

THE EXAMINER.

The Ballot.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

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

THE FRUITS OF THE CONCESSIONS IN THE LAST SESSION.

“Like dead sea fruits that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips.”

At the anti-tithe meeting of the county of Meath, attended by the Marquis of Headfort, Sir Wm. Somerville, the High Sheriff, Mr S. Crawford, and many other gentlemen of respectability and influence, it was resolved—

“That the great and fundamental cause of all the evils of Ireland is the effort to retain the ascendancy of a church of a small minority of the people to the moral and political degradation of the nation, and that Ireland can never enjoy tranquillity as long as that system be continued.

“That the late Tithe Bill, instead of diminishing, has tended to aggravate the evils of the original system, by creating dissension on religious grounds between landlord and tenant, and thus entailing additional misery and destitution on the country.

“That the claims of Ireland could only be rectified by the passing of a law totally extinguishing, in name and substance, the tithe impost, or changing it to an appropriation for the public and general purposes of the nation.

The Tithes Commutation bubble has, then, already burst. The boasted “settlement” of the question has not lived three months. The abandonment of the Appropriation Principle, and the sacrifice of a million of money, have only ended in producing a measure denounced as tending to aggravate the evils of the original tithe system, by creating dissension between landlord and tenant.

We have the poor satisfaction of having been true prophets upon this subject. In a paper on the Ministerial Concessions in June, we observed:—
“To talk of the mere commutation of tithe into rent-charge, as the settlement of the tithe question, is to the last degree idle. It will be an *im- settlement of the old law without any settlement of the new.* The glaring abuses of the Church remaining unabated, a new agitation against it will soon be kindled by the landed proprietors burthened with the rent-charge, and united as they never were before in the desire of relieving themselves of it.” So far our anticipations have been realized by the present agitation; and in observation on Lord Howick’s argument, that it was desirable to pass the Tithes Commutation Bill without the Appropriation clause, and with a sacrifice of a million sterling, in order to adjourn for a time the contest between the people and the Church Establishment, we asked where was the security, where the probability, that when the money was paid the truce would be kept—the end of the first act of the School of Revolt being the reward of resistance, we asked whether the second act was likely to commence with obedience to the law.† The curtain has risen in the county of Meath, and our questions are answered. There has not been, in fact, an hour’s truce. The tithe has changed its maiden name, and been wedded for better for worse to the landlord without any honey-moon. No sooner was its dowry of a million pocketed than the cry was raised for a divorce.

The measure which Lord John Russell advocated as “a practical conclusion, which, at least for a time, might improve the condition of affairs in Ireland,” is condemned and execrated by the general voice of the country upon its first existence as law; no sooner is it placed in the *Statute Book* than a prompt and strenuous agitation is commenced to tear it out.

Mr O’Connell may now rejoice in the promise of the fulfilment of his prediction, that the Commutation Bill would commute the Irish landlords into white boys, the natural opposition to the black boys of the Church Establishment.

The two great causes of Radical dissatisfaction with the Ministry in the last Session of Parliament were, first, the declaration of hostility to the Ballot, lest it should lead to a demand for Universal Suffrage; and, secondly, the waver of the Appropriation Principle and grant of a million of money for the settlement or adjournment of the contest between the people of Ireland and the Church of another faith. These were the two great con-

cessions to Toryism which have been the alpha and omega in our chapter of grievances, the first and last faults we have had to complain of in the Ministerial conduct of last Session. And how remarkable it is that both these errors have been so signally and so speedily marked in their consequences; in both cases the attempts having been, we will not merely say abortive of the end proposed, but generative of the very agitations they were meant to repress or preclude. Two nations bear witness respectively against these two false steps in the Ministerial course. The Universal Suffrage agitation in England is evidence of the working of the doctrine of the finality of the Reform Bill—the Universal Suffrage agitation rose in almost instant reply to Lord John Russell’s argument that the Ballot must be refused lest Universal Suffrage should be demanded.

In the sister country there is a parallel exemplification of error. The Tithe Commutation Bill was passed without the Appropriation Principle, and with the sacrifice of a million of money, in the vain hope of procuring at least a truce, a suspension of hostilities, between the people and the Church, and the cry that has followed upon the heels of this peace-making measure is war, war to the knife with tithes—war, root and branch—war to the substance and nature of the imposition! The demand is not now for any mere abatement of the height and breadth of the insulting and oppressive sinecure establishment, but to raze it to the ground, not to leave one stone to stand upon another, and to pass the plough through the place of its foundations.

Such are the results of departure from Reform principles and policy. Compare things this time last year in England and Ireland with what they are now. The siege of the electoral pale had not commenced when Lord John Russell made his lamentable declaration with the design of preventing but with the effect of provoking it: and the siege of the Church in the sister country was carried on without the powers of property, which are now actively, strenuously, and earnestly engaged in the reduction of it; and the terms were then a moderate capitulation, instead of the present resolve, *delenda Carthago*.

Within the short history of a year lie these great warning examples by which philosophy teaches, and surely it is impossible for men of any reflection to look at the agitations in England and Ireland, the one new, the other aggravated, without perceiving that there must have been a great error, and a grievous miscarriage, in the means adopted for the suppression or prevention of them. The short mistaken course of a few months has produced large consequences, and manifest indeed should be the prudence of abandoning a line of policy whose effects are so opposite to its intention (waving the question of the fitness of the intention), and of resuming the system of progressive Reform which, when in action, has worked so well for the ascendancy of the good sense, and, with it, the peace of the country. It is when moderate men are satisfied, that the violent are powerless and that the clamour of extremes finds no audience.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

Louis Philippe is the King of Grocers, and the *Times*, very probably with truth, attributes to him, or his dictation, an article in the *Journal de Débats*, which begins about sugar and ends about navies.

No one certainly would have expected a paper of high political pretension under the introduction graced with the rhetoric of the *epicerie*, “The sugar question appears to be on the eve of a solution.” But in melting the sugar question the wholesale grocer also melts the British Navy, and throws in a boast, sweet to the French palate, or the maritime equality of France with the Queen of the ocean:—

“In consequence of the strenuous exertions of the Government of the Restoration, and of the still more decisive measures adopted by the Government of July, the French navy possesses at present a material which does not fear a comparison with that of any other nation in the world, for if we strike out of the pompous list of the British navy published by the British Admiralty the vessels unfit for sea, we shall find that Great Britain herself, the Queen of the Ocean, cannot muster a greater number of vessels than France. With these admirable ships—the scientific proportions and perfect armament of which are the envy of all other nations, we have a personnel of officers who unite to French valour knowledge, experience, and discipline.”

Upon this text the *Times* puts forth a very angry article, which, as it is well written, and able, is evidently not editorial, and which, as it sets the fashion

of tracing the parentage of anonymous writings, we should attribute to a gentleman of great talents not very scrupulously exercised, who once filled a high office in the Admiralty. The article is Croking, but clever. We extract a passage:—

“The boast may for all that, however, be not unfounded in truth. If so, what must every Englishman think of the nefarious negligence of that same ‘British Admiralty,’ taunted by the French writer with the publication of a ‘pompous’ navy list, so fallacious as to be in part made up of vessels unfit for service! We can believe anything disgraceful of Lord Minto’s naval administration, without the authority of the *Journal des Débats*, for a fact so monstrous as that which it has stated, having had, so late as the last session of Parliament, the far higher testimony of the Duke of Wellington, who told the First Lord of the Admiralty to his teeth, that the British navy was in a state of lamentable decay, and unequal to the emergencies by which, even then, the peace of Europe and the safety of this empire were threatened. Every man in England will agree with us, when at the close of the war with Bonaparte we had 150 sail of the line, and France not more than 20 fit for service, no hing can be so disgraceful as the conduct of the Admiralty, which has permitted a foreign and a rival power to come up with Great Britain within 20 years, notwithstanding so vast a superiority. A navy list having been handed to us, we there find, upon the explanation of a professional friend, that Great Britain does not now possess altogether more than 75 sail of the line, about half the amount of her fleet in the year 1815, besides 13 ships which are said to be building, some of them with little more than the keels laid down! Of the 75 sail of the line—how few, besides the squadrons, making up altogether some 18 or 20 ships scattered over the whole world—how few, we repeat, are now fit for immediate service, should the existing broil with Russia proceed (as it must do), or the chronic jealousy of France break out in any sudden explosion!”

We have quoted this passage for the sake of the concluding question, which does seem to us highly important. It may be shown, it no doubt will be shown, that the ships which appear in the Navy List are not “faggot” ships, as pretended by the *Journal de Débats*, but ships fit for sea, and good in point of materiel; but the question about which we feel less confidence is, whether the ships in commission are properly manned, whether they have their full complements of men. We have too much reason to apprehend that so far from being generally in good fighting strength they are barely in working strength, barely furnished with crews adequate to the ordinary duties of the service—in a word, what is termed weak-headed. We published some short time ago a statement to this effect from an excellent naval authority, who showed that the consequence of undermanning our ships was such an increase of discomfort, worry, and toil to the men, as rendered the service odious, and destroyed the disposition to volunteer into the Navy, which it is so desirable to cultivate at any price in lieu of impressment.

This is a state of things which must be reformed. Ships, if wanting, can be built speedily enough, but seamen are not to be formed rapidly. Let no penny wise and pound foolish system of pseudo economy dry up the very life-blood of our naval power and resources. Every ship in commission should be in the highest state of efficiency; and, of the two things, it would be more desirable to have fewer ships, and those overmanned, than more ships at sea, and those undermanned. But the true wisdom and the true economy, is to adapt the scale of the naval establishment to exigencies present and probable, and to give it to the extent of its scale the most complete efficiency. By such a system our Navy will be formidable in the eyes of the rest of the world, and popular at home.

ECCLESIASTICAL OPPRESSION.

A suit in the Ecclesiastical Court has been instituted by the Rev. J. Brecks against Mary Woolfrey of the Isle of Wight, a widow, who has been cited to appear—

“To answer to certain articles, heads, positions, or interrogatories, to be objected and administered to her touching and concerning the health of her soul, and the lawful correction and reformation of her manners and excesses, and more especially for having unduly and unlawfully erected or caused to be erected a certain tomb-stone in the church-yard of the said parish of Christbrooke, to the memory of Joseph Woolfrey, late of the said parish, deceased, and a certain inscription to be made thereon, contrary to the articles, canons, and constitutions, or to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.”

The “excesses” of Mary Woolfrey consist, it seems, in her having caused this passage to be inscribed on the tomb-stone of her deceased husband—

“Pray for the soul of Joseph Woolfrey.”
“It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead.”—2 Mac, chap. xli.

For this “excess” the widow is to be worried

* Examiner, June 3.

† Examiner, July 2.

with an ecclesiastical suit, brought up to London, and charged with the expenses of proceedings. And all this is to be done for the honour of Protestantism! To vindicate the doctrines of the reformed Church a widow is to be prosecuted. In order to combat the doctrine of purgatory supposed to lurk in the quoted inscription, the poor woman is to be put through the purgatory of the Ecclesiastical Court.

There is more offence to the true spirit of the reformed religion in these proceedings than in a myriad of heterodox inscriptions on tomb-stones.

How desirable it would be, in the inquisitorial language of the summons, to examine the promoter of the suit, the Rev. J. Breeks, "touching and concerning the health of his soul, and the lawful correction and reformation of his manners and excesses."

For the character of his "excesses" we suspect that we should not have to look to a stone in a church-yard, but to a stone in his bosom, a stone graven with the hard words of man's law instead of those of mercy and charity.

Bearing in mind the inscriptions betraying ignorance, which are to be seen in every church-yard, it seems rather late in the day to become critical upon them; and if the alarm is to be taken at anything smacking or savouring of Popery, would it not be well to make quite sure that there are no remains of it in the service within the Church before commencing a quarrel with Mary Woolfey in the church-yard, on the score of her heresy of prayers for the dead; for Mary Woolfey, taking some passages of the liturgy in her hand, might make an ugly retaliation.

TEA-POTS AND BISHOPS.

"Hic niger hunc cavete."

We have often had occasion to marvel at the extraordinary warmth of Churchmen, especially when the Bishops of Exeter and London have been engaged in any dispute with their Clergy or others, and, oddly enough, in glancing over the pages of a new elementary work on natural philosophy,* the solution of this phenomenon occurred to us.

The passage which threw a light on the subject is this:—

"A black tea-pot is the very worst vessel that can be adapted for the preparation of that grateful beverage, tea. A silver tea-pot, exceedingly bright, is best adapted to the purpose. It has been said that the introduction of a tea-pot many years ago made of black unglazed earthenware has produced a loss to the British nation of millions of money."

The question instantly struck us why are Churchmen black then? We reasoned at once from the colour of a tea-pot to the colour of a Philpott, and we found the same law applicable to both.

The principle is that the superficial qualities which promote reflection are inimical to absorption of heat, and the radiating power is in direct proportion to that of absorption.

Now there are no such absorbents as Bishops, and the superficial qualities of their black cloth are inimical to reflection, but for radiating heat they are as incontinent as the black tea-pots aforesaid. The black tea-pots do not make good tea, because, instead of retaining their heat for what is put into them, they part with it outwards; the black Churchmen have precisely the same fault, instead of retaining their warmth for the charity and holiness with which they are charged, they throw out their heat on external objects, and lose the internal temperature necessary to extract the virtue of good-will to men with the lessons of which they are stored. A Philpott with the leaves of scripture in him inculcating charity, heating all around him while his charity gets cold in the same proportion, is like the black unglazed earthenware tea-pot, radiating or throwing out the heat which it should keep within to draw the goodness from its contents, and thus failing to perform its true function. And this is because both vessels are of the wrong colour for their offices.

The bright polished surfaces are those which absorb and radiate least and reflect most, and, for a familiar example, the Manual before us instances fire-irons, which, if bright and polished, absorb scarcely any heat from the fire near which they are placed, while a dull unpolished set often become too hot to handle. Which sort of fire-irons some of the shovels, tongs, and pokers of the hierarchy are, it is quite unnecessary to explain. But so true is it morally as well as materially that the bright and polished are slowest to heat, and that their great powers of reflection are in inverse proportion to those of absorption. With most of our Bishops, by fault no doubt of their black colour, on the contrary, the powers of absorption are great, those of reflection small.

Whose mischievous device was it to make "the cloth" black. Angels are painted fair and clad in robes of purest white. The arch-enemy is black for absorption and radiation of his fires. The Churchmen have strangely mistaken their livery. Why are they not white, bright like polished silver? Who

has to answer for having introduced the black, unglazed earthenware tea-pots of the Church. The error, which has perhaps cost us not less in the loss of charity than the black tea-pots in wasted tea-leaves, should be corrected without loss of time; and to begin, it would be well to try the effect of giving such a colour of candour to Bishop Philpotts as white-lead can bestow. To stop his absorption and radiation of heat would be a great gain, and a great saving of the proprieties undoubtedly.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.

A poor weaver in Montgomeryshire, named John Williams, charged with having affronted a policeman, has been committed—in default of bail to the excessive amount, considering the condition of the party, of his own security for 100*l.* and two sureties for 50*l.* each. The brother of the accused offered himself as bail, but was refused, though, for a labouring man, in good circumstances. It is almost unnecessary to add that the Magistrate requiring bail so cruelly disproportioned to the means of the prisoner was a Clergyman, the Rev. Mr Evors. In justification of the large bail required, the reverend gentleman alleged, forsooth, the importance of repressing threats of violence against officers in the administration of justice. This is a confession of the illegality of the proceeding, for bail is not to be exacted as a punishment, or means of repressing anything whatever: it is a means only of securing the presence of the accused to answer to the charge. The Rev. Mr Evors has committed the enormous blunder and tyranny of assuming the prisoner Williams to be guilty of the offence, of which, in the eye of the law, he is to be presumed innocent, as he has not been tried,—and of proposing to repress the unproved offence by converting the requirement of bail, which is, properly, only a security against flight, to a punishment, or, as the rev. gentleman confesses it, a means of repression! Repression of what? Repression of an offence unproved, perhaps uncommitted. Repression of offence without trial! Repression of offence upon a bare uninvestigated accusation, which might turn out utterly groundless.

We do trust that this case of gross oppression and injustice will be brought before a superior Court, by the help of persons feeling what is due to the poor; and further, if the circumstances be as reported, the Chancellor will fail in his duty if he do not remove this equally incapable and severe Rev. Magistrate from the Commission of the Peace.*

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

A case, made public by the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, exhibits in a striking light the frightful despotism to which the humble classes of Englishmen are subject. A weaver of the name of John Williams has been committed to Montgomery gaol for twelve months, for insulting a policeman, from inability to find bail, himself in 100*l.*, and two sureties in 50*l.* each. He offered two bail, one of whom was able to justify, but the other, his brother, said to be a sober, honest, and industrious man, though in a better condition than most labourers, was not prepared to justify. The facts are detailed in a letter from a Mr J. Williams to Lord Clive, the lieutenant, who, of course, could not interfere. The Rev. Mr Evors, the committing magistrate, "felt it of importance that threats of violence against officers in the administration of justice should be repressed," and, therefore, fixed the bail at a sum which a labouring man could not possibly meet. We have always objected to those sweeping extensions of the suffrage which are now in vogue with the Ultra-Radicals. . . . But because it may be inexpedient, for the sake of the people themselves, to accede to claims which might throw the whole country into confusion, it does not follow that those who are in possession of political power ought to treat the lower orders in the shameful manner in which they are treated in England. We foresee, in the brutal indifference of the higher orders to the weal or woe of the lower classes, a fearful retribution some day, when the sins of the present purse-proud generation will be revenged on their children. Law in England is deemed an advantage, from which the poor ought to be excluded. We see, for instance, in the case of a poor Welsh weaver, a parson magistrate coolly fixing bail at a sum far beyond what the friends and neighbours of such a man can possibly give, and this because he felt it of importance that threats of violence against officers in the administration of justice should be repressed. And this is in the year 1838, just 150 years since the fine of 30,000*l.* imposed on the Earl of Devonshire, and the high bails exacted from several other individuals, led to the famous stipulation in the Bill of Rights. The Devonshire estate must then have yielded more than 30,000*l.* a-year, and the bails complained of must have been of much easier procurement by men of rank than 200*l.* by a poor Welsh weaver. But in England the lord is everything and the poor man nothing; and while the whole country rung with the injustice done to the Whig aristocracy before the Revolution, poor men are dragged to gaol day after day from inability to find bail, and the thing passes as a matter of course. The whole legislation of England has for its object only the ease and comfort of the rich; and the higher classes, we know, will turn up their noses at the presumption of any one thinking that the rights and comforts of the poor should be deemed worthy of a moment's regard. Why the whole system of holding to bail involves the most monstrous injustice. To a rich man it never can be difficult to obtain bail; and we see every day men accused of gross crimes escaping from justice, by indemnifying their bail. But the poor man cannot find bail; and, though he may be found innocent by a jury, he is punished by a long imprisonment. Common sense might teach our legislators that for the ends of justice bail is at least unnecessary in all those cases in which the punishment would equal in severity the effects which might be made to follow the flying from justice. When a party having notice of trial does not appear,

this amounts to a confession of guilt, and if sentence be pronounced, the party must either absent or banish himself from his native place, with the knowledge that when he returns the sentence will be put in execution against him. In all cases where banishment would be a severer punishment than the law would inflict, bail is clearly superfluous; but then the poor are only affected by this hardship, and thus an evil which, had it affected the rich, would have been remedied long ago, is snuffed to continue. The system of holding to bail gives an enormous discretionary power to magistrates. It is proper that officers of justice should be protected; and knowing the warmth of the Welsh temperament, it is far from impossible that the zeal of Mr J. Williams for his namesake the weaver may have somewhat coloured his statement. But we protest against magistrates resorting to bail for any other purpose than a means of securing attendance at trial. But Mr Evors deems it necessary that the offence of insulting officers of justice should be repressed, and, according to this account, he fixes the bail at a sum which necessarily subjects a poor man to imprisonment (in this case for a year) before trial. We know not whether the Rev. Mr Evors would have demanded higher bail for the Bishop of Clogher had he been brought before him; but we believe the Honourable and Right Rev. Prelate was not held to bail for a higher sum than the poor Welsh weaver. Every newspaper supplies similar cases of rich men, charged with gross offences, indemnifying their sureties and decamping. What is excessive bail? What is an excessive fine? The magistrates in general leave completely out of sight the means of the parties. And hence we every day see rich men putting their hands in their pockets and laughing at justice, and the poor in prison for months from inability to find bail and to pay the fines imposed on them. It is amazing that amongst all the inquiries for discovering the means of repressing crime no one has ever thought of an impartial administration of justice.

THE BITTER OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—In consequence of the late convictions few shops were opened at Greenwich on Sunday last. Of those who did violate the law, five were summoned before the magistrates on Tuesday, when four pleaded guilty, and, promising not to offend again, had the charge dismissed; while the fifth, who said he was obliged to keep open his shop, as he had to supply the Hospital with meat, was fined 6*s.* and 11*s.* costs. At the same sitting the landlord of a public house was fined 5*l.* for suffering drunkenness in his house during the time of divine service.

[This complete suppression of Sunday trading is particularly vexatious and cruel at a place like Greenwich, inhabited by watermen, pilots, and fishermen, who go down with ships, or upon their fishing or other business, and happen to return with their little earnings after the shops are shut on Saturday night. Such persons cannot possibly command the time of their return, and it is a great cruelty to deprive them of supplies on the Sunday if they chance to arrive on that day.]

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRANCE.

The French are certainly the vainest beings upon earth. They are at this moment in a fit of jealousy and even anger against us, which they are ashamed to avow or explain, but which bursts out in the most ludicrous way, and on the most strange occasions. This jealousy is not political, is not very interested, is not that of profound or long-during hatred; it is merely of the kind which a second-rate actor bears to a first-rate one for robbing him of the prime of applause. The French were first annoyed by our getting the Turkish treaty signed, and, above all, by our getting it accepted by Mehemet. To have joined in it would have benefited French commerce; but a fig for French commerce, say French statesmen! a treaty that brings in one-half to France more than it had before is a loss, provided it profit double that half to England.

Then came the Austrian treaty. If Queen Anne's famed piece of ordnance at Dover were to open a fire upon Calais, and batter down its steeples, as it has the credit of being able to do, the French could not have been more affronted. "Ally with Austria, *mais c'est un trahison.*"—"Can you not do the same?"—"We have no trade that renders it worth while."—"Then why be angry with us for doing that which in no wise harms you?"—It would be idle to continue the dialogue.

The account of the march of 30,000 English troops to the frontier of India, which arrived here a day or two since, put the French forthwith in the fidgets, and the clamour instantly is raised, "Let the Cabinet be prepared to make French influence felt."

I have made one mistake in the foregoing remarks, and this is, my having considered and called French the mass of quidnuncs, talkers, writers, and statesmen, which compose or give the tone to the society of the capital. I should have written Parisians in lieu of French. And there was a time when, as far as opinion is concerned, they meant the same thing: when the provinces took their political ideas as implicitly as they still do their modes from Paris; and when the *dictum* of a leading journal of the capital was law throughout the eighty-four departments. But now matters are very different. The provinces have opinions of their own, quite apart from the effervescence of the capital, and extremely contrary to its peculiar and ambitious spirit. And this contrariety, though existing at all times, becomes fully evident whenever the Chamber of Deputies is assembled.

* The Student's Manual of Natural Philosophy, by C. Tomlinson. Parker, Strand.

* Since this was written the poor weaver has been liberated by a well-judged order from the Home office. The other act of justice will, we trust, speedily follow.

The peculiarity of the French electoral law is that it returns a body of Deputies, representing not merely the provinces more than the capital, but the rural districts more than the chief towns of the provinces. Such is the result of district elections. And accordingly no two bodies can be more completely at variance than the French Chamber of Deputies and the Parisian public, including the press. The latter, so extraordinarily susceptible, and so eager for movement in foreign policy, finds the Deputies cold, pacific, incredulous, and immovable. In this has lain the King's force against such mercurial statesmen as M. Thiers. He has stood on the *vis inertiae* of the Deputies, which has triumphantly carried him through good and evil. This apathy of the French provincials has been unfavourable to any active intervention in the affairs of Spain. But throughout all the debates on that and other subjects of foreign policy, the evident sentiments of the French Chamber were mistrust of the Absolutist powers, hatred of Russia, and a wish for the political without indeed the commercial alliance of England. To the interested wish of establishing French influence exclusively in Spain, or extending it in Africa—to the desire of being the paramount power in the Mediterranean, and of rivalling England, as well as Russia, in the East—to the base maxim, recommended by French writers, of aiming at the interests of France, exclusive of principle and high motive, in the quarrel supposed to be ensuing between England and Russia—and to the baser proposal of selling the support of France to whichever country, Russia or England, would pay most for it—to all these villainies, to use no harsher term, so prevalent and so proved in Paris, avowed in the journals and published by writers of Ministerial offices, the great public of France, represented in the Chamber of Deputies, is a stranger.

