with part of his shirt, while with the mattress and strait-waistcoat he contrived to make another bundle. The strap that had fastened his legs he then well knotted round his neck, and pulling a piece of board about two feet in length and six inches broad, he fastened it to the cell to let off the foul air, he fastened it to the other strap that went over his arms. On the side of the door, about seven feet high, there was a hole in the wall, about the size of a brick, made also to let the air in. The deceased, it appeared, then placed the two bundles under the hole, and having fastened both the straps together with the greatest ingenuity, he put the wood through the hole (and, lest the leather should rub, he had taken the precaution to put the remainder of his shirt on the edge), and turning it round, so as to catch the bricks on each side, kicked the two bundles from under him. Witness on examining him found that he must have struggled a great deal, but, when found in the morning he was quite cold, his feet scarcely touching the ground. The Jury returned a verdict of "Insanity."—(Leicester Chronicle.)

DECEMBER 1.

The *Chronicle* this week edified its readers with the following exquisite *morceau* of Court news:—Earl Grey, on his recent arrival at the Pavilion "Brighton, was immediately introduced to the King, by whom he was most cordially and affectionately embraced, and complimented on his improved state of health, occasioned by a short relaxation from the extreme toils of office, and his visit to his native hills. His Majesty paid a similar compliment of the Lord Chancellor, after his return from Brougham Hall. Fancy our bluff old sailor King, who, when young and upright, stood but five feet four, or thereabouts, and is now bent with age, hugging his two tall Ministers, one after the other!"—(Spectator.)

DECEMBER 2.

The manner in which the vacancies amongst the field-officers in the infantry regiments have lately been filled up, has caused dissatisfaction to those officers who have purchased the unattached ranks of Lieut.-Colonel and Major, the greater part of whom are men in the prime of life, and who have seen real service during the last three or four years of the Peninsular war. On accepting the unattached promotion, it was understood that they were to return to employment as opportunities offered, by the desire of retirement of the effective field-officers of the army. Of late, however, these chances have been denied to them. If a Lieut.-Colonel or Major of a regiment now applied for permission to quit the service, or retire on the half-pay list, it is of course immediately granted. The officer appointed to succeed him is some worn out veteran, who sells out in the *Gazette* following that in which his appointment to full-pay is announced; and some young officer of the regiment, of a very few years standing, and no actual service, succeeds to the effective promotion. During the last six months vacancies of Lieut.-Colonels or Majors in the 7th, 10th, 26th, 38th, 49th, 60th, 73d, 82d, 87th, 94th, and 98th regiments have been filled up chiefly in the objectionable mode we have stated.—(United Service Journal.)

DECEMBER 3.

Viscount Exmouth expired on Tuesday night from the effects of the scarlet fever, with which his Lordship had been attacked, about eight days. His Lordship, who was in his 47th year, was eldest son of the Viscount who died in January last. His Lordship was a Captain in the Royal Navy, and one of his Majesty's naval Aides-de-Camp. He succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Edward Pellew, now in his 23d year, in the East India Company's Civil Service on the Bengal establishment.—(Post.)

DECEMBER 7.

The following characteristic advertisement appeared recently in a Tory publication:—"A choice

collection of original MS. Sermons, which have not been recently used, the author having for some time retired from his sacred duties; also, a superior capital double-barrelled gun, with detonating patent locks, by Rumford, and duplicate common locks, fitted in a mahogany case. They will be sold at a great bargain, and left for inspection, etc."—(Globe.)

JANUARY 6.

An order has been issued from the Treasury to the Distributors of Stamps, requiring that, after the expiration of two years from the date of publication, the files of all newspapers deposited with them shall be transmitted to the British Museum; and that particular attention be paid to keeping the series complete.—(News.)

A report of the Committee of the Lords on Turnpike Roads, printed a few weeks ago, presents some details of interest. There was an elaborate Report on the subject in 1821, which contained tables of the income, debt, etc.; these have been revised for the present Report, and the following is a summary of the results for the year 1820 (the Report comes down no lower) for England and Wales:—Number of Trusts, 1,119; length of roads, 19,793 miles; Acts of Parliament, 3,783; debts, £7,786,000; income, £1,45,000; expenditure, £1,678,000; debts per mile, £392; income per mile, £73; expenditure per mile, £85. Hence it appears that there is a Trust in England for every 18 miles; and an Act of Parliament for every 5½ miles! A Turnpike Act costs on an average £400, though the officers' fees are paid out of the national revenue; the 3,783 Acts have therefore cost a million and a half; and thus one-fifth part of the debt has been caused by the expense of legislation. The number of officers employed is 3,627, or one for every 5½ miles of road. The aggregate debts are equal to the revenues of 5½ years; and the average revenue raised from each trust is about £1,300. Of the gross expenditure in 1820, amounting to £1,678,000, the principal items were—Interest on mortgage debts, £232,000; manual labour, £303,000; team labour, small improvements, materials, and contracts, £578,000; land purchased, £56,300; repairs to toll-houses, etc. £64,000; salaries and law expenses, £196,000; payments, etc., and larger improvements £243,700. The salaries and law expenses amount to about nearly one-eighth of the whole, and to two-thirds of the sum paid for manual labour.—(Chronicle.)

A complaint is made in some quarters, that the reduction of expense in the Local Courts established recently throughout the country, though comparatively great, is not what was expected to be. A correspondent in Lincolnshire says that the costs of recovering five guineas in an undefended action at the Spalding Court last week, amounted to £.5, and another writer, in a Plymouth paper, alluding to a cause in which a verdict of £1 16s. 3d. was given for the plaintiff, observes—"I understand the costs will be about £30." This is certainly much better than one or two hundred, but there is still much room for improvement.—(Examiner.)

JANUARY 24.

An anecdote is current, which shows not only very considerable forbearance on the part of Louis Philip towards his political opponents, but also exhibits the sensitiveness felt by comparatively obscure individuals in reference to the light in which they are represented. Several caricatures having lately been exhibited in Paris representing Bernadotte, the King of Sweden, in a ridiculous point of view, that personage wrote to Louis Philip, bitterly complaining of them. Louis Philip, is said to have made a reply to this letter in the following laconic terms:—"My cousin, I send you two cases filled with caricatures. I am told that they are meant to represent me. I do not know whether this is or is not the case, and I care very little about the question. At all events, men of honour must amuse themselves. I beg to direct your attention to the caricature No. 3. I think it is laughable enough. The artist must be a man of genius. Adieu."—(Courier.)

JANUARY 25.

The following are extracts from the New York papers last received. There appears to be much commercial difficulty both in that city and Philadelphia:—"Failures in New York. As there seems to be some interest abroad to know how we get along in the commercial emporium, we will state our misfortunes just as they are. The whole number of failures of sufficient consequence to be mentioned on 'Change, which have occurred within the last sixty days, is four. The aggregate deficit of the whole will not exceed 100,000 dollars, and half that is borne voluntarily by a family connection of one of the houses; 50,000 dollars will cover the whole loss of the commercial community at large. To this must be added another large one that occurred on Saturday (the 28th ultimo) of a house that deals in stocks (said to amount to 800,000 dollars.) That was said to be the hardest day that has been known for years. Confidence, however, has since been somewhat restored."

FEBRUARY 9.

People's Police Gazette Office, Saturday Evening, Half-past Ten.—We have just received (by express) from our correspondent, "The Man in the Moon," a copy of the Speech delivered by His Majesty of the Moon, to his moon-stricken Parliament on proroguing them for the shooting season. As the names of persons, places, and cities in the Moon, would be unintelligible to our readers, we have taken the liberty of altering them into names better known; but we beg of our readers not for one instant to suppose that we here mean to make any allusion to the political affairs of this country, a subject from which we are excluded by the absence of a stamp.—My Lords and Gentlemen—When I first called you together, I told you that you would have most important business to get through, and you certainly have got through it.—(A laugh.) The manner in which you have discharged the duties intrusted to you, the thorough humbug displayed by all parties, the gen-

tlemanly manner in which you have swindled my subjects of their money, and the great power you have displayed in leaving things no better than you found them, I can never sufficiently admire.—The article concluded as follows:—"In the next Session I hope you will repeal that humbug the Habeas Corpus Act.—(Much laughter.) Upon my soul! I am very much obliged to you for the Supplies and Civil List, and will do my best to spend all I can get. Your vote of £70,000 to furnish Buckingham Palace, which you have declared uninhabitable, is a sure proof of your wisdom and economy. Such was the Speech of his Majesty of the Moon.—(Laughter.) It only remains for us to say, that scoundrel, swindler, and other hard words, which in our language bear an opprobrious significance, are, in the language of the moon, titles of high distinction."—(Sun.)

MORNING HERALD.—JAN. 31.