The petition for electoral reform is making a successful tour of the provinces. M. Phalipon, a captain of the National Guard of the commercial quarter of Paris, who resigned owing to his objections to the petition, was not re-elected. Ministers have resolved to reduce the duty on colonial sugar at the commencement of the session. Railroad enterprises are sickly. The left bank line to Versailles, which built the splendid and gigantic viaduct over the valley of Fleury and Meudon is likely to leave this as a monument of the instability of French affairs, as they talk of stopping the works and selling the ground.

SPAIN.

No news of importance from Spain, except slight advantages over the Carlists at Caspe and in the valley of Loba. Espartero had threatened resignation if Alaix was not made War Minister. A grave Madrid journal has broached the proposition of proclaiming a Dictator. What renders this more grave is, the connection of the journal with Narvaez. But Narvaez has yet to win in the field his title to pretend even to a Dictatorship.

GERMANY.

The chief events of the week on or beyond the Rhine are the troubles of Cologne, where the Catholic population has at length begun to show signs of insurrection against the Prussian authorities, demanding the freedom of their Archbishop with menacing cries; and secondly, the liberal tone which the Austrian Government has caused its journals to take. The Emperor has been made to declare himself dissatisfied if every political exile were not to return, and the French Government is challenged in the *Gazette of Augsburg* to show any act of the Government of July so liberal and complete as the Austrian amnesty shall be.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

Progress and Present Position of Russia in the East. Second Edition. Murray.

A file of Indian papers which arrived in London in the commencement of the week brought formidable tidings from the East, and their first breath spoke nothing less than war between Russia and England west of the Indus. Later letters from Constantinople, however, inform us, that the immediate cause which stirred our Indian government to arms has ceased. The Shah has made peace with Herat, and commenced his retreat, whilst the British Ambassador has returned to Tehraun. Affairs, we are inclined to think, could not have been more ably managed, or have more fortunately turned out. Russia must now either declare war at once, and thereby avow in the face of Europe her aggressive spirit, or she must recoil and rest quiescent, with consequences to her of a most pernicious nature. The influence of the great empires of Russia, or of Great Britain, on the independent tribes which lie between them, and even upon those Asiatic governments which retain still much of the infantine nature of their old state, depends on the boldness, the peremptoriness, the unyielding and haughty character, shown and kept by those empires. Hitherto Russia has had all the advantage in this respect. She has sent armies, dictated treaties, and over-ran countries. England, on the contrary, anxious to hold no language which she was not prepared to support by acts, has preserved too long the attitude of sullen and silent, because

idle remonstrance. This attitude has been changed, for a just cause and at a fair opportunity, not provoking war, but showing due readiness for it. The late measures of the British are quite sufficient to rouse the spirit of an hundred populations from the Adriatic to the Indus, and give them courage to bide and to prepare. The retreat of the Shah of Persia from Herat, notwithstanding the instigation and aid of Russia, is a blow to the influence of the latter country in the East, only to be recovered by arms.

In this language we have used—to bide and to prepare—it seems to us that all is implied which is called for by the present attitude of things. In other portions of our paper we have given the details, which, though not immediately dangerous, leave little doubt of the intrigues of Russia among the Indian princes, and of her assistance to Persia at the siege of Herat. Concerning the results to which such intrigues may lead, and the objects which they may contemplate—all of which it is well to keep constantly in mind, though with no over indulgence of idle and unnecessary fear—we have found much that is interesting in the work before us, much that is expressed with great ability, and (making allowance for a dash of the old disease of Russo-phobia) with knowledge and a sound judgment.

The purpose of the writer is to show, in a rapid historical sketch, beginning with the accession of the first Peter, the uniform character of Russian policy—in her continuous, silent, and insidious march, of aggression and acquisition. In this respect, too, it is certainly proved by the writer, that extreme rapidity of movement, not less than unerring certainty, has been the characteristic of Russian progress in our more modern time. Sixty-four years, it would seem, "that is, from 1772 to 1835-36, were required to advance the southern frontier of the Czars a distance of 700 miles, namely from the line of posts established by Peter the Great, between the Don and the Volga, to the Arras;"—whereas, "within these last two years the Emperor Nicholas has advanced his influence, if not his troops, from the Arras to Cabul, a stride of more than 2,000 miles."

A map which illustrates the work gives striking corroboration to its author's views. We there find the barbarous wastes of Russia enriched and enlarged within the space of a little more than an hundred years by upwards of half Sweden—by an extent of Poland nearly equal to the Austrian empire—from Turkey in Europe and Asia, by a territory equal to Prussia, and the whole of the lesser German States—from Persia, by an extent of country as large as England—to say nothing of the seizure of Tartarian Khanships and principalities equal in size to the whole of Turkey, in Europe, Greece, Italy, and Spain. Here he gains certainly of a nature somewhat formidable!

Our author, however, treats the notion of any present design on the part of Russia against England, with becoming judgment and good sense. On this he remarks—

"But is Russia yet in circumstances to brave and to wage a war with England?—that is the question. We think not, even were she to have England single-handed for her antagonist. The proof of this may be found in the conduct of Russia herself. The day is gone by when doubts might have been entertained of her projects of conquest and territorial aggrandizement; every assertion she has made of moderation and self-denial has been belied by her acts. But she knows when, where, and how to make her approaches, and carefully avoids all attempts at encroachment, whether political or territorial, where there is danger of coming too fully under the public eye. To England she has been especially lavish of conciliatory assurances and pacific declarations: were she prepared for a rupture, would this be the case? Would she, but for dread of consequences, so long defer seizing on the prizes which otherwise are within her grasp, and which have been the object of her solicitude for years? No: England may be assured that Russia dreads her; but presuming on the obvious reluctance of the English nation to risk a disturbance of the peace of Europe, and admirably skilled in judging how far she may press upon that reluctance, she does and will continue to advance, step by step, until patience is worn out, and indignation is roused. Then, and not till then, will Russia recede; and she will continue so to do while pressed, until driven to a position which justice and the common voice of Europe may warrant her in maintaining."

It is in relation to these considerations that the recent move of the Indian troops will be at once seen to bear an important and beneficial tendency. Nothing could be more admirable than that Persia should be detached from Russia, and a check given by that means to the Russian hordes. We scarcely anticipate the shedding of further blood—Persia, before this time, will in all probability have submitted, and the native princes are too well inclined to the English Government, or, if they were not so, are too thoroughly watched, to give Russia the temptation of advancing in the face of such a submission.

Nothing can more forcibly explain, however, the advantage gained by the march of our Indian troops, than the following extract from the work before us, written now two years ago. The necessary "opposition" to the insidious policy here described, has at last been most opportunely given—

"It is not by actual conquest only that Russia may over-

throw the independence of Persia and Turkey, and convert the resources of both countries to her own use. To overturn the existing governments, and establish, by force of arms, her own direct rule, would involve a protracted struggle, and demand frequent and continued exertions of physical power. This would become a drain on her own resources, and would go far to exhaust those of the conquered country, before her authority could be fully established; at the same time, it could hardly fail to excite the alarm of other governments, and perhaps arouse them to active opposition. She has therefore pursued a wiser course.

"She has confined herself to a system of successive encroachments, no one of which has been of sufficient importance to interrupt her friendly relations with the great powers of Europe; or to appear, when considered alone, a sacrifice fatal to the power that made it; and she has founded, upon her acknowledged superiority in physical means, and upon the success of her arms and intrigues, an influence which is progressively increasing in the councils of the nations she has humbled.

"It is, therefore, her policy to maintain the existing governments, but to prevent them from acquiring strength; and to press her influence upon their weakness, till it becomes authoritative and paramount. She seeks to govern the nations through their natural rulers, till the time shall have arrived for annexing them more formally to her own dominions. No violence is thus called for—no collision need take place; and if there is no collision there is no opportunity for other powers to interpose. No apparent change will be made in the institutions to which the people have been accustomed; and the resources of the countries, unbroken and undisturbed, will be more completely at her disposal than if the forcible conquest of the kingdoms had already been effected. This is no speculative opinion. It is the precise course by which she became possessed of other countries; it is the course she has pursued almost to the verge of consummation in Turkey—it is the course she has adopted in Persia. There, as in Turkey, her system is to solve every question, political or commercial, not with reference to its own merits, or to justice, but by an appeal to the clemency of the Emperor, or the threat of his displeasure. The domineering spirit of Russia is evinced in every discussion, small or great, in which she has a part, and the humiliation of the Persian government is studiously exhibited to its subjects.

"Whether it be, then, from the character of her government, or from the force of circumstances, or from the pursuit of an understood and definite object, the fact undoubtedly is, that Russia has been, and continues to be, progressively advancing towards the subjugation of Persia and Turkey, and that those countries, if left to themselves, have neither the physical strength to repel her aggressions, nor, from a want of that strength, the moral courage to resist her influence.

"Russia must, therefore, be met by some opposition beyond what they can offer—must feel that she is in contact on this ground with powers of a different description, and that her further advance will be more difficult and dangerous than it has been; or both Persia and Turkey will ultimately be at her disposal."

In the new introduction to the work, written, as we presume, since the arrival of the last intelligence, the judgment of the author has been suffered to lapse too much into the Russo-phobia strain—

"To whatever quarter we look, whether in Europe or in Asia, the influence and power of Russia is seen upon the increase. Ill-fated Poland points to the atrocious ukases which, constantly emanating from St Petersburg, send her sons to Siberia, or to die on the banks of the Kuban,—her daughters to the Russian camp; transplant whole families from Poland to Russia for the purposes of population; give the estates of her former nobles to the instruments of Russian tyranny, and are gradually blotting her out from even the memory of Europe. A British representative is excluded from the little state of Cracow, the existence and freedom of which, though guaranteed by the great European Powers, is about to be extinguished, while itself is to be absorbed into the mass of the Russian dominions. The veteran pilot of the Austrian monarchy, divided between his fears of liberalism and of the encroaching spirit of his formidable northern neighbour, looks on, irresolute and inactive, hoping that the blow may not fall in his day—that the *status quo* may last his time."

Again—

"But it is in quarters further removed from public observation that the progress of Russia has been most rapid and alarming, because more securely carried on. Few and indifferent are the regards bestowed by most European statesmen on the countries eastward of the Caspian, or even on the more known and less savage realms of Persia; yet it is there, notwithstanding, that the danger to British interests is greatest and most imminent. Not four years since, the aid of England, in money and in countenance, placed the present Shah of Persia on his throne. Accompanied by the Envoy of that power, with the detachment of British officers, and by the Ambassador of Russia, who gave no assistance beyond the assent implied by his presence—for none other, indeed, was required on the part of his master—the young Monarch made his bloodless progress from Tabreez to the capital, where he was seated in peace upon the throne of his grandfather—and great and unbounded were the professions of his gratitude. The Russian boundary was then the Arras, and the influence of Russia was decidedly inferior to that of England in the councils of the Shah. Since then, we have seen that Monarch, who thus owed his crown to England, in defiance of the councils and remonstrances of the British Minister, but listening to the voice of encouragement from the Ambassador of Russia, exhausting the resources, and forestalling the revenues, of his still unsettled country, in support of a war of aggression against the vital interests of England. We have seen the English Minister insulted, his demands for redress unheeded, forced to retire before the prevailing influence of the Russian Envoy from the court of the Shah, where heretofore he had been paramount, and that Monarch avowedly abandoning himself to the guidance of the latter—acting in all respects by his advice—making treaties under his guarantee, and receiving in return promises of the most substantial aid, in prosecuting his designs against the very points and people which it is our interest and object to protect.

"We have seen the chiefs of Afghanistan, who but a short while since coveted and solicited our alliance as their best safeguard, disappointed in their hopes of assistance from England against either Sikhs or Persians, dismissing the empty-headed English agents, and admitting those of Russia, who lavish the promises of aid and protection which England withholds; and entering into treaties with the Persian Monarch, under guarantee of the Russian agent; probably too, with the Emperor himself, against their own brethren of Herat. We fear of the Russian Envoy's influence

ting the intention of the Emperor, his master, to send an army of 10,000 Russians to subjugate the rulers of Khyvah and Bockara, and, that done, to fix with Persia the limits of their eastern frontiers. In short, we see Russian influence, instead of being limited as formerly, to the line of the Arras, prevailing now, not at Herat alone, but at Caubul—nay, even to the banks of the Indus."

And, finally—

"Persia once prostrated, and Afghanistan overawed, or protected, who will again venture to smile or to sneer at the once supposed impracticability of a Russian invasion of India? With proofs before the Indian world so convincing of the superior power of Russia to that of England, in the rapid approach of the former in despite of the latter, towards her Indian frontier, what is to become of that talisman of opinion which has so long sustained our Asiatic empire, or of the revenues and resources we derive from it? Will Runjeet Sing then continue our faithful ally, with the promises of Russia in his ear, and the fear of her bayonets before his eyes?"

We do not mean to say that there is much harm in speaking after this earnest fashion, since it is always well to prepare and provide against the worst; we would only guard against the too hasty practical adoption of extreme opinions, to meet a danger which we believe to have been already effectively counteracted.

We do not deny, for instance, what the author observes in the body of his pamphlet—

"The invasion of India by the army of Russia, setting out from her present frontier to force a passage to the Indus, and overturn our empire by a *coup de main*, may be assumed to be impracticable, or at least to demand so large an expenditure, and so vast a preparation, as to put the attempt beyond all probability. But the difficulties of the enterprise arise chiefly from the distance which intervenes between her frontier, and ours, the facility with which we could multiply impediments on so long and difficult a line, and our power to throw troops into India by sea, in a shorter time than Russia could march them by land. Every approach of Russia towards the south is therefore an approach towards removing these difficulties, and as soon as the resources of Persia shall have been placed at her disposal, and Herat shall thereby have become her southern frontier, there will no longer be any insuperable impediment to the invasion of India."

But who supposes that Herat will be suffered to become a southern frontier for Russia? That calamity is already averted, and Russia has learnt a lesson of prudence, which she will no doubt carefully con and profit by.

Nothing can be more justly felt, or ably put, than the following—

"It has been said that the loss of India would be no very serious evil to Great Britain, and that we are therefore not called upon to make any great exertion to preserve it; but supposing for a moment that the premises were capable of being demonstrated, the inference would not be just. We have conquered India, and, as a necessary consequence of that conquest, have taken upon ourselves the government of the country and supplanted almost all the native instruments of government that we found there; by doing so we have incurred the responsibility of protecting those who have submitted to our rule from external violence as well as from internal discord. This is a sacred duty, and we are bound by every moral obligation that connects a government with its subjects, to neglect no honourable means of enabling ourselves to discharge it. Were we to abandon India, we would not leave her as we found her. Were we to evacuate the country to-morrow, it would not only be placed in circumstances much more unfavourable than those in which we found it, but it would be left in a condition more deplorable than ever a country was left in the world. And if it could be proved, which it cannot, that the possession of India is of no value to England, the moral obligation to defend it, until it can be made capable of governing itself, would still remain entire.

"If, then, the advance of Russia to the southern provinces of Persia (or, in other words, the acquisition of a complete control of the resources of that country) threatens to disturb the internal tranquillity of India—to deprive the people of that country of security and peace, even if it should not expose them to another conquest, would it not be a dereliction of our duty towards them to permit, if we can prevent it?"

"The independence of Persia, therefore, is the only apparent obstacle to the occupation of a position by Russia, which would enable her to destroy in Asia the power of the Sultan, already shaken in Europe—to annihilate our commerce in Central Asia—to force us to diminish our revenues and largely to augment our expenditure in India, where our finances are even now embarrassed—to disturb the whole system of government in that country during peace, to threaten it with invasion in war, and to oppose to our maritime and commercial superiority, her power to shake our empire in the East.

"Great Britain has, therefore, a manifest interest in protecting the independence of Persia; an interest of such magnitude and importance that she cannot permit it to be endangered without exposing India to evils, from which every government is bound, if possible, to protect its subjects, and without subjecting herself to a diminution of her influence in Europe, as well as of her power in Asia."

—but all these evils glanced at are happily remote and likely to remain so. Let them merely be used, then, in furtherance of the policy which we hold to be the wisest—the policy of being watchful and prepared. We quite concur in what is said by the *Chronicle*, that just as much mischief is likely to result from overrating as from underrating the resources of Russia.

The work before us thus concludes—

"If Russia had never crossed the Caucasus, the intercourse of England with Persia would now have been purely commercial; it is the ambition of Russia that forces upon us the necessity of endeavouring to preserve that which is obviously necessary to our own protection. If she will not give us security for the future, she can have no right to complain if we should take all practicable measures to impede and obstruct the course she has so perseveringly pursued. If she attempts to justify her own aggressions, on what principle can she complain of measures of defence, however extensive? The integrity and independence of Persia is neces-

sary to the security of India and of Europe; and any attempt to subvert the one is a blow struck at the other—an unequivocal act of hostility to England."

No doubt it is—and so has England already treated it. With equal readiness in the future, and above all with ungrudging and abundant preparation of resources, everything in our Indian possessions is safer and stronger than ever.

The extracts we have given are a sufficient evidence of the literary skill employed in the arguments of this work. We close with one that illustrates the graphic power of its historical details—

"Nadir Kooly, afterwards Nadir Shah, was a soldier of fortune and a freebooter of Khorassan, without education, except the experience and rude collisions of his turbulent life, but endowed with a genius for war, which led him by intuition to anticipate the conclusions of military science, and taught him to wield with the skill of a practised leader the first army he ever commanded. Daring, but prudent; fierce, but full of wiles: with an iron frame capable of enduring all labour, and a mind equal to every emergency; the most formidable soldier in his camp, and though ignorant of figures, the ablest calculator in the kingdom; with a ruthless heart, a gigantic intellect, and unbounded ambition, he fell on the troubled times that are fitted for such a man, and he used them as his own."

Indeed, apart from the interest attached to it as an important argument on the present condition of our Indian affairs, the reader will find, in this *Progress of Russia in the East*, a very striking sketch of history.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

The Pictorial Edition of Shakspeare. Part I. The Two Gentlemen of Verona. C. Knight.—The appearance of this work—combining a well-annotated and beautifully-printed edition of the great poet with every possible pictorial illustration of the manners, localities, costume, and incidental allusions of his immortal dramas—gives us much pleasure, and, if it realizes throughout the promise held forth in this opening number, it will do well, and entitle its spirited proprietors to the gratitude of every lover of Shakspeare, or, in other words, of every intelligent or educated or naturally good person. The literary portion of the work, we rejoice to perceive, manifests, so far as we have read at present, a right feeling and a mind instructed for the task. The writer shuns none of the puzzling points and questions of research, but meets them manfully, and labours to good purpose. Thus, in dealing with sources whence Shakspeare derived the first idea of many of his plots and characters, and in defending him from the absurd charge of a want of invention, he says—

"The truth is, that no one can properly appreciate the extent as well as the subtlety of Shakspeare's invention—its absorbing and purifying power—who has not traced him to his sources. It will be our duty, in many cases, to direct especial attention to the material upon which Shakspeare worked, to show how the rough ore became, under his hands, pure and resplendent—converted into something above all price by the unapproachable skill of the artist. It is not the workman polishing the diamond, but converting, by his wonderful alchemy, something of small value into the diamond. It is, in a word, precisely the same process by which the unheaven block of marble is fabricated into the perfect statue: the statue is within the marble, but the Phidias calls it forth."

The foregoing is well said, though the last position is not very logical. The existence of a statue depends upon the form of its superficialities. The statue was not within the marble, but in the *imagination* of the artist. The Supplementary Notice contains much to praise. We quite coincide with what is said about the "childish devices of those who would make the dramatist write a 'moral' at the end of five acts, upon the approved plan of a fable in a spelling book." The writer manifests indeed a strong disposition to deal in the roughest manner with various imbecile animadversions on Shakspeare and on the other old English dramatists which have been made in recent publications, and for this we commend him heartily.

The Amaranth. Edited by T. K. Hervey, Esq. Bailey and Co. and King and Co.—A very handsome Annual of the folio size, the text-portion of which excels the graphic. What Goldsmith's connoisseurs said of every work of art, would correctly apply to this work—"The artists would have done better if they had taken more pains." And "this effect defective comes by cause," which the Editor very candidly and very properly explains; for Mr T. K. Hervey has an established reputation, and so great a likelihood of extending it that he should not risk anything by the unpromising issue of a literary and pictorial race against time; and such he announces this to have been. The elegant and graceful poetry of the Editor himself, of Mr Whitehead, and of Miss Barrett; the first contribution by Mr Jerrold, a dramatic scene of great power and beauty; the second one of Mr Horace Smith (entitled "A New Nightmare"); the tale by the author of *Virginian*; a dramatic sketch ("The Cousins") by Barry Cornwall, ending with this most lovely lyric—

"Ask me not how much I love thee!
Do not question why!
I have told thee the tale
In the evening pale,
With a tear,—and a sigh!

"I told thee, when Love was hopeless;
But now he is wild and sings—
That the stars above
Shine ever on Love,
Though they frown on the fate of kings,
"Oh, a king would have loved and left thee,
And away thy sweet love cast;
But I am thine,
Whilst the stars shall shine,—
To the last,—to the last!"

—the "Charades," by Mr W. M. Praed; Mr Hood's and Mr Fitzgerald's pleasant verses; and, though last not least, Mr Douglas Jerrold's second article—"Epitaph of Sir Hugh Evans—There's pippins and cheese to come"—stand in no need of the shelter which such an apology offers, for they are all as good as possible in their way. We must give the very striking and imaginative close of the last named paper. It is all as good—

"To our mind, there never was a more felicitous epitaph than this of the poor Welsh Parson. How simply, yet how beautifully, does it shadow forth the fruitfulness of the future! How delicate, and yet how sufficing, its note of promise!"

"THERE'S PIPPINS AND CHEESE—TO COME!"

Were we authorised to preach, we feel that we could make a most seemly, yea, a most reverent sermon, from this little text. Pippins! Does not the word, upon a tombstone, conjure up thoughts of Hesperian gardens—of immortal trees, laden with golden fruit; with delicious produce, the growth of a soil where not one useless weed takes root, where no baneful snake rustles among the grass, where no blight descends, no canker withers? Where we may pluck from the consenting boughs, and eat, and eat—and never, as in earthly things, find a worm at the core, a rottenness at the heart, where outside beauty tempted us to taste? "There's pippins to come!" The evil and misery gathered with the apple of death will be destroyed—forgotten—by the ambrosial fruit to be plucked for ever in immortal orchards!

"THERE'S PIPPINS AND CHEESE—TO COME!"

What a picture of plenty in its most beneficent aspect—what a prospect of pastoral abundance!

Think of it, ye oppressed of the earth! Ye, who are bowed and pinched by want—ye, who are scourged by the hands of persecution—ye, crushed with misery—ye, doomed to the bitterness of broken faith; take this consolation to your wearied souls,—apply this balm to your bruised hearts—that, though all earth be to you as barren as the sands,—

"THERE'S PIPPINS AND CHEESE—TO COME!"

We wish we could speak as kindly of four or five among the thirteen plates, the blame of which mainly, if not entirely, attaches to the designers. The frontispiece has an oblate image of a Greenwich pensioner. Plate 12, "The Mendicants," should be sent to the treadmill. "The Hay-field" must have been sketched from some scene at the Victoria Theatre; the reaper *might* get in all the grass before him at one stroke of the scythe, but then he would lose his day's wages, and he, therefore, appears to be severing three blades of grass and one floweret at a time. When the gallant Hoste brought his Adriatic prizes into Malta, a crowd went to look at them, and a military officer heard one of the brave captors say, while alternately dipping the remains of a shirt into the sea, and rubbing it together when he drew it up again, "Why they comes a-board and calls us heroes, and all that, and if it's true, I'm one on 'em—yet here I am, obligated by hard fortune to wash my own linen!" "Be me sowl," interposed an Irish corporal of marines, "you should be tinder of blaming fortune because of that same, for she has given you very little to wash." Just so is it with Mr Wm. Kidd's peasant—we cannot compassionate the toil, seeing that destiny has given him so little to reap. No haste could excuse such imitations of twelfth-cake figures as "War's Alarms," and the ill-favoured female reading a first letter from some "Lost Lord's" preserver, who has the inconceivable perverseness to be in love with her. His missing Lordship's conservator must have deemed muscular development the greatest female charm; the Farnese Hercules is scarcely more gifted in point of thews and sinews, than is the right leg of the maiden here depicted. These failures are compensated, first, by a beautiful Gainsborough landscape, engraved most effectively by W. R. Smith; secondly, by "The Dutch Fishermen," engraved, with equal success, by J. T. Wilmore, from a drawing by A. G. Vickers; the same engraver's plate from G. Chambers's view of Margate; and several pleasing female figures.

As to the ensuing number, assuming Mr T. K. Hervey to have the proper management, with plenty of time before him, and his present auxiliaries, we think it safe to predict that he may render it, in so far as Annuals are concerned, the *primus inter pares*.

—The mountains of West Cumberland have early this season put on their winter garb. On Thursday last the giant Skiddaw, and the neighbouring mountains in Newlands, wore each their cap of snow. We perceive that heavy showers of snow have lately fallen in different parts of the kingdom, and in some places where even the harvest was unfinished, which, we believe, is also the case in the neighbourhood of the mountains above alluded to. In the afternoon of Saturday week there was a fall of snow in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, which continued three or four hours. Within the last few days, there have been falls of snow in various parts of the kingdom. The mountains in some parts of both Scotland and Ireland present a most wintery aspect. Snow has fallen in Edinburgh, and so piercingly cold was the atmosphere that the ponds in the neighbourhood were covered with ice.—*Kendal Mercury*.

ULTRA-RADICAL "DEMONSTRATION."

A meeting to further the objects specified in the People's Charter was held in Carlisle on Thursday week. The meeting was not large, but the speeches were characteristic, and a few specimens may be worth giving. The Stephenses and O'Connors, and so forth, were all present, of course, and a large number of women joined the procession to the market-place, when Mr A. BAIRD was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the meeting as follows: "Lady Reformers and fellow working men, I feel it a high honour to be called on to preside over the Radicals of Cumberland in the largest demonstration ever witnessed in this part of the country. As a working man, I will give way to none in an humble endeavour to lift myself and my fellow men from a state of bondage to one of freedom. (Cheers.) We have met to-day for an important duty, and we have made it a day which will be ever memorable in the annals of our country." Mr HANSON said: "Ladies and brother Radicals, the day has at length arrived when we must buckle on the armour of right, to combat against might and cruel despotism." Mr C. SMITH, of Wigton, said: "Fellow brethren, I come forward as the advocate of my country's cause and the people's rights. It is enough to make a sick person whole, or a whole one sick, to witness such a manifestation of the brave men of Cumberland thus assembled to right themselves, and I trust that they will never rest satisfied until they have established the five great principles. (Cheers.)" Mr O'CONNOR addressed the meeting as brother Radicals, and said that of all the demonstrations which he had yet witnessed, the present far surpassed them all, as compared to the population of the district. It was his duty to warn them against any windfall of Whig or Tory agitation, which might serve to distract popular attention from the main object which they had in view. The petulance of Lord Durham, and the malicious ingenuity of "Slashing Harry," would be magnified into national importance, in order to divert public opinion, while those two dunghill cocks were sparring to amuse their respective parties. Mr O'Connor then addressed the meeting at considerable length upon the questions of free trade, the relative value of capital and labour, the present position of Whigs and Tories, the question of universal suffrage, and all those topics which are interesting to the working classes. Mr STEPHENS said: "Good men of Cumberland, we have met here as our forefathers were wont to meet in olden times, with our minds made up to do the duty which devolves on freemen. When the Government fails to perform its part of the covenant, it is the duty of the people to overthrow that Government. (Cheers.) It is mere humbug to drill the people into the unconstitutional notion that they should obey all laws, whether they be good or whether they be bad. The principle is anti-political, anti-social, and anti-Christian. (Hear, hear.) The reason why England had been shaken to the centre was to be traced, not to the dissatisfied genius of the people, but to the fact that they had been robbed of home, children, and wife. No foot of land, no fire-side, no homestead is their lot—too much to do, and too little to get. They had the bodies, but not the food. (Hear, hear.) The question was a knife-and-fork question. The people should have such labour as would promote health and the religious prosperity of the country, to enjoy themselves under their own vine and fig-tree. England is wide awake; there is no hindering it. (Hear.) The revolution has begun, and not all the power of the middle class or Parliament, or both, or the local executives, can prevent the progress of this divine revolution. (Loud cheers.) He called it divine, because the people are not going for the 'bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill,' but for the 'book, the whole book, and nothing but the book.' I am a revolutionist, the apostle of Radical revolution. (Cheers.) These demonstrations are made by God. The spirit of the Lord God of Hosts is upon you; you have your hands upon your hearts, you have your eye heavenward. In your hearts you feel the pulse which God made to beat in them—the pulse of liberty. (Cheers.)" Mr HALL said—"I have the honour of moving the resolution, which embraces the five great principles—(hear)—and needs but little illustration further than to say, that the Augean stable must be cleansed." Mr BOLTON said he came there as the representative of the Radicals at Penrith—(cheers)—who had heretofore been apathetic, but were now determined to work double. (Cheers.) Mr DUNCAN, delegate from Edinburgh, said he would convey Scotch sentiments upon some points. With regard to the Poor Law Amendment Bill, perhaps it might not tell upon a Scotch audience; but, nevertheless, they joined in denouncing the 104. Parliament, which enabled Whig and Tory by its enactment to break through God's command, by separating the wife from the husband, who should breathe one breath, and console each other before they entered the deep shadow of death to a bastille, to linger on water gruel. (Hear, and cheers.) Hume and O'Connell sat on the committee for the investigation of pensions, and recommended a paltry reduction of 9,000. a-year, while that little imp Spring, Rice voted in 47 divisions for the preservation of the entire list. (Cheers.) This is the 104. legislation for the poor, who are compelled to feed the rich beggars. (Cheers.) Is there a man here who owes allegiance for an hour to such a band of despots? Will you support abomination? ("No, never!" and cheers.) Then your duty is clear, and you should demand; and a refusal should admit of only one alternative. (Cheers.) He was no advocate for physical force; but at the same time "the blue bonnets" are waiting. The men of Bannockburn did not die without children. (Cheers.) The "blue bonnets" will meet them on the field. The 104. Parliament is on its trial; we do not show them the sword, but we have taken that position from which, if inclined, we cannot retreat. (Cheers.) These great Radical demonstrations are the

voice of nature and Providence, giving them a forewarning that we are forearmed. (Cheers.) Will Englishmen be fathers of slaves? Will English mothers be satisfied to suckle slaves? (Indignant cheers, and "No, never!") We will resist until we are placed on a firm foundation. (Loud cheers.) The men of Scotland are anxious to know what England is about, and, if in earnest, they will march behind you, and push you forward. (Cheers.) The "blue bonnets" have before "gone over the borders," and their descendants will now join you to destroy more abominations than their ancestors sallied forth from their hills to crush. (Cheers.) Scotland and England are now united, the common foe is before us. When can we, shall we, ought we, in honour, pride, or justice, to turn our backs upon the enemy? (Long-continued cheers.)

THE CANADAS.

We believe we may now state, says the Morning Chronicle, that there is no longer any doubt of the return of Lord Durham. We have seen letters from Canada which speak positively of his intention to leave Quebec (to proceed through the United States) on the 20th of October. In all probability he will be in London, as he himself announced, in January. "We are authorized to contradict," observes the same journal, "the report that her Majesty had written an autograph letter, requesting Lord Durham to remain in Canada. There was no foundation whatever for this report."

Intelligence to the 10th has reached us since our last; upon the subject of Lord Durham's intention to return immediately to England these journals do not add much, however, to the information brought by the Great Western. Public meetings were in course of being held throughout both provinces, and addresses couched in the strongest language of confidence were presented to his Excellency. That at Montreal was the largest ever held in that city. The majority of the persons present were in the highest degree respectable. But one sentiment prevailed, namely, that of deep regret at the prospect of the Earl quitting the provinces as Governor-General. The speeches were admirable, and we may briefly convey the spirit of the resolutions. The first expressed the confidence of the meeting in the policy of Lord Durham, and that it had for its object the best interests of the colony; at the same time viewing with deep regret the late proceedings in relation to him in the home parliament. The second lamented his Lordship's intention to resign at so critical a period. The third favoured the legislative union of the Canadas; but remarks that any general federation of all the North American colonies would multiply discord. The fourth views his relinquishment of the government at this time as a public calamity, and hopes he will disregard the attempts made in England to prejudice the minds of the people against him, and continue in the exercise of his high office.

Five other meetings of a similar kind had been held in other quarters, and nothing could exceed the unanimity with which expressions of extreme respect and profound sorrow were offered to Lord Durham in reference to the late occurrence. There was likewise a unanimity, though of a different species, made apparent in these meetings. There was, for example, a unanimity of absence, common to all members of one particular class of her Majesty's subjects, quite as remarkable as that manifested by the presence and the concord of the others. The meetings were composed of the English race, without exception. There does not appear to have been a single French Canadian among the admirers or approvers of Lord Durham. Neither at Quebec nor at Montreal did a single man of French blood show himself—a strong presumption, if not a perfect demonstration, that whatever hopes the mission of Lord Durham might have excited in the British-descended subjects of her Majesty, the French Canadians partook not of them, but held themselves aloof in silent, sullen alienation.

They have, indeed, other and more congenial persons to compliment and pay respect to.

"We have inserted," says the Quebec Gazette, "on official authority, an account of the Brougham meeting, held at the church-door of St Roch's Suburbs yesterday, after vesper. There were, no doubt, a great number of persons coming out of church, but we are informed by persons who were present that the number attending the meeting did not exceed three hundred, and none of the French Canadian citizens who are known to have been active at the agitation meetings made their appearance, excepting Mr Charles Drolet, who presided; and, we have heard, moved, seconded, and passed the resolutions! The resolutions are worthy of being preserved, as showing how the expression of the opinion of the 'people of this province' is understood by some persons in Canada."

They are these— "At a public meeting, composed of about 3,000 freeholders of the city of Quebec, held at St Roch's Suburbs, in favour of Lord Brougham, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

- 1. Resolved, That far from participating in the feeling expressed by a certain political party in Quebec, by burning Lord Brougham in effigy, on the night of Tuesday, the 25th of September last, the real mass of the people of this province repudiate the act as a wanton outrage upon the noble lord, whose character and talents they cherish and respect.
- 2. Resolved, That the thanks of the inhabitants of this province are due to the Right Honourable Lord Brougham, for his strenuous and persevering efforts in favour of the rights and liberties of the people of Lower Canada.
- 3. Resolved, That the thanks of the inhabitants of this province are likewise due to John Temple Leader, Esq., M.P., and others, for their unremitting and zealous exertions in the House of Commons in favour of the people of Lower Canada.
- 4. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Right Honourable Lord Brougham and John Temple Leader, Esq., by the secretary of this meeting.

C. HUSTON, Secretary.

The Montreal Courier supplies some paragraphs worth quoting:—

"Lord Durham's ordinance, condemning the exiles to death should they return to the province without leave, is merely a mitigation of two ordinances passed in special council on the 4th of May, 1838; the one authorising the Governor to grant conditional pardons, and the other for the more speedy attainder of persons who have fled from this province, or are concealed therein. One of these ordinances expressly provides the penalty of death for those returning contrary to the conditional pardon; the other for attainder and confiscation of property for not appearing after proclamation; yet the ordinance in mitigation is condemned as illegal, and is to be disallowed, while the others remain in force, without one word having been said against them. We believe the Lower Canada ordinances of the 4th of May contain the same enactments as the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of Upper Canada, passed at the last session, and against them the lawyers in Parliament have not said a word. We have good reason to believe that in the lower province secret meetings of the disaffected are pretty frequent in the country parishes; that oaths are administered; that swaggering threats are made against the loyal, and that opportunities are constantly sought of annoying, in every possible way, the British settlers. It is highly probable, also, that the information said to have been lately conveyed by a United States general to our authorities, of secret organisation among the sympathisers and refugees, is substantially correct. These may be regarded as facts; and two inferences may be drawn from them—either that the rebels seriously intend to have another rising this next winter, or that they take all this trouble of swearing in, organizing, holding night meetings, &c., out of a spirit of revenge, to annoy the loyalists, to fix thoroughly upon the colony a bad character, and thereby prevent emigrants and capital flowing to it, to tempt the British public to throw us off in consequence of the expense of defending us. We are authorised to state that the letter published as a letter of the individuals sent to Bermuda, bearing date 'Montreal Gaol, 18th June, 1838,' is not the letter upon which the Governor-General was induced to act in the proceedings which have been adopted with regard to them. The letter being presented to him by Mr Simpson, on the part of the prisoners, was deemed insufficient, whereupon the prisoners transmitted a second letter more distinct and precise, which we give below. On this Lord Durham acted.

"Montreal Gaol, June 25, 1838.

"MY LORD,—We have some reason to apprehend that the expressions used by us in a letter addressed to your lordship on the 18th instant, may appear vague and ambiguous.

"Our intention, my lord, was distinctly to avow that in pursuit of objects dear to the great mass of our population, we took a part that has eventuated in a charge of high treason.

"We professed our willingness to plead guilty, whereby to avoid the necessity of a trial, and that to give, as far as in our power, tranquillity to the country; but whilst we were thus disposed to contribute to the happiness of others, we could not condescend to shield ourselves under the provisions of an ordinance passed by the late special council of the province.

"Permit us then, my lord, to perform this great duty, to mark our entire confidence in your lordship, to place ourselves at your disposal, without availing ourselves of provisions which would degrade us in our own eyes, by marking an unworthy distrust on both sides.

"With this short explanation of our feelings, we again place ourselves at your lordship's discretion, and pray that the peace of the country may not be endangered by a trial.

"We have the honour to be, my lord, with unfeigned respect, your lordship's most obedient humble servants,

- R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, H. A. GAUVIN,
- WOLFRED NELSON, S. MARCHESSEAU,
- R. DES RIVIERES, J. H. GODDU,
- L. H. MASSON, B. VIGER.

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, Governor-General, &c."

The feeling entertained by the American people towards Lord Durham is well expressed in the following extract from the New York Morning Herald:—

"Lord Durham, we think and believe, will soon be in the city. He has expressed a desire that Sir John Colborne should assume the administration of the government of Lower Canada, as we are informed by an intimate friend of his lordship's; and he intends merely to remain there for a short time, to exercise his functions as High Commissioner in British America. We also understand that the necessary arrangements have been entered into between his lordship and Sir John, relative to the entrée of the latter upon the duties of the Governor-in-Chief. At all events we shall soon see Lord Durham in this city, and we know for certain that the people of New York, ever foremost to pay honour to worth and merit, will warmly welcome him. We call the attention of the people of this city again to this circumstance. Lord Durham, notwithstanding an apparent aristocratic external deportment, is at heart a true Republican; and, in proof of this, he has ever supported republican principles in the British Parliament, from the hour he entered it, and he has honoured the Republicans of the United States and their principles whenever he had an opportunity. Let him, therefore, see when he comes amongst us that we know how to appreciate a man of sterling principles like Lord Durham. We could sincerely wish that he would not give up the reins of government in Canada; and this is the universal feeling throughout this country, from Maine to Mississippi. No governor of a British province was ever more esteemed by the American people; no man was ever more free from reproach whilst he administered the affairs of Canada, and so man's departure from that country will be more regretted. We wish that he could remain. Addresses are pouring in upon him from every quarter, praying that he would still hold on as governor; and it is the opinion of many that he may be induced to alter his determination; but those who know him intimately are of a different opinion. The remark of the Commercial, that if he does not go home next month, a ship must be sent for him to a United States port, is nonsense. He will not go home in a government ship, and never intended to do so. Again, we know this, that he will wait till the opening of Congress, as he purposes to attend some of the debates there; and it is more than probable that he will return to England in the yacht Charlotte, now lying at our Navy-yard, the property of his friend Colonel Greville."

The Charivari of Thursday says—"The city of St Petersburg was illuminated on the return of the Emperor. If so, what will be done when he shall leave?"

RUSSIA AND INDIA. PROSPECTS OF A WAR.

A file of Bombay papers to the 13th ult. received on Saturday by the Indian mail through Egypt, has brought news from India of extreme and exciting interest. They disclose a state of things which has already awakened some solicitude, and even alarm; but it will be seen, on a careful inspection, that the military arrangements and preparations, though on a very large scale, are essentially of a defensive character, particularly as bearing on the movements of the "great enemy" of India, and therefore affording hopes, if judiciously pursued, of ultimately placing our Indian colonies in a much safer position than they have of late occupied. The news they embody may be briefly told. For some time, our readers are aware, the government of India have been adopting very active measures, in consequence of the position assumed and persevered in by Persia. In pursuance of these measures, according to the information received on Friday, Lord Auckland had determined upon sending 30,000 men, composed of native and British forces, towards the northern frontier. This force, according to the same advices, was to be joined by from 45,000 to 50,000 men furnished by Runjeet Singh. The object of this demonstration must, of course, in the first instance, have been to prevent the absorption of Herat by Persia, not so much for Persian as for Russian objects. Other accounts quoted below from the *Agra Ukhbar*, the *Bombay Courier*, and the *Bombay Gazette*, describe the rout of the Persians before Herat.

From an intelligent article in the *Morning Post*, we borrow this sketch of the Theatre of Operations:—"Thirty thousand men from Bengal and Bombay have taken the field for the occupation of a frontier territory which does not belong immediately to British India. They are to take possession of the three stronghold posts of Herat, Caubul, and Kandahar. Immediately upon our own Indian frontier are the states of Sind, occupying the lower eastern side of the Indus. Above these is the kingdom of the Punjab, as it is called, under the sway of Runjeet Singh, with whom—according to the late accounts—we had concluded an operative alliance, and those troops were to assist us on the frontier. Running westward from British India and the country of Runjeet Singh—and between them and Persia—lies a large tract of territory called Afghanistan, and belonging to several princes hitherto supposed to have been friendly to English domination. In this tract lie Caubul and Kandahar;—and Herat, being in that part of the province of Khorassan which has been conquered by the Affghans—the dominions of the Affghani Princes thus become the theatre of warfare, and Herat, Caubul, and Kandahar—their three principal fortified positions—are the points which must be passed by the Persian or Russian troops before they can touch the frontiers of British India. Our readers will thus understand the occupation of these points by the British native forces, joined by those of Runjeet Singh, and have now a key to the warlike operations that may eventually transpire."

Herat itself is in the province of Khorassan, and on the high road from Persia to Hindostan, or rather to Afghanistan, which lies between Hindostan and Persia. It is between 500 and 600 miles in a south east direction from the southern shore of the Caspian, that is from Ferabad and Saree, and about the same distance from Teheran. There is a direct road from Herat eastward to Ghisni and to Caubul, the capital of Afghanistan. This road also communicates directly with Attock on the Indus, and thus the way is opened into Lahore, and the territory of Hindostan. Herat, therefore, has for years been looked upon as the key to British India, through which a European invasion, if it ever took place, must come. "The invasion of India," says a late writer of great intelligence, "by the army of Russia, setting out from her present frontier to force a passage to the Indus, and overturn our empire by a *coup de main*, may be assumed to be impracticable, or at least to demand so large an expenditure and so vast a preparation as to put the attempt beyond all probability. But the difficulties of the enterprise arise chiefly from the distance which intervenes between her frontier and ours, the facility with which we could multiply impediments on so long and difficult a line, and our power to throw troops into India by sea in a shorter time than Russia could march them by land. Every approach of Russia towards the south is therefore an approach towards removing these difficulties, and as soon as the resources of Persia shall have been placed at her disposal, and Herat shall thereby have become her southern frontier, there will be no longer any insuperable impediment to the invasion of India." The possession of Herat, to a Russian army invading British India, would be of nearly as much importance as the possession of Moscow would have been to Napoleon in subjugating Northern Russia. From her present southern frontier, enormously distant as it is from her northern capital, Russia could not bring supplies for an invading army; but had she Herat for her southern frontier, with Persia behind her, in which she might at leisure accumulate her warlike stores, the enterprise of invasion would no longer be one of such astounding difficulty. The country will, therefore, observe with satisfaction the active steps which our Indian government appears to have taken upon the northern frontier.

The Russians, however, for anything that is known with certainty, may yet be innocent of these designs. The policy of Lord Auckland is not less to be praised. "The advance of a formidable British force," says the *Chronicle* truly, "must be at this moment productive of the best effects in Central Asia. As the policy of the Shah of Persia seems to be wholly directed by his notions of his own interests, the vicinity of 60,000 or 70,000 men will probably convince him that these interests will be more advanced by an alliance with England than a subserviency to Russia. At all events the course

adopted by the Indian government, tending to erect Afghanistan into a barrier of our Eastern empire, is such as is dictated by the soundest policy, and will be crowned, we have no doubt, by the most complete success."—The following, upon the same subject is from the *Times*:—"The important point in this Indian affair is the project formed for replacing Shah Soojah, an exiled native prince, on the throne, from which he has been driven, of Caubul, a part of the Afghanistan territory, lying between the Persian frontier and that of the most powerful of Indian living sovereigns, Runjeet Singh. The title of Shah Soojah to the throne of Caubul, a point which it has always been the policy of the Indian government hitherto on no account to interfere with, is held by the casuists in these matters to be a doubtful one, but the justification for a departure from that rule, and the support of his claim by a British force, is the civil war and internal dissension by which that whole territory is agitated, and the increased danger thence arising to our Indian empire, should the Russians succeed in their designs on Persia, with no other barrier to their further advance than a country in that distracted and unsettled state. None of these contending chiefs could be made available for an alliance, or brought to act with any degree of concert; but with a new and strong government, formed by the aid of a British force, and maintained by British connection, a check would be placed in Afghanistan on the advance of the Russians, and any combination on their part between Runjeet Singh or his successor prevented. This territory, by its geographical position, equally bars the approach to India from Persia, to the southward or to the eastward. These are the circumstances upon which the justification of this great military movement is to depend. The force to be employed is very considerable, consisting in the whole of 80,000 men; the names of the regiments to be employed and other particulars will be collected from the extracts we have given. A considerable portion will consist of British troops, and a glance at the map will show that their route, either from Bombay or Calcutta, will lie through an immense tract of country, difficult to pass, and beset with the greatest dangers and the severest privations. The whole was to assemble at Kernaul on the 31st of this month, the period at which we are writing, and proceed by Bhutner and Bawnpore, to Caubul, Candahar, and such other parts of the Afghanistan territory as may be determined on in their progress. We have given what is stated in these Indian accounts of the proceedings before Herat, because it is so mixed up with other matter that it is impossible to separate it, but there cannot be the slightest degree of authenticity in it. We have had much later advices from that quarter, which not only do not confirm these, but lead to much more favourable results, by a different course of events as regards the ascendancy of Russian influence in Persia. Thus the great ingredient of time is gained on the side of the British expedition to Caubul, so that its objects may be accomplished before a different turn to affairs in Persia shall place within the reach of Russia the means of prosecuting her designs further. It is also understood, and this is another material point for the success of the expedition, that the most friendly understanding exists between Runjeet Singh and our Indian government.

We subjoin a few extracts from the native papers:—
(From the *Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 18.)

Intelligence has just been received at Agra Loodeanah, to the effect that the Shah of Persia had been completely discomfited at Herat, his army utterly broken up, and himself obliged to fly. He had made an assault on the town, and was repulsed with great slaughter and the loss of all his guns. The Russian Ambassador and European Aid-de-camp were killed, the former having received three balls in the body. If this important intelligence be authentic, it must seriously affect our policy in relation to Shah Soojah and the settlement of Caubul. The Persians will now, as a matter of course, abandon all attempts at making themselves masters of Herat; indeed, it is not improbable that the King himself may be taken, as he is hotly pursued. Should this occur, a revolution in Persia will be the probable consequence, from which will further ensue a desire on the part of the present Sovereign to court the alliance of the British. So far this will be favourable; but, on the other hand, the success of the Kam Ram, the Shah of Herat, will embarrass us. The views, up to the present time at least, of our Government were, we suppose, to displace Dost Mahomed, to retake Herat, if it had fallen before the Persians, and garrison it on behalf of Shah Soojah, or, if the Persians had been besieging it on our arrival, to have driven them back, and compel Shah Kam Ram to acknowledge Shah Soojah, his uncle, as King of Caubul. The successful turn Shah Kam Ram's affairs have taken, and the firmer position he now occupies, will, however, render it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain his consent to the reinstatement of Shah Soojah, and the surrender of Herat to that chieftain. Kam Ram claims an equal right with the other to the throne of Caubul, and, if personal merit had aught to do with the election of kings, he would be selected before his competitor. Any compromise between the two, by a division of territory, would be impolitic in the highest degree, and not to be thought of. The King of Caubul must possess Herat, for to place the latter under an independent ruler would be to lay the seeds of constant hostility between him and Shah Soojah, and our object of converting Caubul into an effective barrier against Russia would be thus utterly defeated. The true policy of Government under these circumstances is, to let their election light on Kam Ram instead of Shah Soojah. He is much the more popular of the two among the Affghans; his personal merit is much superior, and he was never expelled his dominion for cruelty. This, and the *éclat* that must arise from his triumph over the Persians, would render the expulsion of the family that now rules in Caubul more easy by him than by another. A loan from us, some officers and military stores, would

enable him to effect the expulsion of the sons of Futty Khan from both Caboul and Candahar, and thus become master of all Afghanistan, without our striking a blow. He would too, as an instrument, be far more useful in our hands than the unfortunate and timid Shah Soojah ever could become. His right, a thing always scrupulously regarded by our Government when it suits them, is equal to Shah Soojah's. Zuman Schah, Mahomed Schah, Soojah, and Yecooob, were brothers, and were born and reigned in Caubul in the order in which they are given. Shah Zuman was dethroned and blinded by a second brother, who, in his turn, was dethroned by the third brother, with the assistance of Futty Khan. The third, in due order, was dethroned by Mahomed, who again obtained possession of the throne, and seizing Futty Khan, blinded and put him to death. Mahomed's son, Kam Ram, was at that time Governor of Herat under his father. The sons of the murdered Futty Khan rebelled, and drove Mahomed from the throne; he fled to Herat to his son, where he was, as a matter of course, poisoned, or put to death by other means. The victorious sons of Futty Khan proclaimed Yecooob as the person to act the pageant of royalty in this shifting of kings, but shortly drove him out; he fled to Lahore, where he now is a pensioner upon Runjeet Singh. It thus appears that Kam Ram has an equal, and, according to our law of succession, a stronger, right to the throne of Caubul, as son of the elder brother, than Shah Soojah, and his elevation to it would certainly be more likely to lead to a termination of the barbarous anarchy and inhuman feuds of his family. If we place Shah Soojah on the throne, Yecooob will always be a puppet in the hands of Runjeet to play against us, whenever he may think it expedient, while Kam Ram's right is distinct, and of a nature less likely to be disputed. If he succeeds to Caubul it is very probable he will be an enemy to the Sikhs, which our Government, in the present state of their relations with that power, would no doubt regard as a serious objection. That our relations with it are on a footing they should not be is very clear, but if we choose to continue them on it, the forbearance of Kam Ram could only be gained.