Yesterday, a deputation from the inhabitants of St. Andrew's, Holborn-above-Bars, and St. George the Martyr, Middlesex, waited by appointment on Mr. R. Grant and Mr. Sergeant Spankie Members for the borough of Finsbury, to urge on them the importance of their supporting the total repeal of the house and window taxes, early in the ensuing Session of Parliament, and also give unequivocal instructions that, in the event of Government not proposing the total and immediate repeal of the above taxes, they would bring forward a motion to that effect. The Honourable Gentlemen unhesitatingly refused to introduce such a motion on the ground that it ought to be left to the good feeling of Government, and Mr. Sergeant Spankie further observed, in his opinion the agitation on this question had been carried much too far, and that Government ought to have put it down a considerable time since. On this subject Mr. R. Grant could not agree with his Honourable colleague, and defended the Ministry from such aspersions, and concluded by observing that this question could not be discussed without agitation. The deputation had a long discussion, during which they both admitted the unequal pressure and injustice of these taxes, and that they ought to be repealed, provided the Ministers could find a substitute. Mr. Sergeant Spankie observed that he considered that little or no diminution could be made in the expense of the machinery of Government the public servants of which were very inadequately paid. One of the deputation remarked that he considered the working members and clerks were very inadequately remunerated, but thought that the upper public servants were excessively paid. Mr. Sergeant Spankie replied that they were not paid in any proportion to their talents; that the working servants were to be had in plenty, but that persons qualified for carrying on the Government were not to be found every day. The deputation finally requested a decisive answer to the question, would they, in the event of a motion being brought forward by any Member, support such proposition? The Hon. Gentlemen refused to pledge themselves to any course, and stated that they thought the Government ought to be supported in the measure they might propose, and wished to know what was the public opinion on the supposition that Government intended to take off the remaining portion of the house duty, and leave the window tax as at present levied. They were answered that in the event of that measure being persisted in, the dissatisfaction would be increased, inasmuch as the public would believe that, in consequence of the expensive machinery necessary for collecting that tax, scarcely one-third of the money raised would find its way into the Treasury, and also that it was raised solely with a view to keep up an unjust patronage. The deputation then retired, without succeeding in the object they had in view, the Hon. Gentlemen refusing to give any satisfactory answers as to their conduct on this question during the ensuing Session of Parliament. Mr. Grant admitted that he had been put in possession of information on this subject which he was previously unacquainted with.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

Much commentary is abroad upon the strange defence set up by M. Thiers and General Bugeaud respecting Poland, purporting that the importance of the Polish question to France was not commensurate with the prodigious force which would have been required to carry the objects of French policy in despite of Russia,—that is, to liberate Poland from the Russian grasp, and to restore and secure her independence. There are two facts which ought never to be lost sight of by French or English statesmen:—First, the inordinate passion for conquest entertained by Russia; secondly, when put to the test, the miserable disproportion between her military means and her ambition. It is true that Russia has hitherto succeeded in all her plans of aggrandizement; and why? Only because she has never been opposed in them by any one great Power—we might say by a Power of even the second order. With the single exception of the wanton invasion by Napoleon, in the latter part of which the climate took part with Russia, and destroyed the aggressor, who sought his own annihilation by his criminal and frantic plunge into an abyss of cold and hunger,—with that exception when has Russia, otherwise than as a member of some vast confederacy, fought against any one formidable European Power? Finland was sold to her during the reign over Sweden of one unpopular madman, or that weak and ineffective State of the fourth rank would have repelled and defeated her. Poland was distracted, exhausted, and tottering, before Russia, with two fierce despots on her side, ventured upon the actual partition. In her successive conquests upon the Euxine, the Caspian, and towards the Danube, she has had Persia or Turkey for her antagonists. The latter of these, however barbarous and ill-organised, has more than once found abundant work for the Russian armies; and the slightest fill-up from an European force in aid of the unfortunate Ottomans would have laid Russia on her back, to the utter demolition of any one of her series of enterprises. What, finally, has been the truth in

her last grapple with the worn-out remnant of what once was Poland? It was—that until Prussia faithfully and inhumanly cut off the communications and provisions of the Polish army, ministering to that of Russia the most ample facilities in both, the Poles had literally—a body of 40,000 Poles—battered and beaten in a long succession as well of fights as of manœuvres the entire force of the Russian territory, from which it is well known that every disposable and effective soldier had been diligently draughted, to make head against the insurgents of the Duchy of Warsaw, and to save the robber Empire from a general rebellion of the conquered and ruined nations. What, then, can the French Ministers have intended by the mixture of meanness and extravagance which we find in their attempted vindication of the indifference exhibited towards Poland? They say that any substantial assistance to Poland would have compelled France to maintain an army of 800,000 men, that she might have been enabled to march 400,000 to the Vistula! Is this on the part of Messrs. Thiers and Bugeaud, innate stupidity or astounding impudence? Every man of sense must see that the march of a French army across the Rhine, and through Germany, was not the right way to embarrass Russia, or to render aid to Poland. There was no friend of Poland insane enough to think of invading Germany, and provoking a direct conflict with Prussia and Austria as a useful diversion to the Poles. No—a squadron with a military force on board to the Euxine, and another to the neighbourhood of the Russian ports in the Baltic—such were the expeditions by which Russia would have been irretrievably paralysed, by which all Lithuania, with Courland, and every province of ancient Poland eastwards towards the Dnieper, would have been stirred to arms—by which the vast region from the Pruth to the Caspian would have been electrified, and a rational and probable chance created of wresting every foot of conquered territory from the grasp of Russia. That occasion has been unhappily omitted, but others may succeed to it, and it is never too late to retrace an erroneous path. The French apologists for the Ministry have shown bad taste, to say no worse of it, in their choice of excuses, but let them learn better.—*Times, January 21.*

EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.

Some very extraordinary experiments are now in progress in Prussia, the result of which will be of vast importance not to that country only, but to the whole human race, Prussia can boast of possessing a far more perfectly organised and complete system of national education than has ever existed in any country. No particular religious creed is allowed to be taught in any school; but, on particular days set apart for the purpose, the children are instructed by the clergymen of the different sects to which they belong. Their religious instruction is not, therefore, neglected. On the contrary, it is much better attended to than in England; at the same time, that the intermixture of the different sects from their earliest years on a perfect footing of equality, removes all asperities and renders religious animosities wholly unknown. The Prussian Government has, by adopting this system, completely disposed of the knotty question as to the employment of children in factories. All Prussian-born children must be at school from the age of seven to fourteen; so that those factories, if there be any such, that cannot be carried on without the employment of children under fourteen years of age cannot exist in Prussia. It will be easier for us to admire than to adopt this or any similar system. Our habits and prejudices are all hostile to any thing like compulsory education. M. Cousin and other intelligent observers, appear, however, to think that this is the very key-stone of the Prussian system, and that were it voluntary only, it would lose half its efficacy. Our own opinion is precisely similar. We do not think or believe that national education will ever be placed on a sound basis, or be productive of half of the advantages that might be derived from it, unless it be in some degree compulsory. It is customary in this country to describe the King of Prussia as a "despotic Sovereign," and if we mean by this that he governs on his own responsibility without any representative body sharing directly in the legislative or executive functions, there is little to object to in the phrase but if it be meant to convey the notion that the King of Prussia may act in opposition to the general voice of the nation, nothing can be more entirely erroneous than for any body to suppose that in a country where every man is well educated, and every man is a soldier, the King can act otherwise than in accordance with the public opinion. The Prussian Government could not exist for a month if it embarked in a course of policy opposed by the nation. But there is little fear of its ever attempting any thing of the sort. Of all European countries Prussia is the one where merit, how humble soever its origin, has the best chance of making its way to high places. It is comparatively free from that abominable system of favouritism and jobbing that has always existed, and continues to exist in this country. And its employes in all departments are far too intelligent, and too much connected with the mass of the people, to think of doing any thing that would occasion a collision with them. Certainly, however, it will be not a little extraordinary should the Prussians continue to rest satisfied with the indirect controul they now exert over the Government without seeking for any other participation in it than the little they derive from the provincial States. The almost uninterrupted tranquillity and prosperity Prussia has enjoyed since the peace, must no doubt be, in a considerable degree, ascribed to the excellent conduct and character of his present Majesty; but, from all that we can learn, we are not inclined to think that even his decease (an event which, we trust, is yet very distant), would materially disturb the present order of things.—(Courier, Jan. 24.)

LORD GREY AND CHURCH REFORM.

The late scene between Lord Grey and the deputation of the Nottingham Dissenters is ano-