(From the *Bombay Courier* of Sept. 8.)

Although we entertained no doubt from the first of the authenticity of the intelligence which had reached us by the *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary*, we are gratified that we are enabled to confirm, from subsequent information, the total rout of the Persians before Herat. It appears that the Persians endeavoured to carry the fortress by storm, but were driven back, and that 2,000 were left dead in the field. The rout of the Persians is described as so complete that the Shah is believed to have been left entirely without an army, and apprehensions are expressed for the safety of the Russian embassy. The letter from which our intelligence is derived is dated the 25th of June from Herat, but it merely refers to the disasters of the Persians, the particulars of which are stated to have been dispatched in a letter of previous date. This first letter has not come to hand.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 12.)

A rumour has reached us of the defeat of the Persian forces before Herat, in which it appears that the Russians had assisted, the death of a Russian general having been mentioned. The intrigues of Russia are now placed beyond doubt, and must have been extensive. Some papers have been intercepted by the Indian government, which prove that she is tampering with all the powers and princes to the northward. It is believed that Russian emissaries have been sent among the Burmese. The Rajah of Sattrah was entirely under the influence of Russia.

— Private accounts from Constantinople of the 10th ult. state that the British and Ottoman squadrons still continued together at Vourla, where the Princess Charlotte and Pembroke were undergoing some repairs, rendered necessary by their running foul of each other in a gale. It was said that Lord Ponsonby had, in consequence of immense preparations in progress at Odessa and its neighbourhood, directed Admiral Stopford to keep close to the Dardanelles, in order to watch the movements of the Russians. The Shah of Persia had appointed an ambassador, who was to proceed on a special mission to England.

— The *Cologne Gazette* of the 28th ult. states that the report of the arrest of the parish priest of St Ursula, subsequently to a sermon delivered by him on the 27th, had occasioned some rioting in that city. The Dean of the Chapter being denounced as the author of the arrest, the people congregated in large numbers before his house, which they entered by the windows, and broke and burned the furniture it contained. A detachment of troops put an end to the devastation, and apprehended several of the rioters, among whom were two or three young men belonging to respectable families of Cologne. The people then dispersed into several bands, and traversed the principal streets, crying, "Vivat the Archbishop!" "Vivat the parish priest of St Ursula!" "Death to the Protestants!" The Dean effected his escape through the botanic garden which is contiguous to his dwelling.—The *Gazette de France* states that a number of persons had been killed and wounded.

— The Hobart Town papers last received come down to the 20th of June. The accounts from the colony are favourable, but the papers contain no news worth extracting. Four bush-rangers had been tried, found guilty, and executed for robbery.

— The village of Heyden, in the canton of Appenzell, in Switzerland, has been totally destroyed by a conflagration; 129 buildings are reduced to ashes; upwards of 80 persons are left without a shelter; and the loss is estimated at 1,000,000 of francs.

— Inspectors are being appointed all over the United States, under the new steam-boat law, so that it is hoped there will be no more such wanton sacrifices of human life as in the instances of the Moselle, the Oronece, the Pulaski, &c.

PERSONAL NEWS.

LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—It affords us very deep regret to announce the alarming illness of Lady John Russell. According to a communication which we received late last night from our Brighton Correspondent, it appears that her ladyship has been seriously ill ever since her confinement, and on Wednesday night she was pronounced to be in a very dangerous state. Up to three o'clock yesterday her ladyship remained in the same precarious condition; and we regret to hear that but faint hopes are entertained of her recovery. Messengers have been constantly passing since Wednesday night from Lord John Russell's house in Kemp Town, to the Duke of Bedford's, in Brunswick square.—*Friday's Post.*—We deeply lament, since copying the above, to have to announce that Lady John Russell died at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at Brighton. Her ladyship had for three days previous to her demise been in so dangerous a state that her life had been despaired of. She had recently been confined. Her ladyship, who was in her 32nd year, having been born Sept. 14, 1807, was eldest daughter of the late Thomas Lyster, Esq., and has left by her former marriage with Lord Ribblesdale four children, besides two by her second marriage. She has left behind her a legacy even more precious, in the love paid to her memory by all who had the happiness to know her.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DUKE OF SUSSEX IN YORKSHIRE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex having been, during the last fortnight, on a visit to the Earl of Zetland and Lord Dundas, at Upleatham, many of the inhabitants of the Vale of Cleveland were anxious to have an opportunity of testifying their approbation of his public conduct. Accordingly, a deputation was last week despatched to him from Middlesbro', inviting him to a public breakfast, which he accepted. On Monday the entertainment took place in the Exchange Rooms at this little thriving town. Mr Hustler, of Aeklam, a neighbouring country gentleman, took the chair, and was supported on his right by the Duke of Sussex, the Bishop of Durham, Mr J. Pease, M.P., &c.; and on his left by Lord Dundas, Sir Robert Dundas, Mr Lambton, M.P., Sir S. Crompton, M.P., Sir W. Foulis, &c. The Duke of Sussex, in the course of the morning, took occasion to say—"There is no member of the Royal Family who feels deeper the kindness of his fellow subjects than I do, and no one member more anxious to unite himself with them on every occasion. (Cheers.) It has been my anxious wish, from the moment that I was able to mix with my fellow countrymen, to show them the anxiety I felt on all occasions to share with them the advantages and benefits which the laws of this country give to every individual. By taking the proper opportunity of effecting political changes, the thing is well done, and done in good humour; by delaying them the people become dissatisfied, things are done out of humour and under irritation, and then the alterations will not be so perfect as they otherwise would have been. I am perfectly satisfied that though in dilating on this subject there may be difference of opinion as to the mode, yet as to the point no man of common sense can differ from the position I have taken. (Great cheering.) His Royal Highness again thanked them, and drank "Prosperity to the town of Middlesbro'." After various other toasts his Royal Highness left the company, which shortly afterwards separated.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND HIS ASSAILANTS.—We have refrained from noticing the ridiculous rout stirred up by the Tory press against the Bishops of Durham and Norwich for their innocent subscription to the volume of an amiable and intelligent man who happens to hold Unitarian opinions. The former Right Reverend Prelate has himself, however, taken notice of the circumstance in a letter to one of his Arehdeacons, and therefore, out of respect to him, we quote a portion of his letter:—"I beg you to understand that I gave my name on this occasion in courtesy to an eminent person, for whom, setting aside his religious views, I had been taught to entertain much respect. I had also his assurance that the topics which would be handled in the sermons were of a practical not controversial nature: I could not but know that a dissenting minister, how much soever he differs from the church, might find ample matter in the illustration of evidence; in the examination of critical points, unconnected with articles of faith, and in enforcing the practice of morality, without touching upon the interpretations and opinions peculiar to his sect. Nevertheless, I have no hesitation in assuring you, although I feel perfectly justified in my own mind, yet if I could have foreseen that it would give offence to my brethren, or that it would have been considered in the light of giving sanction to error, I would have abstained from subscribing. I acceded to the wish expressed by Mr Turner as a personal compliment to him, but nothing could be further from my mind than conveying approbation of his opinions. I never have intentionally countenanced any doctrine which is at variance with those of our church, still less could I have thought of countenancing errors so grievous as I hold those of the Unitarians to be. Yet this feeling, as to the extent of their error, ought not to prevent us from showing all possible charity to their persons, and that, I again assure you, was all that I contemplated by this act of courtesy, which has drawn upon me, I cannot help thinking, much unmerited censure. I need scarcely remind you that Dr Lardner's works, edited by Dr Kippis, also an Unitarian, were published by subscription; and that almost all the bishops of that day, with the leading men of the church, were subscribers. Yet Dr Lardner's works contained not merely his masterly labours on the credibility, but various sermons and tracts, including his celebrated but heterodox letter on the Logos. Now I am not aware, and certainly I do not expect, that either you or I shall find any offensive matter in the forthcoming volume of Mr Turner. Surely, then, I am at least as much justified in sub-

scribing to it as the bishops and divines of our church were in 1788 in prefixing their names to the works of Dr Lardner, which contained the avowal and defence of all his erroneous opinions.

MR SOUTHERN AND THE MADRID CABINET.—The *Madrid Gazette* has published the following paragraph, retracting, in the fullest manner, the statements made some time ago in the same journal with respect to the libels published in Barcelona in the *Guardia Nacional*, and reprinted in the *Espana* newspaper in Madrid, on Mr H. Southern. The following is an extract:—"We believe it will not be too much to declare that the words of that paragraph did not convey any concealed meaning, being expressed clearly and according to the character and idiom of our language, and that whatever malicious interpretation may be given to these words of the paragraph is as arbitrary and unfounded as the notice itself published in the *Guardia Nacional*, which we meant to controvert, characterising it as calumnious. It would be sufficiently amusing to see the authors and abettors of the calumny thus compelled to swallow their own lies, if the reflection that the destinies of a nation and a crown are at the mercy of such creatures did not convert the feeling into one of pity and indignation.—*Chronicle Correspondence.*"

THE MARRIAGE OF DON CARLOS.—Letters from Bayonne of the 25th ult. state that Don Carlos was still at Azcoitia on the 22nd. He had issued the following decree, on the occasion of his marriage with the Princess of Beira:—"Animated with paternal affection for the people committed to my care by Divine Providence, and anxious to secure their welfare and that of my family, and pressed with the liveliest gratitude for the sublime virtues, the heroic conduct, and the maternal love evinced in the education of my dearest sons, since the demise of my beloved wife, Donna Maria Francisca of Assize (called away to enjoy a glorious repose), my very dear niece the Infante Donna Maria Teresa of Braganza and Bourbon, Princess of Beira, daughter of the King of Portugal, my august cousin and brother-in-law, Don Juan VI, of Braganza, and Donna Maria Carlota of Bourbon, my most affectionate sister and widow of the infant of Spain, Don Pedro de Bourbon—after obtaining from the Holy Father the necessary dispensations, I resolved to contract a marriage with the said Infanta, my dearest niece, to whom I was affianced at Salzburg on the 2nd of February last, through the medium of a nobleman of my household, the Marquis of Obando, who was furnished with my full powers to that effect. My most affectionate spouse having come to those provinces, I caused a new celebration of the marriage to be performed. My desire being that a solemn act, which must fill with joy my loyal subjects, should obtain extensive publicity, you will have to communicate it. Given at the head-quarters of Azcoitia on the 20th October, 1838. To the Bishop of Leon."

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND MR O'CONNELL.—The following letter has been addressed by Mr Stevenson to a morning paper:—

"23 PORTLAND PLACE, OCT. 29.—Sir,—I did not see, until my return from Scotland, the note addressed by Mr O'Connell some weeks ago to the editor of the *Chronicle*, purporting to give an explanation of the correspondence which had passed between us, and which I deemed it proper to make public. I do not intend to be drawn into any discussion of the subject of domestic slavery as it exists in the United States, nor to give any explanation of the motives or circumstances under which I have acted. Disposed to regard Mr O'Connell as a man of honour, I was induced to take the course I did; whether justifiable or not the world will now decide. The tone and purport of his last note (in which he disavows responsibility for anything he may say) preclude any other notice from me than to say, that the charge which he has thought proper again to repeat, of my being a breeder of slaves for sale and traffic, is wholly destitute of truth, and that I am warranted in believing it has been made by him without the slightest authority. Such, too, I venture to say, is the case in relation to his charge of slave breeding in Virginia. I make this declaration, not because I admit Mr O'Connell's right to call for it, but to prevent my silence from being misinterpreted."
"A. STEVENSON."

AGAIN CAPTAIN MARRYAT.—Quite a dish of *scanmag*, has been lately got up in Louisville, where Captain Marryat sojourns *pro tem.*, the chief ingredient of which was a report that the gallant captain had been found in the bed-room of a certain doctor at an unseasonable hour of the night. Now this would have been no great harm of itself, only that the doctor's wife was said to be in the room, and actually in bed at the time; besides which, the doctor, quite *malencontreux*, was also said to have entered and joined the captain and his wife, exhibiting symptoms of rage inconceivable. . . . The doctor in question, on the following day, publicly denied the assertion in the papers, stating that he had "indulged rather freely" on the evening in question, and that he had said something in the way of rhodomontade, which had been quite incorrectly reported. As far as we can understand the affair here in the east, this symposiac doctor went to bed tipsy, and in his drunken dreams invented the calumny, possibly in joke. The result was that popular indignation was soon turned against the doctor, and Captain Marryat fully exonerated in public opinion from all blame. Indeed, I again assure you, from the best authority that has been quoted, that the whole story is totally devoid of truth, and supremely ridiculous. Since this affair the captain has published a playfully and well-written letter in one of the Louisville papers, in which he complains of and denounces the prejudices that has existed against him as unworthy; disclaims all idea of visiting the United States as a spy, for the purpose of ridiculing the domestic manners of the citizens; states that he was impelled to travel in the country partly from a truant disposition, and that his objects were to examine and judge for himself as to the effect of climate, a different government, and other institutions, upon Englishmen and English character. His letter, which has just appeared, is well received, and will, I doubt not, be extensively published. I have forgotten

to state that in one part of it Captain Marryat complains of having received no less than five hundred anonymous letters, giving him advice, &c., for which he thanks the writers; but hopes that in future all such communications will be post paid.—*Chronicle Correspondent.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' CHAPLAINS.—The address passed last session by the House of Commons in favour of their late chaplains is about to be carried into effect by the appointment of the Rev. Edward Vernon Lockwood to a stall at Canterbury, and the Rev. Edward Repton and the Rev. Temple Frere to stalls in the cathedral church of Westminster. The preferment to cathedral dignities still remains suspended, an exception only having been made in favour of these gentlemen by a clause in the act of last session, empowering her Majesty to reward the services of those chaplains to whom the prospect of promotion was held out on their undertaking the duty of chaplains to the House of Commons.

THE DARLINGS.—The "Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Lives from Shipwreck" have announced to Robert Plummer, Esq., of this town, that they have voted the Silver Medal of the Institution to W. Darling and his daughter, Grace Horsley Darling, in testimony of their laudable conduct and humane exertions in behalf of the crew and passengers of the Forfarshire steamer, recently wrecked on the Fern Islands. The Institution have also subscribed the sum of ten pounds in aid of the general fund now raising for the Darlings, and the boatmen of Sunderland, who exerted themselves so meritoriously on the awful occasion.—*Newcastle Journal.*

THEATRICAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association was on Wednesday convened at Lomas's Hotel, for the purpose of furthering its benevolent objects; James Sheridan Knowles, Esq., in the chair. Resolutions were passed for the organisation of the association on the principles of a mutual aid society, relying for its chief support upon the contributions of its members, in order to divest the relief it will afford to decayed actors, their widows, and children, of a character purely eleemosynary. The property of the association is to be vested in five trustees, who will invest it under the provisions of the statute of Geo. IV. cap. 56. The object of the society is to extend to the sick and decayed, and the widows, of the whole British stage, that succour which they are now condemned to seek in precarious resources. All the resolutions were passed *nem. con.* The last was, "That the heartfelt thanks of the meeting be accorded to James Sheridan Knowles, Esq., for the very cordial interest he has evinced in the well-being of the profession at large, and for the alacrity with which he has come forward to promote the benevolent objects of the institution."

PLAYING A PART.—On Tuesday night, Miss A. Smedley, daughter of the manager of the temporary theatre at Bradford, eloped with Mr Tannett, one of the performers. It is rather amusing that in the playbills his name was announced for the part of Mr Greville ("married for love, but no objection to money") in the play of *The Two Wills*, which was selected on Wednesday night, for the benefit of Mr L. S. Thompson, formerly manager of the Bradford theatre. The house was a very full one. Of course Mr Tannett was not forthcoming to play his part, having already played it in reality, as Mr Smedley is considered to possess a good portion of money. The parties, we understand, were married in Leeds.—*Halifax Guardian.*

—His Royal Highness the Prince of Capua has visited his Highness Prince Napoleon at Fenton's Hotel. A liberal influence is, truly, produced upon princes of rival dynasties by the climate of the Britannic islands.

—The indisposition of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester is by no means of the serious nature which has been represented, and we trust ere long to announce his Lordship's complete recovery.—*Bristol Journal.*

—The first Flaherty Scholarship at University College, London, has been awarded to Mr Jacob Waley, jun. of Devonshire place, as the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy. The examiners were Dr Olynthus Gregory, Professor de Morgan, and Professor Sylvester. The scholarship is 50l. a-year, to be held for four years. The Flaherty scholarship for 1839 will be the object of competition for those who excel in classics; and, in 1840, will be a second time awarded to the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy.—*Athenaeum.*

—We regret to learn that Mr Cutlar Fergusson, Judge Advocate-General and M.P. for Cuparshire, is dangerously ill at Paris. We trust the reports which have reached us as to his extreme danger are exaggerated.

—The *Hanover Gazette* contains an article to the effect that the Cabinet Minister Von Schele having proved by authentic documents his descent from an ancient baronial family, his Majesty has been pleased to allow him and his legitimate descendants to bear the title of Baron Von Schele.

—The Great Western, which a few days since was the rapid means of communicating the intelligence of Lord Durham's resignation, sailed again for New York at 3 p.m. on Saturday, with a heavy swell and wind against her, blowing strongly S.S.W. There are 117 passengers; amongst them Judge Crane, and, as report says, Signor Hervio Nano, the Demon Dwarf, and his lady, but we had not the pleasure of meeting his Majesty on board. She carries also nearly 5000 letters, and a large number of newspapers.—*Liverpool Letter.* The following was posted at the North and South American Coffee house on Thursday:—"Bristol, Oct. 31.—The Great Western steamer was seen on Sunday at seven o'clock in the morning, 135 geographical miles from King road. I have no doubt she got to the Cape Clear long before twelve on Sunday night, and the gale came on."—The public will learn with

pleasure, from later sources, that the Great Western has weathered the severe gale of Monday last in gallant style, having been spoken with on Monday at two o'clock in the day, all well, some hundred miles on her passage across the Atlantic.

— We understand that Mr Sheriff Henderson, in consequence of an order emanating from Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, transmitted through the Lord Advocate (Mr Murray), is engaged in making an investigation into the state of the steam-ship Forfarshire, for some time previous to the lamentable shipwreck.—*Dundee Paper.*

— Scott, the diver, has been again exhibiting in Bristol the last few days, and the crowds assembled to witness his daring leaps from the mast-heads of vessels were even more numerous than before the report of his being drowned.

— A report, very rife among the legal gentry, states that Mr John Leely Townshend, the octogenarian Master in Chancery, has resigned, and that Mr Maziere Brady accepts his appointment. Mr Richard Moore, who lately resigned the place of assistant-barrister for Louth, is named as Solicitor-General in place of Mr Brady. This arrangement is not improbable, but I have not heard it from any high authority.—*Dublin Correspondent.*

— General Alava has arrived in London, and assumed his duties as Ambassador from her Most Catholic Majesty. His Excellency has announced his intention of exerting himself in favour of the claims of the legion, remarking that he considers himself as the father of that force, and is determined to see justice done to them. Those who have had interviews with him on the subject speak in high terms of his affability and wish to be of service. His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Dr Thomas Williams, M.D. late assistant inspector of hospitals to the legion, to be physician to the embassy, and also to his person.

— A sanguinary duel was fought with broad-swords between two members of the New Orleans bar, at Bayou St Louis, on the 25th ult. The combat was dreadful. One of the parties died of his wounds on the following day, and the survivor had one arm severed from his body.

— A Bayonne letter quoted by the *Bun Sen* states, that Cabrera has just executed 95 sergeants belonging to the prisoners taken on the defeat of General Pardinaz; and that, by way of reprisal, Espartero has sent for 400 Carlists confined at Burgos, whom, it is believed, he intends to have immediately shot, in order to show that the Eliot treaty has ceased to be in force.—*French Paper.*

— The *Gazette des Tribunaux* having styled M. Mignet, the historian, a Baron, the latter defends himself strenuously from the absurdity. The *Gazette*, however, insists that M. Mignet is written down Baron Mignet in the list of citizens at the Prefecture, and that in the legal parlance of the Court he is styled, in his despite, Baron.

— A Tory dinner was given in Aberdeen last week, chiefly to aid the cause of Mr Ross, of Rossie, who is threatening to become a candidate for that city. There were several amateur songs given during the evening, of which the Marquis of Huntley sang two.

— Queen Adelaide arrived on the 13th ult. at Gibraltar, and landed on the 14th, at two P.M., under Royal salutes from the ships and garrison at the New Mole, where her Majesty was received by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B.; his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and the Staff. Her reception by all the public functionaries and the inhabitants generally was such as evidently to make a deep impression on her Majesty's mind. Her embarkation took place again on the 17th, at nine in the forenoon, accompanied by the attendants.

— There were only four bankruptcies announced in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, and none of them in the metropolis. This is the second *Gazette* which has appeared in succession without a London bankruptcy.

— The admirers of Shakspeare will regret to learn that "Herne the Hunter's Oak," in the Little park, Windsor, was blown down in the hurricane of Sunday night.—*Globe.*—[This appears to be a mistake. It is stated in the *Quarterly Review* of the present month, on the authority of Mr Loudon, that Herne the Hunter's Oak was cut down many years ago by the orders of George III, who gave the order when in a state of extraordinary excitement.]

— A little domestic drama, entitled *Grand Papa Guérin*, is the present attraction at the Gymnase in Paris, with Bouffé in the principal character. This excellent actor, as he has very frequently done before, by his single talent effects a triumph for an author whose dullness would have wrecked any less gifted performer, together with the piece. As it is, Bouffé's portraiture, which is that of a kind-hearted affectionate old man, is one of those exquisitely-finished cabinet-pictures, in which the most critical eye would vainly seek to discover a flaw. The plot of this *petite drama* may be briefly told. *Papa Guérin* (Bouffé) resides with his married daughter and her husband in the Faubourg St Jacques; he is the friend and play-fellow of his grand-children, and the manners and mode of living of the entire family are of the most patriarchal simplicity. The old man believes his son-in-law to be wealthy, while he is in fact from reverses in business on the brink of ruin. As soon as the old man perceives their distress, he humbles himself so far as to solicit on their behalf one of his former partners, whom he had warmly patronized in early life, but by whose treachery he had himself been ruined. This individual, who has been conscience stricken for years at his ungrateful conduct towards his benefactor, now nobly makes reparation for the wrongs he has inflicted, by sharing his fortune with the distressed family. This subject, so deficient in incident, the author has asked out by giving a tiresome length to several of the scenes, a defect, however, only

perceptible when Bouffé was not before the spectator. Few things within the range of the entire drama are more affecting than his personation of the desolate old man, on learning the distresses of his children, or in the subsequent scene in which he obtains reparation from his ungrateful friend. On his appearance to announce the author's name, after the fall of the curtain, he was received with reiterated acclamations from every part of the house. The writers of the piece are Messrs Laurencen and De Cey.

— In reference to some recent rumours respecting the health of King Louis Philippe, Paris letters contain assurances that "his Majesty had not been for a moment indisposed, and that his robust constitution, unimpaired by excesses of any kind (or rather improved by a life of temperance and activity), promised a long continuance—facts to which, during his late excursions in the departments as well as in Paris, the numerous persons who daily approached the King could bear testimony."

— Capt. Tyrwhitt Jones has succeeded Sir St Vincent Cotton on the box of the "Age;" the latter having left it to reside with his mother in Cambridgeshire, whose health is in a precarious state.

— The appointment of Sir J. Carnac, late Chairman of the East India Company, to the Government of Bombay, has taken place after much hesitation.

— John Romilly, Esq., the Recorder of Ludlow, announced at the Quarter Sessions of that borough, on Monday last, that it was his intention immediately to resign that office, in consequence of its interfering so much with his professional engagements.—*Hereford Journal.*

— Mr Frederick Soane, the grandson of the late Sir John Soane, the architect, and himself an artist, has taken the Kensington theatre.

— Benjamin Rathbun, of Buffalo, who committed an extensive forgery in 1836, probably one of the largest ever committed in the world, has been found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary of the state of New York. It was estimated at the time that the entire amount of Rathbun's forgeries was about 1,000,000 dollars. In this case justice has been remarkably slow. Two years are too long between discovery and trial.