ther exemplification of the hackneyed remark—that truth is stranger than fiction. The boldest invention would not have ventured to bring such salient characteristics into opposition, as appear in the fearless, straightforward, explicit declarations of the delegates in contrast with the compromising counsel of the startled Minister. The dry report of the interview has the effect of the most successful of Lander's admirable imaginary conversations. It is a reality with dramatic effect; and if it be still the fashion to act *pro verbes*, we recommend it as an excellent subject for representation at Lansdowne House. Among the Whig performers it will be easier to fill the part of Lord Grey than that of Mr. Howitt. In the opening of the scene the Minister attempts a *finesse* which is level (as the children's books say) to the meanest capacity. He effects not to know the purport of the memorial, and presumes that it is in substance the same as the other memorials of Dissenters he has received. The design of this was to abash the deputies; to make them feel the unpleasantness of communicating a disagreeable surprise to a great man; it implied, too, that their objects, which have been advertised for the last month or more, were inconceivable, and it allowed Lord Grey to hold the memorial in his hand as a harmless thing—some prayer for registration and burial—as if he had not a suspicion that it was a catamaran for the Church Establishment. The deputies, however, were not men to be thrown into confusion by such tactics, and Mr. Howitt plainly said, that the Nottingham Dissenters had not been looking here and there to see what others were doing, but had proposed what they deemed just to themselves; and to shorten the Minister's inquiries, he added, that they prayed the separation of Church and State. In the acting of the scene there is here opportunity for a fine start and expression of amazement in Lord Grey, who talks of sorrow and the embarrassment of Ministers, and the alarm of both Houses of Parliament, the startling of the country, and ends with a wish that the Nottingham Dissenters would confine their desires to the removal of such petty grievances as he and his colleagues were disposed to abate. Mr. Howitt was not to be parried with so feeble a foil, and observed that the country was not now so easily frightened at the proposal of bold measures, and that it was the business of the Dissenters to consider only what justice required, and they were accordingly determined to take their stand on the broad ground of entire religious liberty. Lord Grey upon this, expecting, no doubt, an indirect answer in compliment to his opinions, asks the home question, "Did they want to abolish all establishments of religion?"—meaning, of course, all establishments supporting the Ministers of one faith in preference to the Ministers of others, and at the expense of all. Mr. Howitt, point blank, replied, "Precisely so." The next passage to which we come is highly characteristic. The Minister repeats his wish that they had confined themselves to the demands he thought politic, adding, "It would look more reasonable, and might be a step to something more." The rebuke to this suggestion is conceived in a just and manly spirit. That, as to asking a part only, and that as a step to future solicitations: it would have been erroneous. To ask only certain things was, in fact, saying that those things were all that were due: to ask avowedly a part, when they looked for the whole, was desingenuous, and would give Government a great right, if they came with fresh petitions, to say, "This is unreasonable; you asked before, and had all you asked for." They believed it right to ask for the abolition of the Establishment, and they chose the candid and open course. This is honesty; and, also, it is true policy. For our own parts we have always scouted any concealment or disguise of designs; if our designs are just they will gain ground by discussion; if they are not maintainable, let them fall. The aims we are not ashamed or afraid to entertain, we are not ashamed or afraid to avow. What we propose for the benefit of society, we present in full to the judgment of society; and, if our schemes are false, we are well content that they should fall by their hollowness. We plan no ambushes, we meditate no stolen marches and sly surprises, we would not compass any advantages under false pretences. We are consequently often charged with imprudence; as on the introduction of the Reform Bill, when we declared that we accepted the measure only as an instalment, and that the Representative Constitution should not and could not rest permanently on that basis. But we have a faith in truth, and believe that even where it thwarts a tricky policy it is advancing the righteous cause—because the gun recoils we are not to suppose that the bullet does not fly to its end. Entertaining these opinions, we rejoice to see the Dissenters pursuing the frank course, and stating their purposes at the full. Let them pitch their objects as far as they think just, and leave the rest to the working of the public judgment. The first effect may be to startle, but the second will be to familiarise, which assists to a fair consideration. There is nothing ultimately gained by tortuous and insidious policy. The mathematical definition of the right line holds good in morals—it is the shortest distance between two points.—(Examiner, Feb 2.)

ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM.

The first great ecclesiastical reform demanded by the national feelings, and promised by the Government, has been a financial reform. The nature of the fund by which the parochial clergy of England have been, and are to be, supported, is to undergo a complete modification. But it is also requisite, not only that the nature of the fund should be modified, but that, so far as is practicable, the remuneration of a parish minister should be proportioned to his toil, and that where there is no labour there out to be no remuneration. This argument settles the question both of pluralities and of sinecures;—no Bishop or other patron should have power, by law to appoint to one

living a clergyman who already holds another, and were there is no duty to be performed,—that is, in the case of every sinecure, the income which has hitherto been enjoyed by an idler ought at his death to be sequestrated into the hands of whatever commission or board is henceforth to receive and distribute the ecclesiastical revenue, applying the sums thus rescued from corruption to the increase of small livings and of curates, salaries to which laudable and sacred purpose other funds drawn from similar, but more fruitful sources, should with equal strictness and might with more extensive benefit be made subservient. The attention of Parliament should also be directed to the enormous income of Deans and Chapters. The revenues of these overgrown and sluggish corporations which are allowed by nearly all the world but their own members to be of more than questionable usefulness, go to the support of some ten or a dozen persons in each diocese, whose professional duty consists in chanting the service, and otherwise officiating in the cathedral church on Sundays, holydays, etc. Now, in the first place, whatever be the cause of it, religious worship in a cathedral is scarcely ever attended by more than one in twenty persons, as compared with the congregation in the next parish church. Yet the apparatus of dignitaries, of all names and sorts, shows an excess of ten to one at least over the clergy of any one parochial place of worship, while the accumulation of revenue at their disposal is often as fifty to one. We presume that there are no true friends of Church who would object to a different application of such riches, viz. to the purpose before referred to, of helping out the poorer and mere labouring clergy,—that is to say, after first allotting a sufficient fund to the maintenance of the cathedral in full repair, and to the support of whatever useful charities have any lawful claim to a share of the corporation revenue, to a crumb or two from the dignitaries' table. But there is one head of abuse in the appropriation of ecclesiastical revenues, which is by far the most revolting of the whole. We ask in a spirit of honest good-will towards the reformed Church of England, is it seemly—is it in character—is it conducive to the kindly influence of religion under any form of Christianity—that an English Primate should possess a revenue of more than £20,000 per annum?—that he should in one year, besides that extravagant revenue, be suffered to catch a windfall in the shape of fines on leases of little less than £100,000?—that the gloomy though gilded walls of Lambeth should witness a gorgeousness of pomp, luxury, and worldly grandeur, in all those laboured ceremonials by which man pretends to exalt his head above his fellows, such as is unheard of in the Vatican? We say nothing of the personal dispositions, by which Dr. Howley may be distinguished, or any of the primates who have preceded him. What we complain of is, that the primacy is in itself a principality,—that its revenues are all but royal,—that its modes and habits of existence are, by proscription, such as Wolsey, were he alive, might, in his moods of most elated arrogance, have affected,—that, finally, the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury is by reason of the prodigious income annexed to it, a standing course to that reformed Church, whose discipline, doctrines, and spirit all refuse to countenance such an ungodly accumulation of earthly treasures, in no manner characteristic of, or conducive to, the furtherance of religious ends, but drawing down a host of envious and adverse feelings upon our whole establishment. Look, again, at the See of London, with its generally admitted prospect of becoming, at no distant period, if its finances remain unmodified, worth £60,000 per annum. The See of Ely, and the riches heaped up within it,—we say nothing of its administration under the present liberal, disinterested, evangelical, and beloved diocesan—are a crying disgrace to the Church of England, and would be reprobated in that of Rome, Durham is another enormity, so is Winchester, so is York. There is no just reason to be alleged for the prodigious wastefulness and squander of these episcopal revenues. The highest officers of the civil, judicial, or military administration, have nothing to compare with them. Why should the First Lord of the Treasury—a removable minister—have no more than £6,000 per annum, when there are ecclesiastical functionaries, irremovable, with considerably more than £20,000? The primate of Ireland was discovered a few months ago, to have a net income of more than £15,000 a year. The public have no cause of complaint against that prelate any more than against the Bishop of Durham, for the use he has made of his splendid income, which we are told, has been liberal towards the destitute, and munificent towards the church; so here again we guard ourselves from all imputations of being actuated by hostile feelings against individuals. But Parliament has declared the income of future "Primates of all Ireland" shall be some thing short of £10,000 per annum. Even this is too much by at least a third: £6,000 a year would be more than abundant. The Archbishop of Canterbury ought to be cut down to £10,000 per annum; York to £8,000; Durham the same; and London to perhaps as much. All other English Bishops ought to be fixed at a maximum of £4,000. The sees ought to be more equalised as to business and trouble. Such a diocese as Chester ought to have some of its works turned over to a less occupied prelate; and no translations, as we have already said, ought to be endured, save only to Canterbury and one or two other prelates. When there was nothing to be got by Parliamentary subserviency in the way of promotion, the Rev. Brethren might perhaps be less unwilling to vacate their baronies in the House of Lords, and to confine their mental activity to the superintendence of their dioceses, to an interchange of kindness with their parochial clergy, and to an exhibition of conciliatory and edifying examples to their no longer declining flocks. For Irish Bishops £3,000 a year would suffice, and for the Archbishops of that country twice the sum. This, however, in conclusion we can say, that the

commutation of tithes is hardly looked to throughout the kingdom with more earnest anxiety than the recall of the Bishops to their proper character and station. No church reform can pretend to be complete, and none will give satisfaction to the people without it.—(Times.)

THE DISSENTERS.

Monday, the Rev. H. Hunter and Mr. W. Howitt, the gentlemen appointed by the Nottingham Dissenters to present their memorial on Church Reform to Earl Grey, were introduced to the Premier by Lord Duncannon, and a conversation of about a quarter of an hour took place. Mr. Howitt said the memorialists prayed for the separation of Church and State. Earl Grey was sorry for it. The expression of such sweeping desires as the destruction of the establishment would embarrass Ministers, would alarm both Houses of Parliament, and startle the country. He wished they had confined themselves to the removal of those disabilities connected with marriage, burial, registration, and such matters etc.; for, on these heads, there existed, both in himself and his colleagues, every disposition to relieve them. What in reality did they ask? He could not conceive, if these disabilities were removed, what actual grievance would press upon Dissenters. Did they want entirely to do away with all establishments of religion?—Mr. Howitt replied, Precisely! that was what they desired. Rev. H. Hunter said, his Lordship need not wonder that the Dissenters were irritated against the bishops. At the time the Ministers were carrying the Reform Bill in the House of Peers, they had a mighty torrent to stem, which torrent was vastly increased by the influence of the prelates; and just in proportion as the friends of civil and religious freedom sympathised with Ministers, in the same proportion their indignation was raised against those men. Earl Grey thought that Ministers had the greatest cause to complain of this. But he would say decidedly he should give his strenuous opposition to every attempt to remove the establishment. He belonged to the church, and he would stand by it to the best of his ability. He considered it the sacred duty of every Government to maintain an establishment of religion. If the Nottingham Dissenters thought the country at large, nay, that the Dissenters in general, would go along with them, he believed they were deceived. He believed the country desired an establishment, and that many Dissenters were favourable to it. By going too far, they would probably have their claims thrown out by Parliament, as the Sabbath bill had been. After the conversation ended the deputation.—Nottingham Review, Jan. 25.