— The celebrated historian, M. de Sismondi, has again returned to reside permanently at Geneva, from whence he has been a long time absent, although he possesses considerable property within the canton.

— Count Carlo Pepoli, the successor of Dr Panizzi as professor of Italian language and literature at University College, entered on Wednesday last on the duties of his chair, and commenced a course of lectures on the Italian language. His course on the literature of Italy will be given after Christmas. We wish the professor every success in his new career. He has been described by Lord Brougham, on a recent occasion, as "a gentleman of great and various acquirements, of high reputation among his countrymen as a lyric poet, a man of most amiable mind and manners, of liberal sentiments, and a noble sufferer in the cause of freedom;" and he well deserves the character.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUESTION OF RATING A TITHE RENT-CHARGE.—The question respecting rating a tithe rent-charge under the act of last session has been decided at the Essex Michaelmas Quarter Sessions. The decision, which is against the parsons, is one of great importance, as it will no doubt govern a class of cases of the same description. It is very probable that the party against whom a bench of thirteen magistrates determined by a majority of three will carry the matter into a superior court; but it is next to a certainty that the quashing of the order will be confirmed, and the judges will determine in accordance with the justices, that the King v. Joddrell is not law. The appeal in this case, our readers need only be told, was made to the Quarter Sessions on behalf of the whole parish, against a Reverend Gentleman with the ominous and not very euphonious name of Belli, he being entitled to the vicarial tithes of South Weald. The whole question arose under the Parochial Assessment Act, which our readers may remember was very recently passed (after considerable discussion), for the purpose of regulating and equalizing payments to the poor, &c., in order that the burden might press fairly and proportionably upon the occupier of rich and poor lands. The Rev. Mr Belli (possibly his strange name has been misspelt in the report) is owner of a tithe rent-charge of 56*l.*, from which, for the purpose of rating, a deduction of 20*l.* per cent. had been liberally consented to by the parishioners, making the sum to which the rate was to apply only 45*l.* The Rev. Mr Belli would by no means agree to this arrangement, and carried the matter before two of his reverend brethren of the quorum, who at once, and without inquiry (according to the statement of Mr Knox, counsel for the appellants), deducted 50*l.* per cent. from the already reduced sum of 45*l.*, thus making only 22*l.* rateable to the poor, &c., instead of the actual income, which was admitted to be 56*l.* per annum. The object at the sessions was to sustain or to annul this extraordinary order. The decision annulled it—if it had confirmed it, the effect would have been to free tithe rent-charges, usually held by clergymen, from the payment of a large contribution for the maintenance of the poor, or for other purposes. The point, therefore, is one of considerable importance to the clergy in most parts of the kingdom, and it is not likely that they will sit down contented with the present system. The *Morning Chronicle* remarks upon the decision, that "only one layman, Mr G. Palmer, M.P. (and he the representative of the parsons in Parliament), voted against quashing the original order, while no fewer than four clergymen supported him in that vote. Thus six reverend divines all decided one way, and that way, if it had been

successful, would have exempted them and the other clergy similarly situated from large pecuniary contributions. At all events, this objection may be made to the line they took—that they were interested judges in the result, and so far acted as judges and jurors in their own case. Here such as are opposed to the ancient Tory practice of crowding the magisterial bench with clergymen will observe an apt and forcible illustration of one out of many disadvantages attending it."

THE MEXICAN BLOCKADE.—On Tuesday a deputation of merchants connected with the trade of Mexico had a conference at the Foreign Office with Lord Palmerston on the subject of the French blockade. The deputation having stated their objects and desires, Lord Palmerston assured the meeting that the Government felt all the importance of the question, and a deep sense of the interests at stake in it; that it was perfectly true that the Mexican Government had offered to refer the matters in difference to the arbitration of the British Government, and that the French Government had declined the offer; that the British Government had, notwithstanding, been using its best endeavours to get the dispute brought into a train of settlement, and that he could not help entertaining the hope that a settlement would be accomplished. He had instructed Mr Pakenham, the British Minister, to return immediately to Mexico, where he had no doubt his services would be useful towards effecting the above object, and that gentleman had just sailed from Plymouth. The Government had further instructed Sir Charles Paget to proceed with a naval force from the St Lawrence to the coast of Mexico; to render any protection to British interests that circumstances might require. Various remarks were offered by the deputation. Lord Palmerston paid the greatest attention to all that was said during the conference, which was a very long one, and concluded by assuring the gentlemen present that the Government would spare no pains to effect the removal of this interruption to their trade.

CITY CORPORATION REFORM.—Another meeting was held on Thursday night of that admirable society, the Corporation Reform Society. Mr Hannen again took the chair, and continued his admirable exposures of last week. He first offered, to the indignation of the meeting, this singular proof of the total selfishness of the corporation. During the last fifty years that corporation had expended 8,550,000*l.* Surely, out of such an enormous sum, the citizens might have expected to have found London adorned with useful buildings, which would be creditable to them for their taste and genius; and such improvements as might have cast some glory and renown upon them. Out of such a sum might they not expect to have seen at least foundations for the encouragement of science and the fine arts? No, there was nothing of the sort. (Hear, hear.) They could not point to London as they did to Liverpool, and boast of what their corporation had done for their public buildings, or for its improvement as a place of commerce. The corporation had done nothing for them. During fifty-seven years he could only discover that the corporation had expended 88,488*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* in widening and improving streets; 74,771*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* for charitable purposes; and 48,167*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* for swords, gold boxes, &c. to distinguished individuals, and for other public purposes. These made a total of 211,426*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, out of no less than 8,550,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) What was done with the rest? Expended in sensuality, pomp, and vanity. (Hear, hear.) Mr Hannen then proceeded to show that the expense complained of was altogether reckless, since, when it served their objects to be so, they could be frugal enough. He would compare, for instance, the expenditure of Blackfriars bridge with that of London bridge, and they would be astonished at the vast difference exhibited between them. The items for Blackfriars bridge amounted to 240*l.* 19*s.* But then poor Blackfriars bridge did not happen to be endowed with princely estates. It was not like London bridge, which happened to have an income of 30,000*l.* a year. Having that income, the expenses of London bridge amounted to 4,734*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Poor Blackfriars bridge! It had no "summer excursions!" (Laughter.) It had no clerk with 730*l.*, nor assistant clerk with 299*l.*, nor senior nor junior bridgemaster. (Laughter.) It had not even a surveyor, who had, beside his 500*l.*, a princely income for other duties performed by him. (Hear.) But here they perceived was an expenditure of 4,734*l.* for that which he was assured would be as well managed by a highly respectable man for 500*l.* (Hear.) He was quite sure that if all the officers that were paid for having some connection with London bridge were placed upon it together, strangers would find a difficulty in passing it. (Laughter.) But then let them look to another specimen of corporation management, the conservancy of the river Thames. This, we need scarcely add, was as vile an exposure as the rest, and excited extreme indignation. Mr Hannen concluded by observing that it was the intention of the association to circulate a pamphlet containing a corrected statement from the official returns of the corporation, with conscientious statement, proving how much might be easily deducted from the present expenditure by judicious management. This pamphlet they would have circulated amongst their fellow-citizens. He trusted that the society would be soon found to have conferred a lasting good upon the city by relieving it from burdens with which it ought never to have been oppressed. Mr Pritchard afterwards spoke, and congratulated the society on its making such rapid progress. He hoped it would be the means of exciting his brother common council to a sense of what was due to themselves and their fellow-citizens. (Hear.) He was sure that in improvement of their municipal institutions they would be countenanced and supported by Lord John Russell. He hoped the citizens would be united as one man in demanding those rights, which it could be proved they had possessed for centuries. (Hear.)

RESULTS OF THE REGISTRATION.—The county regis-

tration in England and Wales is not, as a whole, in favour of the Liberal party, nor can it ever be so. The Reform Bill created a constituency of acres, not of mind; it made the tenantry mere tools of landlord or agent, and passive recorders of their will. It is only in certain counties, where property is much sub-divided, where manufacturing towns offer some resistance to agricultural despotism, that the Liberal interest can stand its ground. But the sheet anchor of reform is in the towns and boroughs, and knowing, as we do, that in the boroughs of England a Liberal majority has been increased by this registration, we were amused by the hardihood that dared to claim triumphs for the Tory party in Westminster, Bristol, and in sixty-three other places. There are in England and Wales 203 boroughs, so that even if the Tories had sixty-three out of that number, no great harm would be done: particularly as the Tory list includes such virtuous boroughs as Maidstone, Beverley, and divers others, in which registration has as much to do with the return of members as the man in the moon, and no more. But we can repeat that upon the united registration of the empire the Liberal party has gained ground, and we will very shortly give indisputable proof of the truth of this assertion. — Morning Chronicle. — In reference to Bristol, we have received the following from a correspondent: — "In spite of the boasting and bombast with which the Tory papers have been filled respecting the Liberal loss in the Revision Courts of Bristol, we lay before our readers the correct returns, an inspection of which will afford a just estimate of the Conservative mendacity on this subject to be met with, not only in Bristol, but throughout the country: —

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION.

Table with columns: Claims Sustained, Liberal, Tory, Duplicate, Objections Sustained, Liberal, Tory, Duplicate, Liberal Majority.

THE NEW IRISH AGITATION. — "The new association," says the Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, "gains strength daily. Not only has the Northern Whig, coerced by the liberal feeling in Belfast, changed its tone as to the movement, but the Evening Post, whose constant opposition to the doctrine of repeal is so well known, and under all the circumstances speaks so much to its honour, has come out boldly in sustenance of the principles of the Precursor association, as modified in its character at the late meeting of the Corn Exchange. The Post still kicks against the contemplation of a repeal agitation, even though the present body is not now to be changed into an association of repealers, the pledge to that effect being withdrawn, and failure of the present distinctive operation involving not a change of name, but a new organization. All looks well for the effectiveness of the association, which will not be the less powerful, because while it stands upon measures, not men, the hatred of Toryism is so visibly intense, that unless Tories assume the character they now affect to represent as distinctive, they dare not reckon upon an hour's existence with the operation of Ireland directed against them." The following is an extract from Mr O'Connell's latest letter: —

"The Tories—the base, selfish, and bigoted Tories of England—led on by the hypocrite Peel and the despotic Wellington, are too strong for the Queen and the Ministry. Indeed, we have much reason to blame the Ministry for not purchasing popularity by adopting the ballot as a ministerial measure; and also for not swamping the Tories in the House of Lords with Whig peers. Let us look to the means we have, and the resources we can resort to, in order to attain political equality. I believe all consist in our own exertions—in the combined efforts of Irishmen themselves. It is quite true that our gracious and beloved Queen not only is free from any prejudices against her Irish subjects, but is actually and sincerely friendly to the rights and liberties of the Irish people. I do verily believe that she has the noble ambition of making her reign celebrated by the pure and perfect pacification of Ireland. We never had a sovereign before her present Majesty who was not an actual enemy to the Irish people; the change is propitious, and should be cherished. There is also another advantage—the present Ministry are desirous to serve Ireland, and would certainly do us some justice if they could. But neither the Ministry nor even the Queen can procure for us the legislative relief we want. What then are we to do? Why, to rouse the people of Ireland, all the people of Ireland, into one simultaneous and combined movement, until it ceases to be prudent for the Tories to oppose our just claims. Let us agitate, agitate, agitate, as we did before, but with redoubled energy."

RETURN OF THE STEAMER LIVERPOOL. — Accounts were on Wednesday received from Cork, announcing the return of the steamer Liverpool, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday week for New York, after having been out nine days, and accomplished nearly one-third of the voyage. The Liverpool, it appears, from the day of her departure, experienced extremely unfavourable weather, the wind during the whole of the time blowing almost a gale from the north-west until Thursday last, when she experienced a most dreadful hurricane, by which, however, she sustained but little damage. The cause of her return is the immense consumption of fuel. She had consumed nearly 400 tons of coal in eight days, leaving only about 150 tons to perform the remainder of the passage. This being the state of the case, and no appearance of a change of weather, the captain very properly thought it advisable to return. She is now taking in a fresh supply of fuel, and is intended to leave Cork tomorrow, when it is to be hoped she will meet a little better success than that which she has just met with. The Great Western, which sailed from Bristol on Saturday last, will, of course, in consequence of this unfortunate mishap, reach New York before her, but will not, of

course, take any accounts of this disaster, but will take the news of her departure, and no doubt some fears will be entertained for her safety. We find, from a notice since published, that the Liverpool was the vessel selected to bear important despatches to the Earl of Durham. She was chosen in preference to the Great Western, as having an earlier day fixed for her departure, and being pretty sure of arriving before his lordship could have left for England.

THE NORTHERN YACHT STEAMER. — All hope of the safety of this vessel seems now to have been given up. We understand that the master of one of the London smacks, arrived at Leith on Saturday last, on passing Eyemouth, was told by some fishermen that a quantity of wreck had been driven ashore on that coast, among which were some long green-painted seats, such as are used on the quarter-decks of steam vessels. The Perthshire Advertiser of Thursday states that a gentleman who was in conversation with some of the crew of the Euphemia belonging to Perth, which arrived there on Wednesday, informs us that they passed the Northern Yacht on her way to Leith, twice on the night of the storm. The last time they saw her the sea was running terribly high, and must have run over her decks, so that the probability is she was in this way filled with water, and rendered incapable of weathering the storm. The crew of the Euphemia state that on Thursday night they saw pieces of wreck floating about, and no fewer than four vessels go down, but were unable to render them any assistance from the danger they themselves were in. The crew of the Circassia, of Newburgh, report that they saw a vessel sink close to the Bell Rock. Another Perth vessel, just arrived, brings the intelligence that during the storm there were 1,500 sail in Yarmouth Roads, and that the Yarmouth steamers were actively engaged in towing in distasted vessels. — Scotsman of Saturday. — The Newcastle Journal says, "There is, we fear, too much reason to believe that the unfortunate vessel, with all on board, went down in Berwick Bay, on the evening of the day she sailed from Newcastle. Captain Pattinson, of Spittal, was then looking out, as was his custom, with a glass, and observed at a considerable distance a steamer apparently in distress; his attention having been drawn to some other object, on returning to the same point the vessel had disappeared. This was probably the awful moment when the Northern Yacht sank, and every living being she contained perished. It is stated that when the unfortunate vessel left the Tyne she was not in seaworthy condition, and that on her preceding voyage she had had several feet of water in her hold."

Extract of a letter from Leith, dated October 27: — "The Northern Yacht, an unseaworthy boat, is to a certainty lost, with about 23 persons, including the crew. The Lord Advocate (Murray) has made a communication, privately, to the effect that the government will early in the next session of Parliament adopt measures with a view to prevent steam-boat casualties." — Extract from a private letter dated Bamburgh, Oct. 24: — "I have this night seen the person who came on shore from the Northern Yacht steam-packet on the day on which that vessel passed here. He was landed about half-past two o'clock p.m., at North Sunderland, and his name is Mr John Reay, No. 22 Wellington street, North Shields. It is rather strange that this person should have left his house for no other purpose than to take Mr and Miss Darling's likeness, and to have left the Northern Yacht for that purpose at North Sunderland, thereby saving his life."

IMPRISONMENT OF MESNE PROCESS. — The Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court will not allow a petition to be filed by any person in custody on mesne process who was arrested before the new Act came into operation, neither will they dismiss a petition filed previously, on which a party has not proceeded. For those to avail themselves of the 7th section, and 1st and 2nd Victoria, they must prove to a judge that they have no existing petition. The question under the 3rd section has not come before the Court, whether a person in custody on a special order, who was arrested on the ground that the plaintiff had probable cause for believing that he meant to quit England, could petition the Court. That clause has, however, been put into operation.

THE GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT. — Harris, the pedestrian, who has undertaken to walk in Bazaar fields 1,750 miles in 1,000 successive hours, being at the rate of one mile and three-quarters each hour, completed 400 miles on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. His spirits are good, and he appears but little distressed. He is quite sanguine as to his accomplishment of the task. He lives principally upon rump-steaks, or roast beef, and bread and butter with coffee. He drinks very little beer, but regularly consumes a pint of brandy mixed with water every day. At present his sleep is far from sound, and he says that he always feels the first two weeks of any pedestrian undertaking the most arduous, for want of deep slumber, which he never obtains until that time has passed, after which his repose becomes sound and refreshing, and his labour less difficult. It is a singular fact that Harris's legs never swell while engaged in any pedestrian undertaking; but as soon as he lies by swelling commences. The only obstacle which Harris has met with during his present performance was the heavy gale and penetrating showers of rain on Sunday night and Monday morning, which greatly impeded his progress, and, for the time, sadly annoyed him. His are still against him, and, as he advances in his undertaking, increased interest is excited. One gentleman laid an even wager of 100 sovereigns in Harris's favour on Monday evening, and promised the pedestrian that if he won he would make him a present of half of it. — Globe.

Preparations are making for proceeding with the railway from this town to Edinburgh, by the coast line, as recommended by Mr Stephenson. — Newcastle Chronicle. — The City authorities are now engaged in uniting the day police force with the nightly watch, and a great deal of interest is felt east of Tympie bar upon the ex-

periment which the corporation is about to make. The great majority of the members entertain the opinion that the city police is a more effective force than the metropolitan, and argue that when the nightly watch constitutes part of the former body, all pretence for the introduction of the latter within the civic limits will be removed. — In other words the old nuisance is to be bolstered up as well as the circumstances will allow.

The passengers of the Royal William steam-ship, which arrived at New York on Wednesday last, after a twenty days' passage, complain that they were put on a short allowance of water—only a pint a day; also, that the fuel was so nearly exhausted that planks and spars were burnt up, to bring the ship into port. This requires looking to. Surely the captain ought to have had water enough on board to last 60 or 70 days. As for the fuel, it is very possible that the Royal William carried all she could, and it must be admitted that her passage was most stormy and boisterous. As a sea-boat, she is reported to have behaved nobly. — Philadelphia Correspondent of the Chronicle.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, November 3, 1838.

The case which we understood was to have come on yesterday in the Court of Arches, for inscribing on a tombstone a recommendation to pray for the soul of the deceased, only went through one of the preliminary stages. We shall, however, attend to the progress of a case to which so much importance is attached by the Church. Our present impression certainly is, that there never was a case of persecution if it is not one. While on the subject of oppressive proceedings we beg to call the attention of our readers to a case of great hardship, related by a correspondent, which they will find in another column under the head "Oppression of the Poor." Why, as our correspondent suggests, should not all such petty tribunals as that of the Honour of Peveril, which subjects a poor wretch, for fourteen shillings, to an addition for costs of writ and declaration, swelling the amount to 11. 18s., be at once swept away by the Legislature, and the jurisprudence of the country be placed on a uniform and equitable footing? Oh, with what reluctance the higher ranks of England yield their assent to measures calculated to shield the poor from oppression! — Morning Chronicle.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, says the Scotsman, has received the following letter from his Royal Highness, who, it will be seen, sets a high value on the complacent paid him, and promises to honour us with a visit, and accept our hospitality at no distant day: — "My Lord Provost. Having been detained here some days under the hospitable roof of my friend, Lord Dundas, on my way home, by an accident your letter only came to hand yesterday. This letter which your lordship has addressed me, conveying an invitation in the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, has afforded me the highest gratification, and therefore calls for the expression of my warmest gratitude. May I request of your lordship to communicate these sentiments to the loyal inhabitants of your ancient and royal city, and to assure them that it has been for many years one of the objects I have had most at heart to visit their noble metropolis of the north, that were it not for the lateness of the season I would at once have taken advantage of their invitation, but that, being now on my way to the south, it is impossible for me to avail myself of their flattering proposal; that, should circumstances allow of my coming north some time next year, I will certainly not forget the honour they had intended to confer upon me at the present moment, of which I will give your lordship timely notice; and you may further add, my lord, the delight I anticipate in presenting myself before the loyal and worthy citizens of Edinburgh, and in thanking them personally for their good opinion of me, as likewise for their kind expressions of attachment. Your lordship may assure them also, that although I have not as yet crossed the Tweed, I am not the less a Scotsman in my thoughts and feelings—that I admire the national character of the people of the north—that I am fully aware of the great interest which the citizens of Edinburgh take, more particularly, in the great improvements which are now gradually progressing in this enlightened age; and that I am most anxious to unite and co-operate with them, in common with all others of her Majesty's loyal subjects, in every measure which is most likely and best calculated to promote the morals of our country, to extend science, to improve manufactures, and to extend our trade, which are the best and surest means of promoting harmony and good feeling among all classes of society. With these sentiments, I request your lordship to accept of my best thanks for the handsome manner in which you have conveyed to me the invitation, accompanied with the resolutions of the citizens of Edinburgh, which were passed on that occasion; while I remain, with consideration, my lord, your obliged, "Augustus R."

Upleatham Hall, Oct. 28, 1838."

A writer in the feuilleton of the Journal des Debats has recently given a review of The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, which, in its way, is quite as good as anything in that most amusing of miscellanies. "To begin at the beginning," he tells us that "the word Pickwick is compounded of the verb 'pick,' meaning to choose or select, and 'wick,' the cotton of a candle or lamp; adding, 'sans doute dans l'intention de l'auteur les Pickwickiens sont les collecteurs de petites lumières, d'observations éparées, de détails curieux.' This is, no doubt, news for the author. The whole review is in the same spirit of ridiculous

ignorance, from the pen of a writer to whom the work upon which he is commenting is evidently as much a sealed book as a volume of Sanscrit might have been to Sam Weller.

Her Majesty and the Court will adjourn to the Pavilion at Brighton on the 14th inst., by which time all the arrangements at the Palace are expected to be completed.

Her Majesty rode out on horseback yesterday at Windsor, attended by Lady Barham, Lady Digby, and Miss Quentin; Lords Melbourne, Surrey, and Byron; Mr Rich, Colonel Cavendish, Sir George Quentin, and the Hon. Mr Digby.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor elect (Samuel Wilson, Esq.), accompanied by the Sheriffs, some Aldermen, the Under-Sheriffs, and other corporation officers, was presented to the Lord Chancellor, and received the customary compliments from that noble and learned person.

Colonel Reed, of the Royal Engineers, is appointed Governor of Bermuda.

Yesterday being the first day of term the various Courts were opened with the customary formalities.

Yesterday afternoon a lengthened inquiry was instituted at the New Prison, Clerkenwell, before Mr Baker, coroner for the eastern division of the county, as to the cause of the death of Joseph (called Count) Reitterhoffer, by birth and education a Swiss, who was committed to the above prison on Monday last, upon a judge's warrant, for a libel upon the family of the Marquis of Downshire.—Mr Humphries, solicitor to the Marquis of Downshire, attended on behalf of his noble client. The circumstances of the death are elsewhere given, and need not be detailed again. In the course of the inquiry the coroner remarked that the head of the deceased was very much like that of Henry VIII. He would put that in evidence, as it would enable the public to form an idea of the man. This constitutional make was such as to strongly indicate a tendency to apoplexy.—The evidence having been completed, after a long and desultory conversation, the coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased had died of apoplexy, occasioned by the immoderate use of opium, which had, however, been taken without any intention of destroying life."

Saturday Night.

Yesterday the borough councillors were elected throughout England, and on the 9th inst. the election of mayors and aldermen of boroughs will take place. We shall state the results next week. Meanwhile to-night's *Standard* gives some of the results thus:—

Liverpool—Eleven Radicals and six Conservatives—being a gain of four to the Conservatives.
Leeds—Eleven Conservatives, five Radicals—being a gain of seven to the Conservatives.
Wigan—Six Conservatives, four Radicals.
Reading—Six Conservatives.
Kingston—Five Conservatives, one Radical.
Beverley—Four Conservatives.
Eye—Four Conservatives.
Hertford—Four Conservatives.
Harwich—Four Radicals.
Hastings—Four Conservatives, two Radicals.
Cambridge—Six Conservatives, four Radicals.
Oxford—Seven Conservatives, three Radicals.
Newark—Five Conservatives, one Radical.
Stockport—All Radicals.
Yarmouth—All Radicals.
Daventry—Four Conservatives.
Northampton—Two Conservatives, four Radicals.
Hull—Four Conservatives, six Radicals.
Norwich—Six Conservatives, ten Radicals.
Sudbury—One Conservative, three Radicals.
York—Seven Conservatives, five Radicals.
Ripon—Two Conservatives, two Radicals.

The following are extracts from the Hamburg Papers to the 30th ult., which reached London at an early hour this morning:—

"HANOVER, OCT. 26.—It is reported that the Bishop of Osnaburg has brought forward pretensions on religious affairs which give reason to apprehend serious differences. The particulars are not known. The report that an operation will shortly be performed on the Crown Prince still prevails. His Royal Highness enjoys excellent health, and resides at the country seat formerly belonging to Count Walmoden.

"LUNEBURG, OCT. 24.—Notice has been officially published to-day, by the Magistrates, that, by a resolution of the Minister of the Interior, there are to be in future two annual fairs in this town, at Easter and Michaelmas."