WAR OFFICE.

The War Office having of late so busied itself in cutting down the pay and emoluments of the Military and of old soldiers, and also in buying up half-pay like "marine stores," it may perhaps afford some amusement to our military readers, to lay before them a comparative statement, showing how the War Office stands with respect to *own emoluments*, as compared with those of the military—and left the War Office remember, it is they who have thrown down the gauntlet. The fact is, that the War Office, by keeping up the *force of economy*, in which they are daily absorbed, and which they are about to introduce into every department where their power extends, think to keep off Mr. Hume, whom, like the Israelites, they consider as the destroying or economical angel. The Secretary at War has £2,400 a year—*not overpaid*, all must allow—no comment necessary. A deputy with £2,000 a year, being nearly equal to the Colonelcies of three regiments, and more than the pay of three general officers. A first clerk with £1,400 a year, being equal to the Colonelcies of two regiments, and more than the pay of two general officers. A chief examiner with £1,200 a year, being nearly equal to the Colonelcies of two regiments, or pay of two general officers. Six clerks of first class, running from £500 to £800 a year, being in all nearly equal to the Colonelcies of six regiments, or more than the pay of six general officers. Eighteen clerks of second class running from £300 to £500 a year, being equal to the Colonelcies of nine regiments, or the pay of twelve general officers. So that the War Office, without the Secretary at War, and without the third and fourth classes, who may be considered as the working part of the machine, equals in emolument those of *twenty-two Colonels of regiments, or those of twenty-five general officers*. We now come to the veterans, who in the army have not been spared. Mr. Moore, as retired Deputy Secretary at War, with *one thousand pounds a year*, being equal to the half-pay of three Colonels. Mr. Merry, as Deputy Secretary at War, has retired with £2,500 a year, a sum equal to the half-pay of nine Colonels. Mr. Brown, a clerk, has retired with *eleven hundred pounds a year*, being equal to the half-pay of our Colonels, besides enjoying *two hundred and seventy pounds a year* half-pay as a Commissary (for services performed while a Clerk in the War Office,) *one hundred and fifty pounds* as a half-pay retired Private Secretary, and *three hundred pounds full pay* as Agent to about seventy retired Chaplains, being in all equal to the half-pay of six Colonels. No comment being necessary, we conclude with the earnest hope, that should any military eye run over this statement, it will view the emoluments enjoyed by the Civil Department (the War Office) with the same charitable feelings that the War Office has at all times viewed those of the military.—(John Bull.)

The Marchioness of Hertford, who has been a resident in Paris ever since the peace of Amiens, is the lady of rank to whom the various journals allude as having obtained five hundred thousand pounds by a recent decree of the Court of Chancery. The Marchioness of Hertford was once the beautiful Mademoiselle Fani, the jointly ac-

knowledge daughter of the celebrated wit George Selwyn, and the old Duke of Queensberry; the former left her all he had the power to leave; and the latter to her and her second son, Lord Henry Seymour, always living in France, a large portion of his immense wealth.—Globe, Dec. 5.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Is it not evident that a financial crisis is approaching? We think so; and that it will come, in all probability, before another Session is ended. In that case, half-measures and palliatives must be abjured, and recourse must be had to legislative provisions, vigorous, substantial, and effective. But there is only one way to secure the concurrence of the nation in such measures; and that is, to retrench all unnecessary expenditure, and to satisfy the tax-payers—and reasonable portion of them at all events—that their money is not wasted. If our Ministers are men of discretion, they must be intent upon the modes of reducing the disbursement side of the next Budget. If they are sincere and searching in their inquiries, they will still find numerous items of improper expenditure which escape those who have not the advantage of official accounts to guide them, and who are obliged to move for returns without end, in order to get at a knowledge of facts with which it is the duty of the public servants to be familiar. There is no occasion, however, to call to our aid these official details in order to satisfy ourselves that there is one department in the public service, the cost of which is unreasonably large; we allude, of course, to the army. We have often urged an extensive reduction in our military expenditure. Sir Henry Parnell, when Secretary at War, would have cut down the estimates to the extent of £600,000; and by a comparative statement of the cost of our army with that of France, we know that this reduction might be increased to at least a million. It is a fact to be borne in mind, whenever the old story is told that retrenchment has been carried as far as it is safe and practicable, that making every allowance for the difference in the value of money, the English soldiers cost £9 per man more than the French. For the future, it will be impossible to pretend that our troops are better fed and equipped than the French; for we have the unexceptionable testimony of Sir Willoughby Gordon to prove that the French army in every essential particular is in most admirable state. But the Government of Louis Philippe is not the only one on the Continent from which our rulers might learn a lesson of economy. The Prussian military establishment is supported on much cheaper terms than our own. Here again we are not instituting a comparison between our army and one of a second-rate description. Napoleon repeatedly expressed his admiration of the Prussian troops. Every one who has had an opportunity of examining their arms and equipments allows their excellence. The question then is, what is the cost of the Prussian military establishment? We find an answer to this inquiry in the work of the Marquis de Chambray, a brief notice of which is given in the last number of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. The Marquis is there termed "a distinguished French military writer, the author of the best military history of Napoleon's Russia expedition." He passed several years in Prussia during Bonaparte's reign, and has lately revisited it. He estimates the total of the Prussian army at 300,000 men; of whom 100,000 are troops of the line, 50,000 reserve, and 150,000 landwehr. The whole establishment, including fortresses, etc., is supported for £3,374,104. The English Army, Ordnance, and Commissariat, exclusive of the dead weight, which amounts to about two millions and a half, cost in round numbers five millions sterling: the number of our troops may be taken at 100,000; if our army were as numerous as the Prussian regular forces, the cost would be half as much more—say seven millions and a half. Thus it appears that our military establishment is more than twice as expensive as the Prussian, exclusive of the landwehr. The difference in the cost of provisions in the two countries will account fairly enough for part of this enormous excess on our side; but then, on the other hand, clothing and equipments can be furnished at a lower rate in England than in Prussia. Besides, a third part of our army is stationed in Ireland, where living is much cheaper than on this side of Channel. Prussia has been and is at an enormous expense in keeping up the numerous fortresses with which her dominions are studded—not merely along the Rhine, at Calogue, Ehrenbreitstein, etc., but in the interior. Again, not having the details before us, we have deducted nothing from the Prussian sum total for her dead weight, and the cost of her militia for 150,000 men, which it is fair to presume must be considerable. We are aware that some of our foreign garrisons are very expensive establishments; but, making every allowance, the difference in the cost of our army and that of Prussia will still appear enormous. Why should it be so. Will our Representatives perform their duty faithfully, if they suffer the present system to continue? Let them inquire into and satisfy themselves of the truth of such statements as the above. They may not be competent to argue every question of detail with the Secretary at War, or Sir Henry Hardinge; but if the House of Commons absolutely reduces the sum total of the estimates by a million, the people at the Horse Guards will find out, as Sir James Graham has already discovered at the Admiralty, that they can make a million less answer every purpose which is absolutely necessary; and we cannot now pay for others. It is undeniable, that there is a backstairs influence at work to prevent a reduction of our military expenditure, which must be met by a vigorous effort of a Reformed Parliament.—Spectator, Nov. 24.

D. W. HARVEY ESQ.

Cobbett's Register contains the following observations upon the recent rejection of the renewed claim of Mr. D. W. Harvey to be admitted to

the Bar by the Beachers.—After expressing his surprise at the proceeding, Mr. Cobbett says—“But my surprise has not been excited by the decision of my lords; but by Mr. Harvey's having condescended to submit any thing relative to his character to this group of people. Eternal damnation is, doubtless, very bad; but I would run the risk of it, at any rate, rather than voluntarily submit a decision on my character to Horace Twiss and his comrades. I would engage to prove, let me call for persons and papers and records, and give me the power of clipping off ears in case of perjury; I would engage to prove that all that has ever been alleged against Mr. Harvey; has not been proved; there has been nothing worthy of the name of proof; but all that has ever been alleged against him does not amount to a fifty-thousandth part of what I can prove of fellows who have half their life-time been living upon the public money. Aye, and of scores of them, too. What! Mr. Harvey, such a man as Mr. Harvey, condescend to put the decision upon his character at issue before a bunch of fellows like this! This is what surprises me; I am not at all surprised at the decision of my lords the benchers; but surprised that any man, and particularly so clever a man as Mr. Harvey, should have voluntarily submitted his character to the judgment of these people. Some time ago, Mr. Harvey published a pamphlet, which was addressed to Brougham, that ranting Edinburgh Reviewer, in which he stated that Brougham had promised him, and given him, in fact, the place of solicitor to some board, I have forgotten what board; and that he, Brougham, afterwards informed him that he could not have the place, because Mr. Maule would not consent to it! Does the reader know who and what this Maule is? A few years ago he wore, pretty constantly, not a coronet upon his head, but a black pen behind his ear, which he drove in all sorts of hard and rough work for some master-attorney, whose name I have forgotten; and that this Maule is now what they call Solicitor to the Treasury; and that he had to go in person and meet my attorney to strike the jury, by which the Whigs had the wisdom to cause me to be tried in 1831. Now, in the relationships of life, supposing men and things to be in their proper places, this Maule is to the Lord Chancellor much about that which my cow-boy is to me when I am at my farm. I mean, not the chap that milks the cows and weans the calves, but the little heedless dog to whom the cow-milker is duly, morally, and legally authorised to give a licking, now and then. To get at this boy, I go down through the cart, the thrasher, the cowherd, and the under-carter. To come in contact with Maule, Brougham must go down through Lord Grey, Lord Althorp, that delightful group called the Lords of the Treasury, Mr. Spring Rice, and, I believe, another or two afterwards. Now, suppose Mr. Harvey to come to my farm, and suppose me to invite him to dinner and suppose him seeing the dinner carried into the room where we are to dine; then suppose me to come to him, and say, “Pon my soul, Harvey, I am very sorry for it, but really you must go and get a dinner where you can, for my cowherd will not suffer you to dine here. Suppose this, now, would not Mr. Harvey say, ‘Away with your excuses, you damned hypocrite? No perhaps he would not swear, but he would certainly say, ‘You hypocritical scoundrel, why don't you tell me that your shepherd's dog objects to my dining here?’ Mr. Harvey has sought a public employment; somebody must have public employments, and very few men are more fit than Mr. Harvey; at any rate, it is his taste, and he has a perfect right to pursue it, if he choose. But the way too get riches or place without complete servility, is to difficult a road to travel.—When I came from America in the year 1800, my writings in that country, together with the capacity I possessed, put it in my power to have been almost the fashioner of my own fortune; for though George Rose and Co. could not possibly calculate upon my having thirty-four years of such stuff in me, they saw that I had a good deal; and it was very desirable for them either to have it on their side, or to make it not to be. John Reeves, who was always sincerely my friend, asked me, the second time I saw him, what course I intended to take with the Minister-people; ‘because,’ said he, ‘you should understand that we have two distinct courses here: one is to kiss their—, and the other is to kick them. I pursue the former course, as being by far the most profitable, as well as the most pleasant: you must do what you like.’ Then, said I, ‘I shall kick.’ ‘Well,’ said he, ‘I wish you well through it; but you will have a rough time of it, I can tell you that. Never was any thing truer: he reminded me of it when he came to see me in Newgate. Reeves died, they say, worth two hundred thousand pounds; and if I die worth the same sum, cutting off all the noughts, it will be very well; for I have led a happier life than Reeves ever led, and my name will be remembered, and frequently in men's mouths, for ages yet to come. I have had numerous and powerful enemies, and have them still; but I trust that it will be said of me, that no man ever even attempted to do me serious injustice without receiving punishment from me of some sort or other, and in a greater or less degree. Now, Mr. Harvey does not appear to have resolved to kick them, and he could not bring himself to the act of kissing. Whether he will now do the former I cannot tell; but I trust that he never will again degrade talent by submitting his character to the lowly tribunal above named.”

COBBETT UPON PUBLIC CREDIT.

(FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER.)

MEN OF SENSE.—Not gabbling, empty skulled fools, who repeat words as they are repeated by magpies, jackdaws, and parrots, and not with a thousandth part of the cadence of the starling, which the French call the *étouneau*, and which the English, when they rove about there, spending

our taxes, or wasting the earnings of their industrious parents, describe as the dish in the whole world the most delicious, next after the robin-red-breast, which the cunning bird-catchers furnish them up in whole platterfuls, while they would devour robins, wrens, or a hind quarter of the devil himself, if cooked up and well seasoned, to pamper their appetites and indulge them in their laziness; not this sort of creatures, which I can hardly call people; not to such, but, to men of sense, I address the remarks I am about to offer upon the subject of “public credit.” As in most other cases, senseless people dispute here, and, particularly, as in the case of education, they dispute (devil take them!) without ever ascertaining, or endeavouring to ascertain, what the thing is that they are disputing about. And, without ever attempting to define what is meant by the words “public credit,” I have been abused by the whole of the gabbling and scribbling tribe, for, now, just thirty years, as, “an enemy to public credit,” as wishing “to destroy public credit,” which these bothered-skulled creatures sometimes call “the credit of the country.” If it were confined to this motley crew of jabbers and scribblers, it would not be so much; but, never do we hear a speech from a Minister, about taxes or finance, without having this phrase fired off upon us as his great gun; and, more shameful still, hardly have we seen a king's speech for the last forty years, which did not wind up with some profession, declaration, or pledge, about the maintenance of “public credit.” For myself, I have been a constant object of attack, for thirty whole years, as wishing to destroy “public credit;” and, though I am not named in the article which I am about to quote from Doctor Black (in the *Chronicle*), I am named, and am accused of being a “designing madman who seeks to pull down the framework of the Constitution, and who coldly contemplates and advises the dissolution of public credit in this country.” An old and true friend of mine, at the time when the storm ran very high against me, and when the purse was excessively low; when it was not very certain that the finances would afford another surlin of beef (and they must have been low indeed, to keep that out of my house for a long time together); at this season, when there were three hundred newspapers, magazines, and reviews, all open-mouthed at me, he expressed his astonishment at seeing me so gay and full of spirit, observing that he should have died under it long ago. “Ah!,” said I, “but you are not so blessed with that forbearance, that patient resignation, that meekness of spirit, which it has pleased God to bless me with, and which has sustained me under all these ten thousand volumes of lies and villainous abuse.” And this was very true; but, as I draw towards the close, I am determined to show a little resistance; patient submission and resignation are very well, for thirty years; but, they are not last to the end of the chapter; I am resolved, now, to resent the injuries that I have received; there is a time for all things, and the time is come, for seizing hold of these stupid calumniators, and either shake the breath out of their bodies, or sense into their skulls. [The article is too long for insertion, and so abominably dull, as to make it presumable that it came from some grubbing and special-pendant, with a mare's tail upon its head. It is not the writing of Doctor Black; the north of Tweed never sent us any thing so dull as this. There is an archness in the nonsense of the Scotch feelosophers, which makes it readable. You say “curse the fellow,” and toss down his stuff; but it does not set you asleep.] Not thus with the article of which I am speaking, the writer of which seems to be some Treasury hack, not yet got into pay; not yet actually upon the list of state paupers. This scrawling ass makes, as I have said, two charges against me. One, that I wish to destroy the framework of the Constitution; and the other, that I advise the destruction of the “public credit” of this country. “Public credit,” if there be any meaning in these words, which should attach us to the thing, means a great and all-pervading confidence between men in general, amongst those persons in general who compose the public; it means that there is a general confidence amongst men, and that, according to the old saying, a man's word is his bond. I have heard, for instance, that Mr. Poulett Thomson's father could send out a score of ships to Russia upon his bare word with regard to the terms. When confidence like this is prevalent in a nation, it is worth a great deal; it is money in its most valuable shape: it is real riches; makes a ship move without a charter-party, and without all those delays which a want of confidence is sure to occasion. I remember an old man in Hampshire, that we used to call “the Shepherd,” who used to go to the great fairs in the west, and, without any writings from first to last, used to bring home a score of sheep for one, two score for another, and so on, till the owner the price of them when he brought them home, pay him or receive from him the balance, and not a letter scrawled upon paper; no questions asked as to whom the sheep were bought of or any thing at all about the matter. “Here's forty pounds, shepherd; bring me a score of ewes.” If the forty pounds were too little, the shepherd had the balance to receive; if it was too much, he had to pay the balance back, after deducting so much a-head for his labour. Now, where the people of a country are in the habit of confiding in each other in this manner; where a country is full of old Mr. Thomsons and of shepherd Holmeses, then it may be truly said that that country possesses public credit; and we all know but too well what is become of this public credit in this country; we know that, in exact proportion that the infamous paper money has increased, this really valuable public credit has diminished; and that now no man trusts another, unless he has him bound upon a piece of paper with a stamp upon it. By “public credit,” this mare's-tail crew mean the capacity which the Government has of borrowing money and contracting debt, to be paid by the people of the present and of future generations. These reptiles call the debt the “public debt;” the army they call “the King's;” the navy is “royal;” the Ministers are “his Majesty's;” the tax-officers, and even the expenders of the