* In the *Times* this incident is thus reported—
 "The coroner observed, that having viewed the body, he was strongly of opinion that death was produced by apoplexy. The deceased was a very corpulent man, with a full face and a remarkably short neck. Indeed, the general appearance of the countenance bore a striking resemblance to that of Henry VIII, and one of the gentlemen of the jury was struck with the resemblance.—The juryman referred to observed that he never saw such a likeness in his life.—The coroner asked Goddard if he should add to his evidence that the deceased was a short-necked man, and very like Henry VIII.—Goddard: Really, Sir, I cannot judge of the resemblance, as I never saw Henry VIII. (Great laughter).—The coroner said that of course he meant the pictures of the monarch. The lower part of the countenance of the deceased bore a strong resemblance to them."

We see that several of our contemporaries have stated it to be the intention of government to call Parliament together at a much earlier period than usual; as at present intended, it is likely to meet about the middle of January, not earlier.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]—The following rumours as to official changes are in circulation:—Mr Charles Wood, from the Admiralty to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Mr Stanley, from the Treasury to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. Lord Morpeth, from Ireland to the Colonial Office. Captain Deans Dundas to be Secretary to the Admiralty. [We attach no importance to these rumours.]—*Globe*.

A letter from Tamworth, dated Nov. 2, says—"About a quarter to four o'clock this morning the quiet town of Tamworth was alarmed by a cry of 'fire.' It was found that the interior of the Castle Hotel was in flames, and the inmates screaming for assistance. Mr and Mrs Webb, the landlord and landlady, with the mother of the latter, escaped by a ladder from one of the windows, when, from some fatal rumour, there was a cry that all the inmates were out. This turned all exertion to extinguishing the fire, and near an hour elapsed ere doubts arose of the safety of all, and a ladder being secured to one of the upper windows, five of the young women servants were found locked in each other's arms, on the floor, in the sleep of death! They were let down from the window, when every exertion was used by the surgeons in attendance; but the vital spark had fled. On the fire being somewhat got under, the bar-maid was found dead on the stairs, much burnt—making the number of six who have thus awfully met their deaths! The interior of the house is destroyed. The origin of this calamitous event is involved at present in mystery, as all was left apparently safe, by Mr Webb himself, at a late hour."—*Sun*.

—Thirteen houses were destroyed in [Lemberg, in Galicia, by fire, on the 24th ult. They were situated in a part of the town chiefly inhabited by the Jews. Seven individuals lost their lives, and thirty were so severely injured as to make their removal to the hospital necessary.

THE HURRICANE.

The storms which have spent their fury on the northern and eastern coasts of the empire within the last fortnight on the morning of Monday broke upon the metropolis with aggravated violence. If we except the destructive gales of November, 1836, this hurricane is probably the most violent that has visited London for many years. On the evening of Sunday rain fell, without intermission, till 12 o'clock, when the wind, which had been gradually rising, increased to a gale. By 2 o'clock the gale was converted into a hurricane, which raged with the utmost fury for four hours, after which its violence began to abate. The roaring of the wind, continuous and unintermitted, the noise of falling chimneys, tiles, and bricks, which covered the pavement in showers, scared slumber from the couches of the citizens, and struck fear into the heart of many a pallid fair one. Although, however, palings were blown away, trees and shrubs uprooted, and roofs forced off, it is a matter of gratulation that no loss of life, so far as is yet known, has occurred. But we fear *Aeolus* has not vented his worst rage on us; accounts from the coast have not yet reached town, but may too probably confirm the apprehensions that have been naturally excited regarding ships at sea. Full details of the ravages of the storm would fill our paper, but a general outline will amply serve. In the various parts of the city destruction was frightful. Chimney-pots were blown down, houses were partially unroofed, walls levelled, and trees uprooted in all directions. Several persons have been seriously injured; but we have not heard of any lives having been sacrificed. Between the hours of four and five—to give one instance, the inmates of Apothecaries' hall were awoke from their slumbers by loud and repeated crashings, which sounded as if the whole building was being rased to the ground. They were immediately on the alert, and on repairing to the laboratory yard they were struck with astonishment at its ruinous appearance, the whole of the chimneys, with the exception of what is called the hall chimney, having been blown down by the violence of the wind. The watchman was standing in the midst of the ruins, apparently petrified; his escape from destruction was truly miraculous. Not less than 12 chimneys around the building shared the same fate.—At St Bartholomew's Hospital several persons have been admitted with cut heads and extensive lacerations, from the falling of bricks and chimney-pots.—The storm was perhaps felt, however, most violently of all, in the ill-built districts of Camden Town and that direction, where several of the houses were partially unroofed, many windows were blown in, chimney-pots of all descriptions were dislodged, and every street was strewn with their fragments, and those of tiles, slates, &c. Clarendon square, Gower street, Gordon and Russell squares, and the adjacent streets, presented a similar appearance. In Russell square, a leaden gutter, weighing 2 cwt., was blown from the roof of one of the houses on the north side, completely across the carriage way, into the garden of the square. In Compton street a milkwoman sustained a severe concussion of the brain by a slate falling on her head. In the Regent's Park several trees were blown down between the North gate and the residence of the Marquis of Hertford. Between Trinity Church and the end of Upper Baker street a scene of devastation presents itself. The whole of the plants in the gardens adjoining the houses are uprooted, and whole rows of chimney-pots blown down. Several garden frames were also dashed to the ground by the violence of the wind. A barge was sunk in the Regent's Canal, near the tunnel, having on board 11,000 bricks and 18 sacks of potatoes. The boy on board narrowly escaped, owing to the activity of two constables of the T division.—Covent garden market presented a scene of the greatest confusion; baskets of vegetables of all descriptions were carried up into the air for some distance.—In Lambeth no less than five houses were completely destroyed, and the inmates had a very narrow escape of their lives. During the violence of the hurricane a large portion of the wall round the Magdalen, in Blackfriars road, was forced to the ground with great violence, but providentially no person was passing at the time. In the Old Kent road a whole family, consisting of five children, were buried in the ruins while in bed and asleep, from

the roof falling in. The accidents both of life and property in these districts were more serious than in any other; and one may be named in especial, of the latter sort by which the inhabitants residing near the London Gas works, in the Vauxhall road close to the bridge, were thrown into the utmost alarm and excitement by a noise resembling the explosion of artillery, which shook their habitations to the foundation. A number of persons rushed out to endeavour to ascertain the cause, but nothing satisfactory could be learned till the break of day, when the demolition of the lofty and immense brick walls which were being built on the grounds of the London Gas works, for the completion of a retort house, was discovered. On the workmen entering the grounds yesterday morning scarcely one brick remained on another in place of a wall which on Sunday stood 60 feet in height, enclosing a space 90 in length and 50 in width. Some hundreds of bricks forming part of the wall had been carried a distance of several yards, and the immense scaffolding was broken into pieces. The damage is estimated to amount to between 700*l.* and 800*l.* Had the accident occurred in the day time and the workmen been engaged on the scaffolding, from 40 to 50 men must have been killed or more or less severely injured. To recount a tithe of the other casualties which occurred would be impossible. The streets at day break were in many places covered with broken tiles, slates, and chimney-pots.—In the western suburbs the effects of the storm were more particularly severe. Hyde park on Monday morning being strewn with the limbs and branches of trees. In Queen street, Brompton, about 3 o'clock, police constable Winecup, of T division, while on duty, had a most narrow escape from having his skull fractured. As he was passing the house of Mr Dell, a pianoforte manufacturer, he heard a loud crash, and the next moment a large signboard, which had been fastened against the front of the house, being torn away by the wind, fell at his feet; and, about the same time, one of the trees and a large portion of the weather boarding fence opposite the Halfway house on the Kensington road, belonging to Kingston House, the residence of the Marquis Wellesley, were blown down. In Kensington gardens the havoc occasioned by the wind has been most extensive; the whole of the walks were covered with bodies and limbs of trees. At the south-eastern corner of the gardens, in "the Little Wood," no less than six tall and stately trees had fallen. They consisted of elm, beech, and horse-chestnut. The beech, which was a most lofty one, in its descent forced down two others, by which, on its reaching the ground, it was driven into splinters in all directions. At Bayswater, Kensington gravel pits, and Notting hill, although the situation is very elevated and exposed to the action of the wind, very little damage was done. In High street, Kensington, among other accidents, the roof of the house of Mr Knaggs, oilman, was much injured by the wind. In James street and Wright's gardens, to the south of the High street, much damage has been done among the smaller buildings; and in Holland lane, by the side of Holland park, three large elm trees were blown across the road.—At Hammersmith, opposite Brook-green-lane, a stack of chimneys of the house of Mr Jago, surgeon, was blown down, and, falling on the roof of the surgery beneath, forced in a considerable portion of it.—In the Bridge road numbers of new houses were stripped of their lead roofings, and otherwise injured; and at Starch green several small houses, recently erected, were unroofed, as was also a much larger one, not quite finished, intended for a malt-house.—On the back common, between Turnham green and Acton, several houses have suffered most severely: among others a stack of chimneys at the house of Mr Jones fell on the roof, forcing its way through two floorings beneath, without injuring any of the inmates, and damaging the residence adjoining, belonging to Mr Spragg, a carrier. Towards Brentford the destruction has been more extensive.—Just after 3 o'clock a loud crash was heard by the inhabitants of the eastern portion, towards Kew bridge, which was at first supposed to have been caused by the fall of the recently erected shaft, 160 feet high, at the newly-formed works of the Grand Junction Company, but on several of them rising from their beds and hastening to the spot that was found to be perfectly secure, and it was soon ascertained that the crash had taken place on the extensive premises of Sir Felix Booth, distiller. It appears that on the east side of the distillery yard an extensive building, with walls 40 feet high, had recently been erected, in which it was intended to place eight new vats, each capable of containing from 40,000 to 60,000 gallons. The building had but just been roofed-in, and soon after 3 o'clock, the wind entering it by means of the open windows, forced off the roof, throwing down the western, eastern, and southern walls, and destroying one of the two vats already erected. The damage is estimated at nearly 1,000*l.* On the opposite side of the road, a high stack of chimneys at the Waggon and Horses public-house was blown down, forcing through the roof, and injuring the portico in front.—In New Brentford the attic windows of Mr Flower, butcher, were completely forced in.—In Boston lane, leading from Brentford to Hanwell, two very large trees in front of the residence of Colonel Clitherow, of Boston park, were blown down, and, falling across the road, forced down a portion of the wall, occasioning for some hours considerable obstruction.—In the demesne of the Duke of Northumberland, at Sion park, considerable damage has been done, and several trees have been uprooted, and others partially destroyed.—In Isleworth lane, opposite to the entrance to the park, a length of wall, to which palings were attached, was forced down by the hurricane: the roof of the Northumberland Arms Tavern is much damaged, and the family of Mr Emery, a baker, residing near the Castle Tavern, had a narrow escape with their lives. Mrs Emery, who had only been confined within the last six weeks, was in bed with her husband and child, when a stack of chimneys was blown down, which forcing in the roof, the greater part fell in on the bed; providentially one of the beams which supported the roof gave way, and in falling rested on the bed-post, and thus were the lives of the family saved, the fragments of the tiles and chimney-pots lying around them.—At Spring grove, at the entrance of Hounslow, the residence of Mr H. Pownall, four venerable elm trees were levelled with the earth, and at the residence of Mr Camden, surgeon, Hounslow, a similar occurrence to that which occurred at Mr Emery's took place.—The roof of the new church near to the junction of the Bath road sustained very considerable damage; the lead was rolled up, and one of the cornices was blown down. On the footpath from Kew to Mortlake 13 aged elms which had stood the blast of ages, situated on the grounds of General Popham, have been blown down. Originally there were 24 of these trees, 11 of which a few years since were levelled to the earth by a similar storm.—In Greenwich park several of the fine chestnut trees were torn up, and others partially destroyed. The park on Monday presented a curious appearance from its being thickly strewn with the falling boughs. In the Creek road, near the bridge, the premises of Mr Williams, boat-builder, were completely levelled with

the earth; not a single lath or brick was left standing.—Two fine elm-trees in the Woolwich road were torn up by the roots and carried some distance by the wind, and some trees on Woolwich common were likewise blown down. The portable theatre, belonging to Saunders, which has been erected at the Market head, Woolwich, since Charlton fair, was materially damaged, most of the planks of which it was formed having been blown several yards distant. Finally, the villages of Putney, Barnes, East Sheen, and Mortlake, as well as the surrounding parts, felt very severely the effects of the gale. A number of stacks of chimneys were blown down at Putney, but the most serious accident happened at the house of Mr Moyes, a farmer, a short distance from the village: a violent gust carried away the greater proportion of the roof, which fell into the back premises, breaking in the roof of a stabling and injuring a number of horses; a quantity of poultry were also killed. A vast number of trees were laid prostrate on Putney and Barnes commons from the fury of the storm. Barnes workhouse, which lies particularly exposed on the side of the common, was expected to be razed to the ground, and the inmates continued up during the whole of the night; the building, however, escaped, with the exception of some slight damage to the roof. The Black Horse Inn, at East Sheen, was very much damaged. A mill, near Mortlake, belonging to Mr Marsden, a flour factor, was materially damaged; the roof was blown off. The house of Mr Somerville, at Mortlake, experienced, in a severe degree, the effects of the tempest; a great proportion of the sashes and glass of the hothouses was carried away, more or less destroying and injuring the valuable exotics and plants. A very high and ancient wall, between East Sheen and Richmond, forming the boundary of a large nursery ground belonging to Mr Ryder, was blown down, and most of the fruit trees damaged to a considerable extent; a great number of stacks of chimneys were blown down at Richmond; a quantity of skylight was smashed at the Castle Inn.—Several tiles were blown down on Cambridge heath, on the Middlesex side of Richmond bridge. The houses facing Twickenham common (and which lie between the latter place and Hampton), from their exposed situation felt severely the effects of the hurricane. The residence of Mr Elliot was much damaged, the greater part of the roof being carried away. A beer shop on the common, kept by a widow woman, named Tomlinson, was seriously damaged, the whole stack of chimneys fell into the road in front of the house. A mill, near Hampton wick, was so severely damaged by the gale as to render it perfectly useless until it has undergone a thorough repair. At Hampton, also, considerable damage occurred. But at all these places it is a pleasure to state that no loss of life took place; this may be attributable to the gale occurring during the night: had it happened in the day time it is impossible to say to what extent the mischief might have taken place. The oldest inhabitants are unanimous in declaring that in their memory they do not recollect, for the time it lasted, so severe a gale of wind. Its worst and most fatal results remain, we fear, to be told. The most fearful accounts of losses at sea have indeed reached town, but until the authentic particulars are received from the agents of Lloyd's it would do no good to give publicity to all the rumours in circulation. We regret to say that since the foregoing was written accounts of the latter kind are fast coming in. The following is an extract from a Bristol letter:—From Mr Cann, mate of the Torridge steamer, which arrived here from Bideford, we have been enabled to obtain some particulars of a most distressing loss of upwards of twenty fishermen, principally natives of Bideford and a few fishing villages in its immediate neighbourhood. From the recent occurrence of the calamity, it was not possible to ascertain correctly the exact number of lives lost before the sailing of the Torridge; but it had been discovered that not less than 21 persons were drowned. It appears that on Sunday afternoon 14 boats sailed from Bideford Bay, with their fishing nets and other necessaries for the herring fishery, the wind blowing very fresh from the south-east; it afterwards suddenly came round to the north-west, from which point it blew a perfect hurricane. Of course the greatest anxiety was felt for the poor creatures who were known to have gone out in the boats, and it was feared they could not possibly weather out such a gale. These fears were afterwards increased by no tidings being heard of any of the poor sufferers, and shortly afterwards several of their bodies were washed on shore. Although at the time of the Torridge sailing not more than seven bodies had been found, yet it is beyond a doubt that all fourteen boats are lost, and their various crews perished. Captain Jenkins, of the Rose, reports a vast deal of damage done by the gale at Swansea and the Mumbles, and every vessel that arrives brings accounts of the tremendous weather that has been experienced. It is feared that the most calamitous accounts of losses will yet be heard of, as the weather has been truly awful along the whole line of coast.

DREADFUL COAL-PIT EXPLOSION— FORTY LIVES LOST.

It devolves upon us, says the *Whitehaven Herald* of Saturday, as public journalists, to place on record one of the most terrible calamities which ever occurred in this neighbourhood. On Wednesday morning last intelligence was brought into Whitehaven that a tremendous explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas had taken place in one of the coal-pits belonging to H. Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, situate at Lowca, in the parish of Harrington, between three and four miles from this town. On hastening to the spot we found the report was too true, and that a tremendous sacrifice of human life had been the consequence. The pit at which this awful catastrophe occurred is called "John-pit," and is situate on the left-hand side of the road which leads from Whitehaven to Harrington, by way of Lowca. Around the mouth of this pit on Wednesday we found considerable numbers of people collected, many sorrowing for lost friends and relatives, and others attracted by motives of curiosity. In the roads and fields adjoining numerous groups were also gathered together, and in each countenance the deepest grief and the most haggard anxiety were painfully depicted. Subsequently we ascertained the particulars. The John-pit has been for some time back the source from whence Mr Curwen has drawn the principal part of his coals shipped at the port of Harrington. Nearly 100 men and boys were employed in it, and its superintendence devolved upon Mr Tate, of Moorhouse, Mr Curwen's coal-steward at Harrington. The overman and deputy-overman engaged under him to look after this pit were Harrison Kay and William Hetherington. The colliers left the pit on Tuesday evening before dusk, and those who have unfortunately perished returned on the following morning soon after five o'clock, at which time the awful and astounding catastrophe took place. The regulation adopted in John-pit, we understand, was for

the workpeople to wait about 200 yards from the bottom of the shaft, at what is called "the Steer," until the overman and deputy-overman had gone into the workings and seen that all was free from danger. At this spot thirty-four human beings were congregated when the foul air took fire, and they were swept, with six others, to instant destruction. An explosion so tremendous and terrible in its character, perhaps, scarcely ever occurred before—certainly never in this part of the country. The shaft is ninety-five fathoms in depth, and yet for many yards above its mouth the fire was seen to blaze with awful brilliancy. Baskets from the bottom were whirled up the shaft high into the air, and thrown to a considerable distance. At the moment the explosion happened a basket containing two men and two boys had descended the shaft about six fathoms: these were blown into the air, as from the mouth of a cannon: one man was driven over the bank of coals at the pit's mouth; one boy fell close to the mouth; the other boy alighted in a state of insensibility on a sloping ledge, with his feet hanging over the yawning chasm beneath, and was thus found after the shock of the explosion, and removed in safety. On being laid hold of in five or six minutes after he had alighted on his perilous seat, he awoke from a sort of stupor, and begged to be taken from where he was, as he felt cold, and said that he thought he had been there for about two hours. This boy's name is Nutter, and he lives at Parton; he, and the man and boy just spoken of, have recovered and are now well again. The fourth individual who was in the basket was less fortunate; he, alas! after being blown into the air, fell perpendicularly into the shaft, and was dashed to pieces at the bottom. This was the first sufferer got out of the pit; and, towards evening, the bodies of William Addison and Robert Nicol were brought up, they being the last of those who went down in the morning. The bodies of thirty-four of the sufferers were found nearly all together on the northern side of "the Steer," in one frightful mass, horribly blended with corves, rolleys, and various kinds of rubbish. Many of them were sadly disfigured and mutilated; their faces were blackened, the skin torn from different parts of their bodies; limbs mangled and their hair almost invariably singed or shrivelled up into a dirty yellowish coloured matted substance. One poor boy had a stake driven through his body; in others the eye-balls were nearly forced from their sockets. These thirty-four unhappy beings were all, no doubt, destroyed by the agency of the fiery torrent which swept along the main workings with inconceivable fury and force. One little boy was found lying on his face beside his horse in its stable; he was not burnt or disfigured, and had died of suffocation from the choke-damp. The bodies of the overman and deputy-overman were not obtained until last night; that of Kay being far in the drift to the south, and Hetherington in the drift to the north. This leads us to the probable immediate cause of the accident. The shaft of John-pit, as we have stated, is 95 fathoms depth. From the bottom of the shaft a rolley way of 200 yards in length conducts to "the Steer;" here a drift 300 yards in length branches off to the south, and another to the north of about 200 yards in length. These main drifts and the workings which branched from them it was the duty, we repeat, of the overman and deputy-overman to examine every morning, and ascertain that the pit was free from foul air and danger. The body of the overman, Harrison Kay, was found, as stated, in the south drift, and that of William Hetherington in the north drift. Now, as the force of the explosion drove the poor men and boys who were at "the Steer" into the north arm of the workings, it follows as a reasonable inference that the torrent rushed from the south drift, where an immense quantity of carburetted hydrogen must have accumulated and been ignited. From a light carried by Harrison Kay, therefore, it is probable that the explosion arose, and this presumption is strengthened by a statement of some of the workmen employed at John-pit, who had providentially not arrived on Wednesday morning when the catastrophe took place. They state that Kay was in the habit of taking a lighted candle along the drift or main passage, and used his Davy lamp only in examining the workings. Taking it for granted that foul air had accumulated in the south drift, the explosion is at once traceable to the rash imprudence of the overman. Six horses were also killed by the explosion. The loss of property to Mr Curwen will be heavy, but the mental suffering which this second great calamity in his mines within 14 months will have inflicted throws all pecuniary considerations into the shade. His distress of mind, we are told, is most intense. An inquest has since been held, and the foregoing detail in every point confirmed.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.—*Jane Griffiths*, the wife of a hair-dresser in Jewin street, was brought before Mr Alderman Kelly and Sir Peter Laurie, charged with annoying her husband.—Mr Jones, a solicitor for the husband, stated that this was a case in which the principle of the law laid down by the judges in "Rex v. Flinton" must be extended. In that case, the husband having been committed by Sir Peter Laurie, as a rogue and vagabond, for refusing to maintain his wife, the judges held that the commitment was bad, for that the wife having been guilty of adultery, the husband was absolved from his liability to maintain her. In the present case he proposed to show that, as the wife had been guilty of adultery, and had been living apart from her husband four years, though she was now pregnant, her husband being absolved from his liability to maintain her, the magistrate must protect him from being annoyed by her. She had repeatedly gone to his residence to abuse and annoy him, though he regularly allowed her 2s. 6d. per week for her support; and on Tuesday evening she went into his shop, sat down, and insisted on being taken care of during her lying-in.—Sir Peter Laurie observed that the case of Flinton was often referred to as a precedent where it was inapplicable, for the distinguishing feature of that case was, that the adultery of the wife had been established in the Ecclesiastical Court, which was competent to inquire into the matter, but there was no law or custom that a magistrate should investigate such allegations, and he hoped he should never see such a dangerous power committed to them.—Mr Jones maintained that the husband was entitled to protection from any annoyance, as she voluntarily left her home, and had since lived with several men in open adultery during the last four years. He called the husband, who deposed that his wife absconded, leaving him three children, on the night the Parliament Houses were burnt down. Four months afterwards, being unable himself to take proper care of the children, he received a substitute for his wife into the house.—The wife said he, nevertheless, set her the example of committing adultery, keeping up an intimacy with the said substitute while her husband was living, and before a prisoner left her home.—Mr Jones then proposed to call wit-

nesses to the fact of adultery.—Sir Peter objected that magistrates had no authority to hear such evidence. No statute directed it; and it would demoralise the community, if a husband, taking a fancy to some new face, or a wife wishing to change her husband, had nothing to do but to commit adultery, get the fact proved before a magistrate, and have the pleasure to see the marriage declared dissolved. God forbid that the magistrates should sit to decide on questions of adultery. If the facts were proved in a competent court he was bound to pay attention to the records of the proceedings.—The husband said that was to deny to him and other poor men that justice which the rich could only obtain in the Ecclesiastical Courts.—Mr Jones stated that the alderman misunderstood his object. He did not ask for a dissolution of the marriage. He only wanted to show that the wife had forfeited her claim of maintenance, and had no more right than a stranger to trespass on his premises, and annoy him in his business.—Sir Peter Laurie said if she had committed any assault, he and his brother magistrate would take notice of it.—The husband admitted she had not committed an assault. She sat down in the shop and threatened to break the windows if he turned her out.—She replied she acted under the advice of the guardians of her parish, who re-used to receive her, and told her to go to her husband's house, sit down, and insist upon staying. She was near her confinement, and somebody must take care of her.—The husband declared that she should not have a farthing more from him.—Mr Alderman Kelly said that he agreed with Sir Peter that they could not entertain the question of adultery upon such a charge as this. She had not committed any violence.—Sir Peter Laurie said the magistrates could not prevent a wife from going to her husband's house. Flinton's case should never be cited to show that magistrates should listen to evidence of adultery, for in that instance the proof was made in Doctors' Commons.—The wife was discharged.

[The *Chronicle* very properly connects this case with other notable and melancholy specimens of "Law for the Poor" elsewhere given. "It is quite clear," remarks our contemporary, "that ecclesiastical courts are a luxury beyond the reach of the poor, and if adultery established in Doctors' Commons protects a husband against the claims of his wife, some mode within the reach of the poor ought to be devised for establishing what would place them on the same footing with the rich. If, as Sir Peter Laurie says, it be improper that magistrates should decide in cases of adultery, it is still more improper that there should be an absolute denial of justice to the poor."]

AGAIN MR LAING!!—Mr Laing attended on Friday before Mr Alderman Kelly and Sir Peter Laurie, to prefer a charge of assault against a person named *William Henry Geary*, who was understood to be a solicitor.—Mr Laing having been sworn, said, that after dining on Thursday, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, he proceeded homewards, and was accompanied by a brother magistrate as far as Bartlett's buildings, when they parted. He then proceeded alone down Fetter lane, until he was accosted by the defendant, who came up, he believed, from a public house, and said, "Oh, is that you, Laing?" or words to that effect. He desired the defendant to let him pass, as he knew nothing of him. The defendant then put himself in a fighting attitude and struck complainant. He immediately sent for an officer, and a crowd gathered round and took part with the defendant. He (Mr Laing) then went into the parlour or tap-room of the public house, where a person, who was now present, came and offered his services. In the meantime two watchmen arrived.—Sir P. Laurie: *Why did you go into the public house?*—Mr Laing: *To obtain assistance.* Whilst there the defendant wanted to enter into some discussion, but he (Mr L.) refused to do so, and gave him in charge. The blow was not a violent one.—Sir P. Laurie: *Do you know him?*—Mr Laing: *No; he said his name was Geary, and that he had been instrumental in obtaining my removal from office.*—Mr Geary said the statement made by Mr Laing was altogether false, and he could call a witness to contradict it. As a gentleman, and on your oath, do you mean to say I struck you?—Mr Laing: *I am not here in the capacity of a gentleman; I am here on my oath.*—Mr Geary: *I hope it is not offensive to address you as a gentleman. I never addressed you in any other language. Did I say I had been instrumental in obtaining your discharge?*—Mr Laing: *I don't mean to bind myself down to any particular form of words, but that was the effect of what you said.*—Mr Geary: *I had been on the opposite side of the street, and my foot slipped, and I did touch Mr Laing, I believe, but I immediately apologised. He immediately gave me a thrust with his umbrella. Did I not say, "I am not surprised at this, for I recollect you assaulted Dr Payne in a similar manner?"*—Mr Laing: *The word Payne was not mentioned in my hearing.*—Mr James Smith Morton, a provision-factor in Walbrook, said that he was passing at the time. Witness did not see anything of the assault. Witness believed Mr Geary to be sober.—Sir P. Laurie: *Both parties were sober?*—Mr Morton: *I think Mr Laing might have been dining.* (A laugh.)—Mr Alderman Kelly: *Did he deny having struck Mr Laing?*—Mr Morton: *He did not deny it. He said that Mr Laing struck him first in the eye with his umbrella.*—Mr Geary declared that when he first slipped against Mr Laing he did not know him; but when some persons who assembled mentioned the name, he said he was not surprised at it, for he recollected his having assaulted Dr Payne.—Mr Laing: *I declare, on my oath, that the man knew me, for he addressed me, and said, "Is that you, Laing?" or something to that effect.*—Mr Geary then called a witness, named John Johnson, of 11 Clifford's inn, tailor, who stated that he saw Mr Geary getting on the pavement at the time Mr Laing was coming down Fetter lane, and that his foot slipping caused him to touch that gentleman. The latter immediately put his umbrella across Mr Geary's face, and pushed him nearly across the road. Mr Geary said, "I think this is not very gentlemanly conduct," and Mr Laing then pushed him again. Several people then assembled, and some one having said "That's old Laing," a hooting was set up. He (witness) did not know Mr Laing until his name was mentioned.—Mr Geary: *I said at the moment, without knowing who it was, "I beg your pardon."*—Mr Laing: *I am certain he did it with the intention of insulting me.*—Mr Geary: *I cannot help saying it is a gross falsehood to say that I struck Mr Laing.*—Mr Laing said he did not wish to have the defendant punished; all he wished was protection, for he could not walk the streets without being insulted.—Sir P. Laurie: *Perhaps Mr Geary will say that he had no intention to insult Mr Laing.*—Mr Geary: *Most assuredly; I hope my sense will teach me better than to offend any person.*—Mr Laing suspected that if he met the defendant again he should be subject to the same behaviour.—Sir P. Laurie: *Will you pledge yourself not again to annoy him?*—Mr Geary: *I have no hesitation in doing so.*—Mr Laing said he should be satisfied by the defendant making an apology, and promising not to molest him again.—Mr

Geary said he could not make any apology, but that what happened was accidental, and he would not annoy Mr Laing again.—The parties then retired.

BOW STREET.

A CASE OF HARDSHIP UNDER THE NEW POOR LAW.—On Monday Mr Le Breton, clerk to the guardians of the parish of St Martin in the fields, appeared before Mr Twyford and Mr Thistleton, a county magistrate, to charge a female pauper in the workhouse of that parish with refusing to work. He stated that the Act under which he charged the defendant was the 55th George III, clause 137, by which it was enacted that if any able-bodied pauper maintained in the workhouse should refuse to perform any work set apart for him or her to do, the pauper so refusing might be taken before a magistrate, and upon proof of the offence he committed to hard labour. Mr Le Breton said it was but fair to state that the husband of the woman, who was a sailor, allowed the parish 18s. a month out of his pay towards the support of his wife and three children, the latter being now at the parish school at Norwood. Not to speak, however, of the maintenance of the mother, the expense of maintaining and educating the children amounted to 48s. per month, and therefore the board of guardians felt that they were justified in requiring the mother to contribute by her work towards the maintenance of herself and children.—Mr Twyford: If the woman does not think fit to work, I suppose there is no objection to her leaving the workhouse?—Mr Le Breton said that if she left the workhouse she must take the children with her.—Mr Twyford asked if it was so stated in the late Act of Parliament?—Mr Le Breton replied that there was no provision to that effect, but according to the regulations of the poor law commissioners, it was directed that no able-bodied paupers should be allowed to quit the workhouse without taking their families with them. The board of guardians felt that the case was rather peculiar, as the husband contributed a portion of his wages towards the maintenance of his family, but still they apprehended that as 18s. a month was insufficient to maintain the family, they were empowered by law to compel the mother to work, in order to make up the deficiency.—The defendant, a very decent-looking young woman, here came forward and denied the statement of Mr Le Breton that she had refused to work. She considered, however, that she was very hardly treated by the board of guardians, who had refused to allow her to leave the workhouse, although she was anxious to get her bread out of it, and had been offered a situation of sixteen guineas a year as a household servant. She was young, and able to earn her own living, and did not wish to remain in the workhouse as a pauper when she was capable of procuring a livelihood by her industry. She had even offered to give up half her wages to support her children, and had applied four times to the guardians to allow her to go to service, but they would not suffer her to leave the workhouse unless she took her three children with her. She added that she was kept a close prisoner in the workhouse, and for the last seven months she had not been allowed to see her children except on one occasion.—Mr Le Breton said that the children had been brought from Norwood to see her at the parish expense, and he then charged the defendant with being idle and refusing to work.—The defendant declared that she had never refused to work, and many a day she had worked hard without any other support than bread and butter, and water to drink. The women employed in washing were allowed tea, but although she worked as hard as they did, tea was denied to her.—Mr Le Breton said that tea was only allowed to the washerwomen and paupers of a certain age.—Mr Twyford asked what description of work the defendant was put to?—The master of the workhouse replied that she had been put to needle-work, and she was a most excellent household servant if she thought fit to exert herself, but when the guardians refused to allow her to leave the house she said, "If I must remain against my will, I will do no work at all."—The defendant said that her youngest child was only three years old, and she was told that she must remain in the workhouse until all her children arrived at the age of eleven years, and then they would be sent abroad, and perhaps she would never see them again.—Mr Le Breton: The children will not be sent away without your consent.—Defendant: But when they are fit to be sent you will turn me out of the workhouse, and perhaps I shall then be unable to earn my living, as I am now.—Mr Twyford said it appeared to him that the proposal which the defendant had made to procure a situation out of the workhouse, and give up half her wages to help to maintain her children, was fair and reasonable, if her word could be depended upon.—Mr Le Breton: Unfortunately, she cannot be depended upon.—Defendant: You have no right to say so. I am ready and willing to pay for my children's support, but you will not allow me.—Mr Twyford said that under all the circumstances of the case, although he could not say that the defendant had a right to refuse the work allotted to her, she being young and able, still he hoped that the board of guardians would not press the case against the woman, but rather listen to the proposition she had made, without calling upon the magistrates to put the law in force. He then told the defendant to renew her application to the board of guardians in a proper and respectful manner, and he hoped a satisfactory arrangement would be made, but in the mean time she must perform whatever work she was required to do.—The defendant burst into tears, and said she knew it would be useless to apply again to the guardians, and she could not work without proper nourishment.—Mr Le Breton said that there was no desire on the part of the board of guardians to press the case against the feeling of the bench, but still he apprehended that they were empowered to compel the defendant to work for the support of herself and children as long as she remained in the house.—Mr Twyford: You have certainly the power to compel her, but I hope, after what has passed, that we shall hear no more of the case.—Mr Le Breton then withdrew, and the defendant left the office to return to the workhouse with tears in her eyes.

[This is a rule which, though perhaps necessary in some cases, should certainly, in a case of the present kind, be at once relaxed.]

TOUCHING CASE.—On Wednesday a young woman, named Ann Burgess, was brought before Mr Twyford and Mr Thistleton, evidently in a state of great affliction and excitement, charged by police-constable Rutherford with attempting to commit suicide.—A young man, named Henry William Burton, stated that he was on board a barge alongside the pier at Hungerford market, at about two o'clock that day, when he saw the young woman fling herself off the pier into the river. He immediately jumped into a boat in order to rescue her, but finding that he could not untie the rope by which it was made fast in sufficient time, he seized a scull and placed it under the back of the young woman, by which means he prevented her from sinking, and finally dragged her into the boat, and, assisted by the constable and

others who witnessed the transaction, he conveyed her to a house in the neighbourhood, where her clothes were dried, and she met with every attention. When taken from the water she exclaimed, "My dear Thomas, let me die for him."—Mr Twyford asked if any one knew the cause of her making the rash attempt upon her life.—The police inspector said, he understood that the girl was attached to a young man who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to be transported. The inspector added, that her mother was present, and the magistrate directed her to come forward.—The mother, a widow woman, stated that her daughter had, until lately, been living with a young man who had the misfortune to get into trouble; and the circumstance had preyed so much on her mind, that she had expressed her determination not to live without him, and in a fit of derangement sought to relieve her misery by self-destruction.—Mr Twyford said that the unfortunate young woman must be carefully watched, to prevent her making another attempt upon her life, and having ascertained that the mother was willing to take charge of her, but that she was very poor, the magistrate ordered her 6s. from the office poor box, and told her to take her daughter home for a day or two, until her mind was sufficiently settled to allow of her removal to the workhouse of Bethnal green, to which parish she belonged.—The prisoner, who appeared to pay no attention to what was passing, and continually exclaimed "My poor Tom!" was then led from the bar by her mother, who promised the magistrates not to lose sight of her.—The young man who had so promptly exerted himself to save her life, was presented with half-a-crown by Mr Thistleton, the magistrate, and Mr Twyford promised to represent his conduct on the occasion to the Humane Society.

HATTON GARDEN.

GENTLEMENLY AMUSEMENT.—Henry Bernard and Henry Lucas, smartly-attired young men, who described themselves as medical students, were placed at the bar, before Mr Bennett, charged by Fuller, No. 12 E division, with being disorderly.—Fuller, having been sworn, stated that on Tuesday morning, about a quarter to five o'clock, he was in Marchmont street, Brunswick square, when his attention was attracted by loud cries of "Fire!" and "Murder!" and on proceeding to the spot he found the prisoners, from whom the alarm proceeded, when he remonstrated with them on the impropriety of such conduct, but they made a laugh at him, and continued to call out "Fire!" and "Murder!" until witness, with the assistance of two other officers, secured them and took them to the station-house, where they were liberated on bail for their appearance before the magistrate. They were sober at the time, and the inhabitants were greatly alarmed and opened their windows, under the impression that a fire had taken place; and the wife of Dr Owen was so terrified that she had been ever since seriously ill, and it was the intention of the doctor to have attended to give evidence, had it not been that he had been called upon professionally to the City.—Wells, 137, and Jones, 139 E, corroborated this evidence.—The prisoners seemed to treat the matter lightly, and smiled whilst the officers were giving their evidence.—Mr Bennett asked if it were possible that they could have been sober at the time, and inquired who took the charge at the station-house?—Sergeant Isaacs replied that he did, and the prisoners were quite sober.—Mr Bennett asked Bernard what he was?—Bernard (smiling): I am nothing.—Mr Bennett: How am I to define that? How do you procure your livelihood?—Bernard: I am studying for medicine.—Mr Bennett: Pray what have you to say to the charge?—Bernard: I had been dining with a large party, and drank rather freely. I certainly called out "Fire!" and "Murder!" but my friend Lucas did not; he merely tried to keep me quiet.—Lucas said that he was a medical student. He made no noise, he only tried to prevent Bernard calling out "Fire!" and "Murder!"—Mr Bennett said that such conduct was highly improper, and deserved punishment. You must be aware, if you intend to pursue the study of medicine as a profession, that the consequences might prove serious to women in labour, and cause a premature birth. Such proceedings may be thought fine sport by some, but they must not be suffered to pass by with impunity, and I think it my duty to order you both to find bail.—The prisoners were then locked up, but subsequently Mr Keary, solicitor, of No. 5, and Mr Keaty, surgeon, of No. 38 Red Lion square, attended and put in the required bail, and the prisoners were liberated.

THAMES STREET.

NEWS ABOUT TOBACCO.—On Wednesday Stork Mogensson, a Dutch seaman, was brought before Mr Ballantine and Mr Greenwood, charged on a Custom house information with smuggling 11lb. of foreign manufactured tobacco. The penalty sued for was 100l.—The information having been read, the defendant was called upon to plead, on which he pretended not to understand a word of English, and the magistrate directed the captain of the ship to which the prisoner belongs to interpret.—The captain, who spoke our language as well as any one in the office, said he would rather not do so, as he did not understand enough of English, and wished to send for the broker of the ship.—The magistrates said, all the captain had to do was to tell the prisoner that he was charged with smuggling 11lb. of tobacco which had not paid the duties of customs, and that he had incurred a penalty of 100l.—The captain, after some hesitation, repeated what the magistrate had said to the prisoner, in Dutch, and he pleaded not guilty.—The officers here said that Mogensson understood English very well.—Mr Ballantine: No Dutchman ever understands it here. They lose their English the moment they enter this office.—George Ellis, a Thames police officer, stated that on Tuesday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, he met the prisoner in the Back road, Ratchiffe. Judging from his bulky appearance that he had contraband goods about him, he put his hand on his breast, and feeling something, asked the prisoner if he had any "tabak" upon him. The prisoner replied, "No, no, sir, no tabak," and tried to get away. He was satisfied the prisoner had tobacco upon him, and took him to the station house, where he stripped him, and found his person enveloped in leaf tobacco. The prisoner was covered with tobacco from his neck to the soles of his feet—his legs, thighs, and body were completely covered, and when his clothes were taken off he appeared like a wild man of the woods, covered with leaves. He uncovered the prisoner, and left him as naked as he was born.—Mr Ballantine: The tobacco was under his linen then.—Ellis: It was, Sir, next his skin.—Mr Ballantine: And intended for home consumption, no doubt. Those who are in the habit of chewing and smoking tobacco ought to be made acquainted with the fact.—A Custom house officer here said that a peculiar flavour was imparted to tobacco which had come in contact with a Dutchman's skin, and he understood that such tobacco was in great request by the Jew cigar makers in Whitechapel, as it gave a richness to the weed which was wanting in the tobacco legally im-

ported. (Laughter).—Ellis: It certainly smelt very strong, and the Dutchman's person was not the cleanest. (Increased laughter).—The prisoner said he came from the ship Bologna, at Limehouse, and that he was going to sell the tobacco.—James Fogg, a Thames police surveyor, said the tobacco was of foreign manufacture. The duty upon it was 9s. per pound.—The Dutchman made no defence.—Mr Ballantine said the bench were of opinion the defendant was guilty of the offence laid in the information, which rendered him liable to a fine of 100l. The magistrates had no alternative but to pass that sentence upon him, and to order him to be imprisoned until it was paid; but the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, as he had just ascertained from the gentleman who attended on the part of the Crown, had thought proper, hearing that the prisoner was a foreigner, and supposing that this was his first offence, or from some other cause, to mitigate the fine to 1l, and on paying that sum the prisoner would be liberated. He thought if the commissioners had been aware that the prisoner had the tobacco fastened round his body in such an artificial manner, and that he had 11lb. of it, they would not have let him off so easily.—The captain of the ship said the prisoner was a very poor man, his wages were small, and he could pay no penalty.—Mr Greenwood: Yes, there is the mischief of the thing. The foreign seamen receive very small wages, and make up for it by smuggling tobacco and spirits. They all do it.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

SUICIDE FROM GAMBLING.—An inquest was held a few days since at Evans's Grand Hotel, Covent garden, on the body of Mr Robert Tarrant, aged 25, who committed self-destruction by shooting himself through the heart in that hotel. Among the witnesses examined was Mr John Benjamin Tarrant, the deceased's brother, a solicitor, residing in Dean street, Soho, who said that the deceased was an attorney. For the last fortnight he had been very melancholy on account of having lost at play, in Leicester square, a large sum of money which belonged to his father. Witness parted with him on Friday night in Rupert street, he was then extremely depressed. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of—"Deceased died by his own hand, while labouring under temporary insanity," accompanying their verdict, through their foreman, Mr Clarke, with the following declaration:—"That while expressing their unqualified abhorrence of the vice of gambling, the jury do very strongly feel that the parish authorities of St Martin's in the Fields and St James's do not make the proper exertions, nor take the necessary steps, to put down those nests of vice, the gaming houses; for though they sometimes institute proceedings against the proprietors of these dens of infamy, they do not prosecute with effect. The jury beg to record their unanimous opinion, that it is the bounden duty of the parish authorities effectively to put down places which lead to such disastrous and destructive results."

THE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On the 27th ult. a lengthened investigation took place at the Royal Mint Tavern, in the South Wharf road, near the entrance of the Great Western Railway, Paddington, on the body of Mr William David Field, aged twenty, a pupil of Dr Lardner's, who was killed on Thursday week on the railway, whilst engaged in making some experiments of Dr Lardner's for the purpose of testing the strength of railways. The jury first viewed the body of the deceased, which lay in one of the company's store rooms. It presented a most appalling and affecting spectacle. After various evidence had been heard, the coroner, in summing up, said there did not appear to be blame attached to any party, but that the melancholy event occurred through the deceased's own incaution. Verdict—"Accidental death."

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS.—The revels at Fronsam (Cheshire) fair, held last week, were attended by circumstances involving two families in great distress. On Friday night, according to custom, the rustic population of that village met at the Gardener's Arms public house, for the enjoyment of a country dance, and among others there assembled were two brothers, Peter and Matthew Darlington, two "flatmen," employed on the Wear and Mersey navigation. One of them had been drinking at the house for several hours, and on his entering the house a quarrel ensued as to which was the best workman, which we regret to state, terminated fatally to Peter Darlington. At the coroner's inquest, held on Monday, before Faithful Thomas, Esq. (county coroner), John Davies, a flatman, deposed that he was in the parlour of the Gardener's Arms at three o'clock on Saturday morning. Deceased was sitting near witness; he was quite drunk. Witness had taken some drink, but was sober. Matthew Darlington, the brother of the deceased, was standing there. A table was between him and his brother. He had drunk to some extent. The deceased began blackguarding his brother, and they both cursed one another. Matthew upon this struck the deceased upon the face and made his nose bleed. After a little time the deceased got up, and, stripping off his clothes, offered to fight his brother. Matthew accepted his challenge. He was dancing at the time, and on seeing the deceased come towards him he desisted from dancing, and, stepping towards deceased, struck him a blow under the right ear, and he instantly fell to the ground. Witness immediately procured the assistance of Mr Calverly, a surgeon. The deceased died shortly afterwards.—The jury gave a verdict of "Man-slaughter" against Matthew Darlington, and, he having absconded, the coroner forthwith issued a warrant for his apprehension and committal to Chester Castle for trial at the next spring assizes.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF NINE LIVES.—Intelligence has been received of another most disastrous wreck on the south-west coast of Ireland, by which the loss of nine lives has been caused, and property to a very considerable amount destroyed. Full particulars of the wreck have not yet transpired, and the only information to be relied upon was conveyed in a letter to the owner of the vessel, Mr Ghrote, a Liverpool merchant, by which it appears that the Lady Charlotte, which sailed from Callao on the 1st of July, laden with a valuable cargo, had struck on the rocks at the entrance of Long Island Harbour, at the bottom of the bay. The captain, John Burton Gill, and eight persons, perished. One of the crew only survived, and it appears that he had been upon the rocks upwards of nine hours before any assistance could be rendered to him. The Lady Charlotte is reported to be in from two to three fathoms water, and it is hoped that some of the cargo, consisting of wool, hides, &c., may yet be recovered. News of other wrecks, of a more extensive kind, are unhappily now expected.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Lord Wellington, Old Kent road, on the body of George Johnston, which was found in the Serrey Canal under the following circumstances:—The jury proceeded to view the

body, which was in a shocking state of decomposition.—William Dove, a policeman, R 160 (Greenwich division), stated that he was on Monday morning, about seven o'clock, on duty in the Old Kent road, when he was informed that a man was floating in the canal towards Deptford. Witness went to the spot and saw the body about two hundred yards from the bridge, on the bank, some navigators having taken it from the water. It appeared that the body had been in the water some days. On searching the pockets he found some religious tracts, entitled "Monthly Extracts from the Correspondence of the British and Foreign Bible Society," and "Murphy's Almanac." There were no marks of violence on the body. Witness did not know how he got into the water.—John Tilby, of 15 Queen street, Newington, tailor, knew the deceased. He had been employed in the ordnance department in the Tower, and was a Chelsea pensioner. He was about 50 years of age. By a juror: He was a very pleasant, agreeable person when sober.—A juror said that he had heard a pensioner, who came to see the body, state that the deceased had, in Chelsea Hospital, frequently declared that he would destroy himself.—The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned in the Surrey Canal; but how or by what means he came into the water there was no evidence to show."

DEATH OF JOSEPH REITERHOFFER.—This individual, whose name has been so often before the public lately, was apprehended by Goddard on Monday, for the publication of a libel for the purpose of extorting money from the Marquis of Downshire's family, and also for a conspiracy. On Monday morning, when taken before Mr Baron Gurney, he was scarcely able to enter the coach which was to convey him to his lordship's chambers, from the effects of opium which he had taken the previous night; but in the course of the day he appeared to have completely recovered, and it was not thought that the drug he had already taken would operate fatally, nor was it supposed that he possessed the means of putting a period to his existence. He was committed to the New Prison, Clerkenwell, where he was, at his own desire, accommodated with a room, in which there was a good bed, and Goddard, the officer, before leaving him, examined the place particularly, to see that there was nothing left within his reach which he could destroy himself. When searched in the morning a large pill was found upon him, which, upon examination, was discovered to contain about five grains of opium, and it was supposed that he had taken a similar one on Monday evening, which had produced the effects already mentioned. Tyrrell, the gaoler at Bow street, remained during the night of Monday in a room adjoining that of Reiterhoffer, and, upon going in to see him about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, he was sitting with his arms resting upon the table, and supporting his head with his hands. On being visited some time afterwards he seemed to be asleep, and when the officer entered his room at nine o'clock he was found to be dead. In his waistcoat pocket there were discovered marks of opium, and it is probable that he might have had concealed there a sufficient quantity to produce a fatal result. The certainty of a conviction at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, and a long imprisonment, must have induced the wretched man to take this rash step. Three persons, who were indicted along with him in July last, and convicted, two on the 11th of that month, and one on Friday week, are now suffering imprisonment for the part they took in the publication of the libels on the Downshire family.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN BELGIUM.—We collect from the Belgian journal the following details of the explosion, on Friday last, of the gunpowder mills of Messrs Marouse and Co., situated between Boussu and Hornu, about a league and a half from Mons. At the time of the accident there was in the mills a considerable quantity of mining powder, besides about 40,000 lbs. of government battle-powder, which had been inspected, and admitted to be of superior strength, and was to have been removed within a week. On this occasion General Liem and other superior artillery officers had expressed to the proprietors their admiration at the excellent order in which the establishment was kept. The number of workmen ordinarily employed in the mills was seventeen; of these eleven suffered, some remaining buried in the ruins, while the limbs of others were scattered around to the extent of between 500 and 600 yards. Nothing remains of the building, except the principal chimney; the rest is one mass of ruins. The dwelling-house of the director, and a brewery which was near, suffered very much from the shock. Many houses in the communes of Boussu, Hornu, and Saint Ghislain, were unroofed, the windows blown in, and the walls damaged, and some of these effects were felt at Lens, half-way between Ath and Mons, five leagues from the spot. A vibration was perceived even as far as seven leagues off. A postillion driving within three-quarters of a league was blown from his horse into a ditch, but he recovered the shock, and was able to reach Mons in the evening. Portions of the gunpowder were thrown into the air, without being ignited, and covered the people walking in the streets of Mons, which is two leagues distant. If we can give credit to the *Fanal*, an English gentleman and two ladies, who left Mons the afternoon of the accident in a carriage, were immediately opposite the mill at the moment of the explosion, and disappeared without leaving a trace behind; but this is, no doubt, incorrect. The damage is estimated at 400,000. The cause of the explosion has not been positively ascertained, but it is believed to have been occasioned by the overheating of the flues in the drying-house. This is the third accident to the same mills within ten years. Subscriptions have been opened for the families of the sufferers.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—On Tuesday afternoon, about five o'clock, a young woman who was leading a child three years old, and carrying an infant in her arms, was knocked down by a gentleman's carriage in Upper Seymour street, New road, as she was carelessly crossing the street. There was no time for the coachman to pull up, and the horses and carriage passed completely over the woman and child, but most fortunately none of the wheels touched them. The children received no injury whatever, and the young woman only received a few bruises from the trampling of the horses.