money, are engaged in “his Majesty's service;” it is the “royal treasury;” and the “King's exchequer;” and both the attorney and solicitor general are “his Majesty's legal advisers;” but it is the “public debt,” that is to say, the people's debt; and this is what was observed by Paine long enough ago. This crafty application of words was pointed out by him as one of the means made use of to delude and defraud the people. Why not call it the “royal debt?” Why not call it “his Majesty's debt?” and why not call “public credit” the “royal credit,” or “his Majesty's credit?” since these reptiles clearly mean by public credit the power of the King's Ministers to continue to borrow money and to make the people pay the interest of it. This is what they call the credit of the country; this has been the destruction of the real credit of the country; and I do most anxiously wish to see this course itself utterly rooted out and annihilated. Amongst the effects of this public credit are the burdens which the people have to bear, and of which they so justly complain. I will, in a future Register, insert an extract from the twelfth or last-published number of my History of George the Fourth, which will pretty well clear up the meaning and tendency of the thing called “public credit.” But has not the accursed thing hanged a debt of 800 millions about our necks—does it not cause an army of a hundred thousand men to be kept up in these islands at the end of eighteen years of profound peace—has it not caused revolution upon revolution in the property of the country ever since the year 1797? If the accursed thing had never existed, should we have seen the bill of 1819, the other bill of 1822, the panic of 1825, the next stupid bill of 1826, and the still more stupid bill of 1833, which is to make Bank of England notes as good as ever French assignats were, in the month of August next? Should we now see all the industrious part of the people of Scotland chained by droves to the chariot-wheels of the paper-money makers of that country? and should we now be standing like Bobadil before Downright, trembling at the holding up of the hands of Russia and America? Here, in this one fact, is a complete definition and explanation of the words “public credit.” Every man in England and Scotland and Ireland, who is not a Jew, or who has not sold his soul to the devil for the sake of money, every such man says, “We ought to go to war with Russia;” the answer is, “If you go to war, you destroy public credit.” That is enough; there is the definition; public credit means a thing which renders it impossible for a nation to go to war, be the provocation what it may! because, if it defend its honour, defend its rights, provide for its safety and independence, it does harm, to public credit; therefore, public credit is a thing inconsistent with the honour, greatness, and safety of a nation. And this is the thing, for my coldly contemplating and advising the destruction of which, this volunteer mare's-tail monster has the audacity to call me a designing man! The old Lord Chatham was also, then, “a designing man,” and a “destructive;” for, in every man's recollection is his memorable saying, that “in proportion as the nation sank, the thing called public credit rose; and in proportion as the spirit of the rose, the thing called public credit sank.” The observation of this great man had led him to this conclusion in his time: what would he have said if he had lived in our day, when, if an Act of Parliament were passed, providing that no war were to take place, though the French were to take possession of the Isle of Wight, the hellish funds would rise ten per cent; amongst other of the evils of this accursed thing called “public credit,” is one which we have now before our eyes. Russia wants money wherewith to conquer Turkey, and to shut us out of the Levant; to injure, to degrade, to pull down England. And, where does she get the money? Borrows it in England; and there is her price of stocks in the list, put up at the more than diabolical Exchange. Thirty million a-year are torn from the people to give to fund-holders, tax-eaters, and usurers, of various descriptions; these usurers lend some of the money to Russia; and thus, with taxes raised in England, Russia fits out fleets, wherewith to take away the power of England; aye and while there were people here setting up an outcry against the cruelties inflicted by the people of England against the Poles, England was thus sending her taxes to the Russians, to enable them to inflict those cruelties; and here are these monsters of usurers now, at this very moment, lending money to Miguel and Pedro, at the same time, being pretty confident that one or the other will be able to pay them, and they not caring which. The second ground of accusation is, that I am endeavouring to inflict destruction on the whole framework of the Government.” Here again we are in want of a definition. What is the “framework of the Government?” Will the mare's-tail condescend to tell us what the “framework of the Government” is? Because, until we know what it is, none of my readers can tell whether I wish to “pull it down” or not; and it is of the intention to pull it down that I am accused. I have not room here, nor have I time, to go into this subject, in the manner that I ought to do, if I meddle with it at all; but, I may just ask Dr. Black, whether the Established Church do not form a part of the framework of the Government; and whether he himself be not stripped in shirt, and pelting away with his hat off, and smelling a mile off, and hammering with his blunt and battered grub-axe, at the very foundation of that piece of framework, that main pillar, without which, let me tell him, that the rest of the framework can no more stand than he could stand if his legs were chopped off. Pretty nonsense, indeed, to accuse me of an intention to pull down the framework of the Government, when the ministers themselves are actually at work to knock down this pillar; and, in fact, when real revolution, produced by “public credit,” and by an adherence to Peel's Bill, is “the order of the day.”—Paris, Jan. 19.

O'CONNELL AND BARRET.

Mr. O'Connell is said to have surpassed himself, on the late trial of Mr. Barret, and that is saying

a great deal, for of all the men who ever addressed a jury, not excepting Erskine, he possesses, perhaps in the highest perfection, the sort of eloquence calculated to carry them along with him. A full report of his speech has not yet appeared; for that of the Register of Wednesday, which extends to four columns and a half, is incomplete, that journal having been obliged, for want of space, to postpone the remainder to the following day. What we have seen, though of course a mere abridgment, fully bears out the character given of it by the Dublin papers. Full of vehement invective against the Whigs, he never loses sight of his Dublin Protestant jurors; he dwells with all the bitterness of an Orangeman on the injustice shown to Colonel Blacker, enumerates the advantages which Ireland, and Dublin in particular, would derive from a resident gentry; and he endeavours to rouse the national pride by reminding them that Irishmen had been described as an inferior race, as not fit to govern themselves, as one who out to bow their heads before the people of every other nation. He dwelt on the treatment Mr. Lefroy, one of the members of Trinity College, had received from an English House of Commons. At the present moment, when Government have deeply wounded the pride of the Orangemen, this was craftily urged. All these lures thrown out to the Orangemen have, however, failed. The Orangeman may go far to spite a Whig Ministry; but it will always be difficult to persuade him that the eagerness of Mr. O'Connell for a union between Catholics and Protestants is not something like the union proposed by the wolves between themselves and the sheep. The Orangemen may hate the Whigs, for having diminished the number of Protestant Bishops; but they are, at the same time, pretty well aware, that Mr. O'Connell would leave them not one, except they paid them out of their own pockets. Were the Protestant Church no longer in existence, as an establishment, and Catholics and Protestants on precisely the same footing, there might be a cordial union between Protestants and Catholics; but it is indeed having great faith in the power of eloquence to suppose that the men who hate the Whig Ministry because they have struck at their ascendancy, should hold out the right hand of fellowship to the man who proposes a union, only with a view to be able to destroy the ascendancy, root and branch. Mr. O'Connell is clever, very clever—he can assume all characters—he can take up and abandon opinions with a facility peculiar to himself—he is perhaps the most perfect actor of this or any age. But dramatic illusion is seldom so complete, that a moment's reflection does not dispel it; and it is with Mr. O'Connell as with all men who have played many parts—the audience can never, on seeing him play one, altogether forget that they have seen him playing another. His means may be skilfully adapted to the end he has in view for the time; but those who hear him now, cannot divest themselves of their recollections, and naturally conclude, as it was, so it will be—that when he has other ends he will have recourse to other means. With respect to means, he has indeed little scruple at any time. The liberty he takes with facts, is as great as the liberty he has taken with opinions. The illusion produced by eloquence, however great, is still only illusion; and the earnestness of heartfelt conviction is often more successful in producing conviction, than all the acuteness and craft and eloquence of a practised orator like Mr. Daniel O'Connell. That Mr. O'Connell's letter, which was the subject of prosecution, was an honest and fair appeal to the public, is what few people would think of maintaining. The question as to the Repeal of the Union is one which is open to discussion. Without inquiring how the Union was brought about (we question whether any union between nations was ever yet brought about without force or bribery, and in the case of Scotland some of the Nobles sold themselves for no more than ten or eleven pounds), we may inquire whether, now that it has been brought about, Ireland would be benefitted by a Repeal. The general opinion in England is at present unfavourable to Repeal; but several distinguished individuals, and among others the late Mr. Ricardo, have been of opinion that separate Legislatures would be beneficial to both countries. That there is a strong feeling in Ireland in favour of repeal, is evident, from its having been put so prominently forward at the last election. The general belief, however, is, that Mr. O'Connell uses repeal as an agitating topic merely, and with a view to other objects than those professed. His past services to the Catholics invest him with a power over them which no man ever before possessed; and appeals to the passions of the Irish must therefore fill any Government with uneasiness. When we say that Mr. O'Connell's address to the people of Ireland is an appeal to their passions, we do not mean to say that such an event as the repeal of the Union can ever be brought about by any other means than agitation. Discussion may prepare the way; but when masses of men are to be incited to any great effort, their passions must be appealed to. No Government, however, will remain passive when means of this stimulant nature are resorted to. The very instinct of self-preservation will induce every Government to rid itself of an enemy; by which its existence is continually threatened. It is quite clear that Repeal agitation and the authority of the law cannot long coexist in Ireland. This is quite a different consideration from that of the goodness or badness of the ends which Mr. O'Connell has in view. They who think that Ireland can be cured of her deep-seated diseases by a British Parliament, that a state of things can be brought about which will be equally satisfactory to Catholics and protestants, to landholders and peasantry, will naturally condemn the ends which Mr. O'Connell has in view. They again who think that measures are called for which a British Parliament never would sanction, must naturally rejoice in their heart whatever destroys the authority of law and prepares means for revolution. We believe, that the great majority of the present House of Commons think that the United Parliament would be as effective for

every purpose connected with the improvement of the social condition of Ireland as a separate Parliament would be, and that the endeavours of Ministers to silence Mr. O'Connell (for the prosecution is, of course, levelled at him), will be generally popular in Parliament. With respect to the law of the case, that will be deemed settled by the Jury. What the law ought to be, is a question we are not called on now to discuss. The verdict of the Jury will give satisfaction to one party, and dissatisfaction to a large portion of the community.—*Chronicle, Dec 5.*

ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT, AGAINST THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Court of Exchequer, yesterday, presented the extraordinary spectacle of a trial, in which a Lord Chancellor was the defendant, an ex-Chancellor the presiding judge, and an ex-Chancellor a witness. The plaintiff was a solicitor, named Dicas; the declaration stated that the defendant, Lord Brougham, on the 19th April, 1831, imprisoned the plaintiff, and detained him in prison without reasonable or probable cause, for sixteen days, whereby the plaintiff was prevented from attending to his business as an attorney, and necessarily expended seventy-two pounds in obtaining his release.—Mr. Platt, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Follett, and Mr. Gunning were for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Wightman for the defendant.

Mr. PLATT said that Mr. Dicas sought to recover compensation for a most serious grievance. The complaint was, that the defendant had upon two occasions, without any jurisdiction or authority, deprived the plaintiff of his liberty. In March, 1831, a commission of bankruptcy was issued against a person of the name of James Nokes, and the Vice-Chancellor afterwards made, an order that the plaintiff, who was the bankrupt's solicitor, should, within four days after the personal service thereof, pay the assignees the sum of £56 13s. 11d., and should also deliver to them all papers of the bankrupt in his custody. Although this order was moved, neither the money nor the papers were demanded of the plaintiff. Notwithstanding this omission, the plaintiff, whilst he was attending the Court of Common Pleas, in a cause wherein he was professionally engaged, was taken into custody by the Lord Chancellor's tipstaff. Mr. Sergeant Bompas being informed of the plaintiff's situation, went with him and the tipstaff to the Lord Chancellor's Court, but his Lordship was up. They then went to the Vice-Chancellor, but his Honour refused to interfere with the Lord Chancellor's order, although he intimated an opinion that the arrest was illegal. Upon this they went to the House of Lords, where the defendant directed the plaintiff to be discharged, upon an undertaking that the should appear the next day in the Court of Chancery. The plaintiff attended on that and several following days, when at last the Lord Chancellor confirmed his discharge, observing, that he had in the interim consulted with the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who thought the arrest illegal, and the order was discharged with costs. It was understood that these costs were meant to include all such costs as the plaintiff had been put to in consequence of the arrest, but the order was not so drawn up, and Sir W. Horne afterwards applied to the Lord Chancellor to amend it in that respect. His Lordship said he would take time and give his judgment. The time he did take, but the judgment he never gave, although many were the applications made to him. On the 10th of August, 1831, the plaintiff wrote to Mr. Vizard, the defendant's secretary, on the subject, and received an answer that there was no order of the Lord Chancellor for staying proceedings. Upon that very day the plaintiff was taken from his family by another warrant of the defendant, and immured in a prison, where he remained three months. He (Mr. Platt) was at a loss to imagine any proper and legal cause for this, and most question respectfully the authority of his Lordship, whilst sitting in bankruptcy, to issue such a warrant. All the preceding bankruptcy acts were repealed by the statute of 6 Geo. IV., c. 16, and whatever power the Lord Chancellor had in bankruptcy depended upon that act, and it gave no authority to his Lordship to commit in such a case as the present. If the plaintiff really owed the money, the assignees could recover it in the ordinary way by an action at law, but there was no authority to commit given by the act. After the plaintiff obtained his discharge, as he was not desirous to make the matter public, he addressed several letters to his Lordship, respectfully stating the illegality of the arrest, the great injuries he had received, and soliciting a compensation. These letters his Lordship never considered to answer; and, therefore, the plaintiff was compelled to bring his complaint openly into court. It was difficult to discover how these proceedings could have been adopted. It was not possible to suppose that the Noble and Learned Defendant was ignorant of the law—he who had said that he would execute the law so to make it respected, and amend it so as to make it beloved—he to whom all people looked up for further amendment to it. It could not, in the great advocate of civil liberty, be want of caution in a process to deprive a subject of his liberty; nor could it be any personal motive against the plaintiff. The very contemplation of such a thing would strike one with horror. Whatever was the cause, the effect was to ruin the unfortunate plaintiff, who, in some measure to abstain compensation, was now compelled to apply to the jury. In consequence of his confinement he was compelled to submit to the degradation of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, although his effects were sufficient to pay more than 30s. in the pound. There were two great legal questions in the case; one was, whether the Lord Chancellor sitting in bankruptcy had the power of committing for a contempt; and the other was, allowing he had such power, whether he had such jurisdiction until the contempt was clearly proved by legal testimony.

Witnesses were called to prove the circumstan-

ces of the arrest and imprisonment as stated by Mr. Platt.—The first witness called for the plaintiff to show the practice of the Court, was

Lord Eldon, who was examined by Mr. Platt: Your Lordship was for many years Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and sat in bankruptcy? I was for twenty-five years.—Was it your Lordship's practice to commit a party after a contempt for non-payment of money, or non-delivery of papers without a demand of the money, or of the papers being previously made? I apprehend that that will appear best from the proceedings in the Secretary of Bankrupt's office. It is impossible for me to say that during twenty-five years there has not been some mistake in my conduct, but I am not aware of it; I do not know of any.—If your Lordship had granted a warrant to commit without a demand and refusal, would it not be a mistake? I think I must have made a mistake if I did so. If I did make any mistake, they would be able to tell me at the Secretary's office when I did so; and if I did. I ask pardon of God and my country. His Lordship added, I am not a willing witness. I thought it my duty to comply when I was summoned by a subpoena; but at my age, and the distance I was at, I should have hardly been willing to have come, unless I considered it to be a duty between man and man.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL: Allow me, in the name of the bar, to express the satisfaction we all have in the honour of seeing your Lordship.—Lord Eldon: It is seven years ago since I ceased to be Chancellor.—The Solicitor-General: During all the time you were Chancellor did you not, sitting in bankruptcy, exercise the jurisdiction to commit to the Fleet all those who disobeyed your orders?—I believe I did.—Did you not frequently make orders that solicitors who had in their hands the property of assignees should pay it over to the assignees?—There is no doubt that I did. Whilst I was Chancellor all the assignees were chosen by the creditors, and if any creditor had applied to me for an assignee or a solicitor to bring the money into court, I should have ordered him to do so; and if the order were disobeyed, I should have committed him.—Did you not make many such orders?—I really cannot tell the particulars of any order, but I certainly have made such orders.—Did you not exercise that power both before the Bankrupt Act of 6th George IV., c. 16, and after that act?—I did; but that will appear by the orders.—Did your Lordship personally inspect all the affidavits?—I cannot give an answer to that question, but my secretary will give a better answer.—After an order to pay money (a four-day order) has been served, and a demand has been made, is it necessary that there should be a second demand?—I cannot answer that question.—Your Lordship considers that to be a question of some doubt? Lord Eldon: I cannot answer it now.—His Lordship then retired. The bar rose when his Lordship entered, when he stood up to be sworn, and when he retired. His Lordship gave his evidence in a very low tone, and at times was very indistinctly heard.

Sir William Horne; Recollected holding a brief for Mr. Dicas, which in some respect concerned his personal liberty. The indorsement was in his hand-writing, and he was satisfied that what was stated in that endorsement was correct, but he had no distinct recollection of the subject matter of the brief.—Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General: Had practised many years in the Court of Chancery. The Lord Chancellor had been constantly in the habit of making orders for the payment of money by the solicitors to the assignees of bankrupts, and enforcing them by commitment.—Was a second demand necessary at the conclusion of the four-day rule? My impression is that it was necessary.—Mr. Pensam: Was secretary of Bankrupts to Lord Eldon for 12 years. It was his impression, made stronger by Lord Eldon's great anxiety for the liberty of the subject, that a personal demand, to be made by the person entitled, was requisite after the expiration of the four-day rule.—Cross-examined: In the 12 years there was not a very considerable number of warrants. Lord Eldon was in the habit of frequently looking at the affidavits himself, or else of having their contents completely ascertained by witness.

Mr. PLATT required the production of some letters.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL:—I have large bundle of letters from the plaintiff to the Lord Chancellor demanding money, all of which I will produce.

Mr. PLATT:—They ask compensation for the injury he had sustained. Two were selected, and put in and read.

This being the plaintiff's case,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL submitted that the plaintiff should be nonsuited. This was an action against the highest judicial officer known to the law, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and no such action could be maintained, but even if it could; there was no cause of complaint. The plaintiff was first arrested by a warrant dated 12th March, 1831; his second arrest was upon the warrant dated 10th August, 1831. Both of these warrants were demanded of the defendant as Lord High Chancellor, and the warrants granted, in every way regular according to the practice of the court. Unless it could be made out that the Lord Chancellor, sitting in bankruptcy, had no jurisdiction to commit, there was no cause of action at all. As to the first order, it was merely put in, and the defendant, on being arrested upon it, was immediately discharged, not on the ground of the irregularity of the warrant, but because he was arrested in breach of the privilege of attorneys whilst he was attending a cause in the Court of Common Pleas. There was no irregularity in the granting the warrant, and until this very case of Dicas, decided by the present Lord Chancellor, the general opinion was that a second demand was not necessary. But suppose the order and warrant were both irregular, would the action be sustainable? Would an action lie against the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, if an attachment were granted against the sheriff upon an irregular or defective service upon him of a rule to bring in the body? He had again and again, and his friend Mr. Platt had also much of tender mov-

ed to set aside attachments, because they had been issued irregularly on insufficient affidavits, but no one ever dreamed of bringing an action against the judges.

Lord LYNDHURST: Why did you allow the evidence to go on with respect to the custom of the Court?

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL: I did not know they might not say that Lord Brougham was guilty of some malicious motive.

Lord LYNDHURST: I was rather surprised that it was allowed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL: After the attack of Mr. Platt, in which he almost made the walls weep,—there is some damp upon them now,—I wished him to have an opportunity of proving all that could be proved, that there might be no complaint of a denial of justice. No action can lie against any judge who is acting in his jurisdiction. In Bushell's case, where the jury were fined and imprisoned for their verdict on the trial of Penn, the Quaker, Lord Hale laid it down that no action would lie, neither against the judge nor against the officer, and he said that the plaintiff who had brought false imprisonment against the Recorder would have a cold business of it. It was held that no action would lie against a judge of record for any matter done by him in the exercise of his judicial functions.

Mr. Platt, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Follett, contended that the cases cited, and the doctrine laid down, were only applicable to judges of the courts of common law, and that there was no instance of their application to courts of equity. An action was maintained against Sir William Scott for having acted, whilst sitting as a judge in the Ecclesiastical Court, without jurisdiction, and on the same principle the present action was maintainable.

Lord LYNDHURST (interrupting the Solicitor-General, who was about to reply) said: I have had no doubt, from the commencement, that the action cannot be maintained. The Lord Chancellor was sitting as Chancellor, and even supposing all the proceedings to have been erroneous, still no action will lie. I also am of opinion on the second point, that there was no necessity to plead specially. If am wrong you will have an opportunity of setting me right. Take a minute now.

Mr. PLATT: I will not be called—I will go to the jury.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL: I hope your Lordship will direct a verdict for the defendant.

Lord LYNDHURST: Certainly, Gentlemen. Upon occasions of this kind, when a judge gives his opinion that an action is not maintainable, the counsel for the plaintiff may or may not acquiesce in the opinion so given, and if he does not acquiesce in it he need not be nonsuited, but has a right to have the verdict of the jury. My opinion in point of law is that this action cannot be sustained. If I am wrong, the plaintiff may apply to the Court.

Mr. PLATT said he should tender a bill of exceptions.

The Jury immediately found a verdict for the defendant.

Lord LYNDHURST: If I am wrong, but I do not anticipate it, they may apply to the Court.—*Times, December 5.*

THE ST. SIMONIANS.

Last evening, Dr. Prati delivered another St. Simonian Lecture at the Burton Rooms, Burton Crescent. The lecture was but thinly attended, there being not more than sixty persons present, the majority of whom were females. At eight o'clock, Dr. Prati mounted the rostrum, and addressed the meeting for rather more than an hour. He commenced his lecture by declaring that the doctrines and principles of Mr. Owen were a complete fallacy. Mr. Owen seemed to think himself the only rational man, he took credit to himself for having well examined human nature; but he (Dr. Prati) was of opinion that he was very ignorant on that subject. His (Mr. Owen's) system was full of errors and contradictions. He contended that religion and Government led to crimes. Now, so far from that being the case, he (Dr. P.) was convinced that religion laid the greatest restraint on the morals and passions of mankind, and that without some established form of Government, social society could not long exist.—(Cheers.) For nearly 6,000 years religion and government had formed the basis of civilisation.—(Cheers.) The Lecturer then described Mr. Owen's system to be a sensual and not a rational one, and ought to be regarded as an imposture. He would not deny that Mr. Owen had done some good, but he thought that his failure in New Lanark and his colony of New Harmony ought to have convinced him of the fallacy and impracticability of the system he advocated. His Labour Exchange and other speculations were also failures. In short, without some supreme authority, no society would long hang together. Dr. Prati denied that Mr. Owen was the originator of infant schools; they were established many years before he ever dreamt of them, by Pestalozzi, who might with truth, be styled the father of the fatherless. The Lecturer concluded his address by stating that society could not exist on the principles of equality, and that without religion and government man would soon sink into a state of brutality and barbarism. Dr. Prati then proposed that some one should take the chair. Considerable difficulty arose on this point; at length some one named Mrs. Vaughan, a disciple of Johannah Southcote, and this Lady was about to take upon herself the honour of presiding—having left the gallery and approached the chair in the most breathless haste—when there was a general call for Miss Macaulay to preside, which that lady assented to.—Miss Macaulay said, when she entered the room, she had no idea of being appointed chairman or chairwoman (laughter), as it was not very usual to confer that distinction on ladies. She however, was always ready to lend her assistance in a good cause.—(Cheers.)—A Gentleman said it was a mistake to suppose that Mr. Owen considered himself the only rational man; and he did not wish that such an idea should go forth to the world.—Mr. Owen: I am an irrational man, and

I never yet saw either a rational man or a rational woman.—(Laughter.) He said he could not stay to answer the address of Dr. Prati, as he was obliged to attend in another place.—Miss Macaulay said, it was really shocking for Mr. Owen to declare that he never met with a rational woman; he might have confined his remark to the men.—(Laughter.) In her opinion, Mr. O. was the most irrational man she had ever met with.—(Hear.) His whole life was a life of wards without actions (hear); his energies, she would repeat, were wasted in idle talk.—(Hear, hear.) Works, not words, were what she wished for, and she would rather see one hour's practical exertion than hear ten hours' talking, although she was a woman, and women, it was said, loved talking.—(Laughter.) She wished to see industry encouraged, and such practical measures established, as would raise our fellow-creatures, by honest industry, from the necessity of obtaining their bread from the hand of cold charity, or the degrading operation of the Poor Laws.—A long discussion ensued on the impracticability of Mr. Owen's principles, after which the debate was adjourned until Friday next.—(Courier.)

It has long been complained of that a very large portion of the charge of all pieces of ordnance, from a 13-inch mortar to a pocket pistol, is expended at the touch-hole or vent, the force of explosion through which has hitherto prevented the use of percussion caps to field-pieces or larger guns; and it has also been deemed a great inconvenience that no safe means had been invented to stop the vent-holes of guns during the period of their being reloading, the only stopper now in use being the thumb of one of the men working the gun, the pressure of which is at all times uncertain, and forgetfulness to apply which has frequently been the cause of melancholy accidents. A very simple, but at the same time most certain remedy for those evils has been shown us, the joint invention of Mr. Bartholomew, of Titchfield, and Mr. H. Clarke, of Portsmouth, it consists in the introduction of a pin through the metal of the base ring, and groved into the vent field, and fits so close to the vent-hole as to be air tight. A small portion of this pin is perforated at the end and an opening in the side communicates with the touch-hole, at the perforated end is fitted a percussion cap, the fire from which is sufficiently strong to ignite the cartridge and as the pin remains in its place, the vent is never unclosed. The mode of striking the pin, when the gun is to be discharged, is ingenious and simple, and is done by a man who stands behind the gun, with a lanyard in his hand, as he now does when he pulls the trigger of a lock; by this contrivance no loose powder or quill tubes are wanted, by which many accidents have happened. No accident can happen in the reloading the gun from the vent being unstopped; the rapidity of firing is increased, as the cartridge does not require to be pricked, and the percussion fire is thrown to the centre of the bore of the gun, and quite at its extremity, and not to the top of the cartridge, as at present; by which means all the cartridge will be driven out, and the piece will not require sponging at every discharge. It will be a great saving of powder, for as none is lost through the vent, either less will be required, or the shot will be thrown further; it is calculated this will make 25 per cent difference. The invention is sanctioned by the Admiralty Board, and is about to be tried on board the *Excellent*. Such officers as have seen it have been much pleased with, and highly recommend its adoption. A number of the members of the Yacht Club have also declared their intention of this *self-serving vent-pin* applied to the guns in their yachts.

GALE AT LIVERPOOL.

The following further particulars of the effects of the storm, on Tuesday last, at Liverpool, are given in the *Mercury* of that town:—"We had for some weeks past a succession of gales, which have scarcely ever abated. Several hundred vessels were in consequence windbound for a considerable time, very greatly to the distress of the poor sailors, who receive no pay, except when on actual duty. On Christmas Day, the barometer appeared to rise a little, and on the strength of this uncertain security an immense number of vessels went out. On that and the following two or three days, from 300 to 400 sail took their departure. This morning, Tuesday, about ten o'clock, a singular phenomenon was observed. Two ridges of foam and spray were observed to be proceeding rapidly up the river, the one about the centre of the stream, and the other nearer to the shore. With the suddenness of a tropical hurricane, the storm came on, carrying every thing before it. The waves literally had their crests torn off by the wind. The vessels in the river—we can say, as yet nothing of those outside—were all, without exception, driven from their moorings, and their fates were various. The *Robert Isaac*, which had put back, and had not got into dock, dragged her anchors until she was within half her own length of the pier, and a crowd of at least a thousand or fifteen hundred spectators were looking on, expecting momentarily to see her dashed to pieces against the solid granite of which the docks are constructed. At this crisis she hoisted her fore staysail, but this increased her danger, and it was speedily hauled down. They then hoisted her fore-trysail, and were enabled to wear the vessel round, so as, with the aid of her anchors, to present her from losing further ground. It was high water about two o'clock, and it being a high tide, the water rolled in unbroken masses over the pier-head, the breeze carrying the spray over the tops of the highest warehouses. As the tide receded, the wind gradually abated, and it has now subsided to what the sailors call a stiff breeze. The *Jamaica*, for Jamaica, which sailed a few days ago, and got upon the banks, has been dashed to pieces, and her wreck is floating in all directions upon the surface of the water.—*Chronicle, Jan. 6.*

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