AWFUL DEATH.—Mr Morgan Long, ironmonger, of Dowland, died last week whilst in the act of smoking his pipe.—*Hereford Times*.

THE MURDER IN SHADWELL.—MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—On Wednesday morning an inquest was completed at the London Hospital, Mile end road, on the body of Edmund Taylor, a cooper and seaman, aged twenty-five years, who died from the effects of a wound inflicted by a sailor named John Robertson, belonging to the Golconda East Indiaman, on the morning of Sunday, the 30th of September last. The case, which has been frequently under investigation before the Thames police magistrates, has excited much interest. In the first instance a seaman named Horrebow, bearing a striking resemblance to the prisoner Robertson, was

taken into custody on a charge of stabbing the deceased, at the instigation of a woman of the town named Helen Collins, alias Smith, and several persons having sworn to Horrebow as the man who stabbed the cooper, he was twice examined before Mr Greenwood, at the Thames police office, and would no doubt have been ultimately committed for trial, had not circumstances transpired which clearly established the innocence of Horrebow, who was discharged from custody.—The first witness examined was Mary Brown, a girl of the class usually termed "unfortunate," who stated that on the 29th of September last she met the deceased in Ratcliff highway, late in the evening. She parted from him at that time, and met him again between three and four o'clock the next morning; he was then rather in liquor, and he took her to two different public-houses, at each of which they both had gin. The deceased and her then got to larking, and he walked off with her patters. At the same moment a woman named Ellen McCarthy came up, and the deceased went with her, and witness saw no more of him till he was stabbed.—Ellen McCarthy, an "unfortunate" woman, resided in the Match walk. On the 30th of September last, about half-past three o'clock on that morning, witness found the deceased with Mary Brown, and took him away from her, the deceased having lived with her formerly. After drinking a quarter of gin and a glass of rum together, they came into Bluegate fields, where they found Collins and Robertson, the two persons who are in custody, at the door of the former's house. On passing them Ellen Collins said to witness, "I am glad to see him with you and not with Mary Brown." Witness told her to mind her own business, and Taylor called her a b—w—. Robertson was then standing at the door, and witness went and pushed him and Collins into the latter's house, and shut the door, because Collins was abusive. The door was, however, no sooner shut than it was opened again by those inside, and Ellen Collins swore that if any one touched her, or her fancy-man, he would knife him. The man then flew from the door and stabbed the deceased.—The Coroner: I am afraid that a good deal more was said before you came to this extremity.—Witness: Upon my oath nothing else was said; the prisoner Robertson flew from the door, and first striking the deceased with his fist in the mouth, then struck him with the knife in the breast. He took the knife out of his sleeve. The deceased staggered and had not time to resist the first blow before he was stabbed with the knife. When Collins threatened that her fancy-man should knife the first —, witness told her not to be too fast with her knives, and then the man Robertson ran out in the street and attacked Taylor. The deceased had a pair of patters in his hand, but witness would swear that he did not strike Robertson with them.—The Coroner: Upon your solemn oath, did not the deceased either strike, or attempt to strike, Robertson?—Witness: No, sir, he did not; he had no time or opportunity to do so. Witness took the patters from him, and threw them in the road; she did that because she believed them to be Mary Brown's.—By the Coroner: Had been drinking, but was not drunk then. When drunk she could not distinguish between persons, from the effect of a blow she had received in her head some years ago. Had not been up half an hour on Sunday morning when she met the deceased. Saw a knife in Robertson's hand, and saw blood come from Taylor's mouth and breast.—At the request of Mr Swan, the solicitor, other witnesses were examined, who spoke to the main facts as already published.—The Coroner then summed up, and the jury having declined hearing the evidence read over, returned a unanimous verdict of "Wilful Murder against John Robertson, as principal, and Helen Collins, alias Smith, for aiding, abetting, and exciting the said John Robertson to commit the murder."—The investigation lasted nine hours. The Coroner issued his warrant for the detention of the prisoners in Newgate, to which place they were committed last week from the Thames police office.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS NEAR LISBON.—A melancholy accident occurred in this neighbourhood a few days ago. Three young ladies went to bathe on the beach near Collares, attended as usual by bathing men, when a wave washed one of the ladies away, and the men, in endeavouring to save her, let go their hold of the other two, whom they were dipping at the moment, when the returning wave carried them all away. One young lady was saved by a gentleman who was near at the time, but the other two, with the two bathing men, were unhappily drowned. One of the young ladies drowned was the daughter of Senhor J. R. d'Almeida, and the other the daughter of Senhor J. D. Damasis, both merchants of this city.—Another lamentable accident occurred last week at Ericira. A young lady, who was on a party of pleasure with some friends, running along among the cliffs, lost her footing and fell over a precipice, suffering instant death.—*Chronicle Correspondence*.

COMMERCE.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

Table with columns: BRITISH, Price, FOREIGN, Price. Includes items like Consols, Do. Account, 3 per Cent. Reduced, 3 1/2 New, 3 1/2 Reduced, Long Annuities, Bank Stock, Exchequer Bills, India Stock, India Bonds.

SHARE LIST.

Table with columns: Div., Paid., Price. Includes items like Grand Junction Canal, Manchester & Liverpool Railway, London and Birmingham Do., Great Western, Eastern Counties Railway, London Dock, St Katherine's Dock, West Middlesex Water Works, Grand Junction Water Works, Alliance Insurance, Guardian Insurance, Chartered Gas, Imperial Gas, Canada Land Company, Provincial Bank of Ireland, National Bank of Ireland, General Steam Company, Reversionary Interest Company, Brazil Mining, United Mexican Do., United States Bank.

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

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gillies and Son's Circular.)

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 29.—The barometer fell rapidly yesterday afternoon, and we had a tremendous gale from the south-west during the night—it was most violent about three or four in the morning. The arrivals in the return are rather larger than of late of English Flour and Wheat; this morning, however, we had again a short show from Essex and Kent.—English Wheat was taken off quickly at 3s. advance on last Monday's prices, our millers having to give 80s. for fine runs of White Wheat. Free foreign was taken off at the same advance, but the demand was not so good as on Friday. After so rapid a rise as our market has taken it is but reasonable to expect a pause—quality considered, our prices are quite as low as at some of the provincial country markets.—Barley is 1s. to 2s. dearer than this day week: 35s. is the top price quoted for Malting, though it might be very difficult to purchase largely at this or any price. We have no supply worth mentioning, and several of our brewers and maltsters have not begun to work, except small parcels.—Oats are firm, and 6d. to 1s. dearer than last Monday.—Beans are 1s., and Boiling Peas 2s. dearer; there is also a demand for fine old White Peas for milling.—Town-made Flour is firm. Ship Flour is 3s. dearer than on Monday last.

Table with columns: Per qr., Per qr. Lists prices for various types of wheat, oats, and flour, including 'Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red', 'Ditto, white', 'Lincoln, Cambridge, and Norfolk', etc.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, NOV. 2.—We have very unsettled weather, alternately beautifully clear and exceedingly wet—the wind generally westerly. The arrivals are trifling. The neighbouring country markets continue advancing for Wheat, and in all the more distant counties the crop appears to be turning out very badly. At Romford market, in Essex, on Wednesday, no fine New White Wheat could be bought under 80s., and at Uxbridge yesterday prices advanced 2s. to 4s. on the currency of the previous week. There appears among our millers an impression that our farmers will immediately send more freely to market, and to-day, therefore, Wheat was not dearer than on Monday, but large sales were effected at fully Monday's prices. We have only two or three parcels of bonded Wheat in the market, and for one of these, fair mixed Danzig Wheat, 70s. in bond, and for another, good Red Rostock, 63s. in bond is asked.—Barley is 1s. dearer than on Monday, but our own maltsters are not free buyers at the advance. Everywhere in the south the crop is supposed to be good.—Oats are 1s. dearer, and we have enquiries for good old for feeding.—In other articles we hear of no alteration, except that there is an enquiry for bonded White Peas, of which we have none, and for bonded Flour for export, for good qualities of which 35s. a barrel would readily be given.

IMPORTATIONS

Into London from October 28 to November 1, both inclusive.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour. Lists quantities in qrs. and scks. for English & Scotch, Irish, and Foreign.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Lists weekly averages for the week ended Oct. 20 and six weeks (Governa Duty).

SMITHFIELD MARKETS, FRIDAY.

Table with columns: Prices Per Stone, At Market. Lists prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and various types of Hay and Straw.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 30, is 31s. 7d. per cwt.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, October 30.

WAR-OFFICE, OCTOBER 30.

9th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut. F. Lushington, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Heron, who retires; Ensign W. Shelton, from the 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lushington. 14th Foot.—Ensign W. Douglas, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Frith, deceased; Gentleman Cadet R. G. Wale, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Douglas. 30th Foot.—Ensign Hon. J. H. Pery, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith, who retires; Ensign and Adjutant A. Macdonald, to have the rank of Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet E. Edwards, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pery. 42d Foot.—Ensign D. Cameron, to be Adjutant, vice Wheatley, appointed Paymaster. 60th Foot.—Ensign A. Magnay, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coates, whose promotion has not taken place. 82d Foot.—Ensign H. L. Smith, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Capalet, deceased; Gentleman Cadet C. T. V. Isaac, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Smith. 84th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon D. Armstrong, from the 98th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice J. Stewart, who retires upon half pay. 91st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet F. J. Bayly, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase. 95th Foot.—Ensign J. F. Dennis, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Newcombe, who retires; Second Lieutenant W. H. Underwood, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Dennis. 95th Foot.—C. Brewster, gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Armstrong, promoted in the 84th Foot. Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—R. B. Gwilt, gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Underwood, appointed to the 95th Foot. Unattached.—Lieut. C. H. Darling, from the 37th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase. Hospital Staff.—A. S. Thomson, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Carter, promoted in the 68th Foot. Memorandum.—Capt. E. Shewell, upon half pay Unattached, has been allowed to retire from the army by the sale of his commission, he being about to settle in the colonies. The date of Capt. Minton's commission, in the 6th Foot, has been altered to the 4th of December, 1834, from the 23d of May, 1835. The date of Lieut. J. H. Sandforth's commission, in the 57th Foot, is the 14th of February, 1838, and not the 1st of August, 1838. The name of the Sergeant-Major appointed Quartermaster to the 53d Foot, on the 6th of June, 1839, is Inmy, and not M'Inroy.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. and B. Kidd, Isleworth, millers—J. and T. Williams, Bristol, accountants—Appleton and Jones, Bennett's place, and C. Appleton and Co. Sydney, New South Wales—C. Doa and R. Wilson, Berwick-upon-Tweed, wine merchants—Hargreaves and Berwick, Liverpool, common brewers—J. and I. Lumby, Stamford, Lincolnshire, butchers—H. and W. Cunliffe and G. Duckworth, Ramsbottom, Lancashire, engravers to calico printers—Bower and Blyth, Birmingham, patent screen saddle makers—J. Sutton, C. H. Sams, and T. W. L. Martyr, Greenwich, surgeons; as far as regards T. W. L. Martyr—T. and W. H. Hirst, London, woolstaplers—Linden and Seddon, Liverpool, wheelwrights—Dakin, Bywater, and Co. Coventry, tea dealers—T. Hutson and Co. Billericay, Essex, brewers—J. Donkersley and Sons, Magwood Bottom, Yorkshire, clothiers—Palmer and Morris, Reading, Berkshire, ironfounders—T. Taylor, jun. and G. C. Lovibond, East Chinnock, Somersetshire, sail cloth manufacturers—R. E. and S. Mottram, Salford, Lancashire, common brewers—J. Brighouse and H. C. Girard, Liverpool, grocers—J. Slater and R. Kenworthy, Austerlands, Lancashire, stone dealers—J. and P. Whitehead, Oldham, Lancashire, joiners.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Jones, Pwllmelyn, Flintshire, lead merchant.

4 BANKRUPTS.

J. Barker, Sheffield, grocer. [Fidley, Serjeants' inn, Fleet street. D. Harst, Dukinfield, Cheshire, beer seller. [Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's inn fields. E. Ceeler, Canterbury, china dealer. [Egan and Co. Essex street, Strand. J. Haworth, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton spinners. [Johnson and Co. Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

November 22, T. Hamper, Church lane, Whitechapel, isinglass dealer—November 20, W. Smith, Lombard street, hatter—November 20, H. Golding, New inn yard, Shoreditch, victualler—November 20, W. Stide, St John street, Brick lane, dealer—November 24, J. Trevor, Grainsborough, Lincolnshire, money scrivener—November 20, C. Sayers, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, money scrivener—November 22, G. Hanson, Swansea, Glamorganshire, baker—November 26, W. W. Moyes, Plymouth, coal merchant—November 21, S. Jacob, Sheffield, clothes dealer—November 21, R. Perry, Aston, Warwickshire, dealer—November 23, J. Brown, Glamford Brigs, Lincolnshire, mercer—December 15, T. Bailey, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—November 22, G. Watts, Nottingham, lace dealer—November 23, C. W. Kelk, Glamford Brigs Lincolnshire, seed merchant—November 20, J. and W. Walsley, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinners.

CERTIFICATES—NOVEMBER 20.

J. Beall, Truro, Cornwall, mine agent—T. W. Atkinson, Manchester, architect—C. H. Duboc, Princes street, Spital fields, silk dyer—J. R. Clark, Carlton, Yorkshire, grocer—J. Haggitt, Poultry, hosier.

Friday, November 2.

WAR OFFICE, NOVEMBER 2.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. T. E. Taylor to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ponsooby, who retires; Cornet E. L. Pryse to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Taylor; E. Warriner, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Pryse, November 2. 11th Light Dragoons—Lieut. J. H. Forrest, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice H. G. P. Tuckett, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Cornet J. W. Reynolds to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Parker, who retires; T. C. Smith, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Reynolds, November 2. 11th Foot—Lieut. H. F. Way, from the half-pay of the 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice T. H. Nembhard, who exchanges, November 2. 19th Foot—Lieut. T. Byrne, from the half-pay of the 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice R. H. Bunbury, who exchanges, November 2. 33rd Foot—Ensign C. R. Maxwell, from the 80th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hopper, who exchanges, November 2. 51st Foot—Ensign C. S. Dickson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Paget, whose promotion has not taken place; Ensign G. E. E. Warburton, from the 81st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Paget, deceased, November 2. 52d Foot—Lieut. W. A. Hale to be Captain, by purchase, vice Kellett, who retires; Ensign J. G. Jarvis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hale; F. G. L. Keane, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jarvis, November 2. 54th Foot—Ensign J. A. Skurray, from the 80th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hollinsworth, who exchanges, November 2. 60th Foot—Ensign Hon. E. A. F. H. Lambart to be Adjutant, vice Steele, who resigns the Adjutancy only, June 2. 67th Foot—Ensign R. C. D. Home to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gomm, who retires; E. H. Westropp, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Home, November 2. 80th Foot—Ensign H. A. Hollinsworth, from the 54th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Skurray, who exchanges, November 1; Ensign W. H. Hopper, from the 33rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Maxwell, who exchanges, November 2. 81st Foot—Wade, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Warburton, appointed to the 51st Foot, November 2. 84th Foot—Major F. M'Bean to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Nicholl, who retires; Brevet Major R. Willington to be Major, by purchase, vice M'Bean; Lieut. R. N. Bolton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Willington; Ensign T. Davison to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bolton; W. A. Bontinck, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davison, November 2. 88th Foot—Lieut. C. Sanders, from the half-pay of the 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice H. Bristow, who exchanges, November 2. 94th Foot—Capt. J. E. Acklom, from half-pay as Sub-Inspector of the Militia in the Ionian Islands, to be Captain, vice J. G. Beet, who exchanges, November 2. 96th Foot—Ensign E. W. Scovell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Irvine, who retires; Ensign L. Mitchell, from the 44th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Scovell, November 2. Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Second Lieutenant N. Fenwick to be First Lieutenant, without purchase; vice Percy, deceased, May 8; W. Bagenall, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fenwick, November 2. HOSPITAL STAFF.—S. H. Hardy, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hall, deceased, November 2.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. Glendon and C. Nutter, Little Pultney street, Golden square—J. H. Pinckney and J. Thompson, East Sheen, Surrey, schoolmasters—C. A. Jaquin and W. Thompson, Huggin lane, Wood street, Cheapside, button manufacturers—J. M. Coley and J. H. Martin, Bridgenorth, Shropshire, surgeons—H. Niles and J. Wood, Bury, Lancashire, carriers—A. C. X. Bailou and H. Cartwright, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—H. Popu, J. J. Birchall, and John Holt, Manchester, silk manufacturers—J. Atkin, Hardwick, and J. Smallwood, Stouffall, Staffordshire, thrashing-machine-workers.

INSOLVENTS.

H. H. Carter, Springfield, Essex, wine-merchant. A. U. Meredith, Portsmouth, tailor. T. Wise, Wardour street, Soho, surgeon.

9 BANKRUPTS.

A. Brooks, City road, coach-builder. [Hopgood, Bishopsgate street. G. M. Von Dadelzen and W. Preller, Mincing-lane, merchants. [Randell, Bucklersbury. G. F. Hodgkinson, Fenchurch street, merchant. [Amory and Coles, Throgmorton street. W. Drake, George street, St Giles's, licensed victualler. [Gardard, Suffolk street, Pallmall. J. Sheldon, Kettlewell, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. [Johnson and Co. Temple. B. Breston, Wellesbourne Mountford, Warwickshire, tailor. [Adlington and Co., Bedford row.

T. Singleton, Kirkham, Lancashire, linen manufacturer. [Nerris and Allen, Bartlett's buildings. G. Hall, Tideswell, Derbyshire, banker. [Johnson and Co., Temple. P. W. Smith, Liverpool, merchant. [Taylor and Co., Bedford row.

DIVIDENDS.

November 26, T. Count, Colchester, wine merchant—November 27, T. Hall, Great Portland street, woollen draper—November 28, G. Andrews, Sturminster Marshall, Dorsetshire, wool-stapler—November 28, J. Buckley, Manchester, cotton twist manufacturer—November 23, S. Jones, New Sarum, book-seller—November 24, J. Boe, Wells, draper—November 26, S. Long, Cheltenham, licenced victualler—November 26, B. Downey, Cheltenham, linen draper—November 23, W. Satchwell, Birmingham, victualler.

CERTIFICATES—NOVEMBER 23.

H. W. Hall, Air street, Piccadilly, scrivener—A. Hacker, Canterbury, builder—J. Jouis, Ardwick, Manchester, common brewer—T. Viner, Hungerford, hop merchant—F. Wheelwright, Birmingham, retail brewer—J. Steadman, Preston, Lancashire, hatter.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. at Dithorn, Staffordshire, William Henry Trinder, of No. 1 John street, Bedford row, solicitor, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late George Hubbard, Esq., of Cheadle. A singular marriage occurred last Sunday morning at St Nicholas Church, Rochester, between Mr Hugh Phillips, of the Military road, Chatham, late officer of her Majesty's navy, at the tender age of 75, and Miss Ann Laurence, aged 18. The happy pair repaired homewards to enjoy the honeymoon.—Maidstone Journal.

DEATHS.

On Thursday week, at his apartments in the King's road, where he had been residing with one servant during the last three months, Major-General Sir Charles Pratt, K.C.B. He was seized on Wednesday week with an apoplectic fit, and, notwithstanding the prompt attention and skilful treatment of Sir Matthew Tierney, Mr Lawrence, Mr Ferner, and Mr Richardson, expired the following evening at half past nine. Sir Charles was nearly 70 years of age, and was a most gallant officer, having served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, and gained great distinction at Salamanca, Vittoria, &c. Sir Charles leaves no family; his relatives reside in Ireland.—Brighton Herald.

The Gazette du Midi announces the demise of Viscount Castellane, uncle to the Lieutenant-General of that name, and who was himself an officer of the Guard of Honour during the Empire.

On Friday week, at his seat at Halstead, in Kent, Alderman Atkins. He was in the 79th year of his age, and had been unwell for some time past. He was Lord Mayor in 1818. He tried to get into Parliament for the City, but did not succeed; he afterwards represented the borough of Arundel in two Parliaments. He opposed Catholic Emancipation, the Repeal of the Test Act, Parliamentary Reform, and, indeed, all reform.

On the 21st ult. at Marseilles, after a short illness, Miss Joanna Watson, of Woodbridge.

On the 1st of August, drowned at the entrance of the river Hooghley, in the ship Raj Ramee, on his return from India, in the 18th year of his age, Mr Edward Parbury, youngest son of the late Charles Parbury, Esq., of Seymour place.

At Jersey, aged 18, Priscilla, daughter of Major W. Taylor, Royal Marines, formerly of Horncastle; and, two days afterwards, aged 24, Eliza Georgiana, her sister.

On the 20th ult. in the 80th year of his age, the Conventualist, Andre Dumont, former sub-prefect of Abbeville during the Empire. He was one of the youngest and probably one of the last survivors of that dreaded political body. We have heard related an expression of his, which does him great honour, and proves that, notwithstanding the difficulty of the situation in which he was placed, Andre Dumont found means to spare the effusion of French blood. Having been sent into the department of the Somme, at a period when scaffolds covered the surface of France, he contrived not to be instrumental to the death of any suspect. "The revolutionary committee called on me for blood," said he, in speaking of this terrible epoch, "I sent it ink in its place."—Memorial de Rouen.

On Saturday night last, aged 74, Marian Adams, who for upwards of 44 years was letter carrier to the Post Office in Ashburton. We are sorry to hear that her salary from the Post Office was only the paltry sum of 2s. weekly, for two deliveries of letters and newspapers daily in this town. Her furniture and other effects were sold by public auction on Friday last, when poor Betsey, her far-famed donkey, bridle, side saddle, and plated apron, were all sold for 3s. 6d. to Mr W. Hamlyn, the worthy sexton of Ashburton church.—Western Times.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

TOMORROW will be performed Shakspeare's Historical Tragedy of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr Macready; Banquo, Mr Ward; Macduff, Mr Phelps; Malcolm, Mr Anderson; Lady Macbeth, Mrs Warner.

On Tuesday, THE TEMPEST. On Wednesday, THE LADY OF LYONS; or, Love and Pride. Beaumont, Mr Elton; Colonel Damas, Mr Barley; Claude Melnotte, Mr Macready; Madame Deschappelles, Mrs W. Clifford; Pauline Deschappelles, Miss Helen Faucit.

On Thursday, THE TEMPEST.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

First Night of a New Domestic Drama and a New Burlesque.—The BAYADERES every Evening.

TOMORROW, and during the Week, will be performed (first time) a New Drama, in Three Acts, to be called LOUISE DE LIGNAROLLES; or, A Lesson for Husbands. Principal Characters by Messrs Yates, O. Smith, J. Webster, F. Matthews, Mrs Honey, and Mrs Yates. After which, a Burletta, in One Act, to be called LIONS FOR A LARK; or, The Beast's Burletta. The Animals by the Company, trained for the occasion. To be followed by A RACE FOR A RARITY. Mr Yates as Macready and Laporte. The BAYADERES. To conclude with THE BLUE JACKETS. Principal Characters by Messrs O. Smith, F. Matthews, Mrs Honey, and Mrs Keeley.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, incorporated

by Royal Charter, 309 Regent street, near Langham place, IS OPEN DAILY, from Half-past Ten o'clock, a.m., till Half-past Four, p.m.; and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Seven o'clock till Ten o'clock, p.m.—These novel scientific attractions upon a most extensive scale, include the Diver, Diving Bell, and Cary's Microscope, by which the decomposition of water is exhibited in a very striking manner, and a popular Chemical Lecture, at Two o'clock, p.m.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, entrance near the Church at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River, is open to the Public every day (except Sunday), from Nine in the Morning until Dark.—Admittance, One Shilling each.—Both Archways are brilliantly lighted with Gas, and the descent to them is by a new and more commodious staircase. The Tunnel is now upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED and TEN Feet in length, and is completed to within a distance of 110 feet of low water mark on the Middlesex shore.

By Order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk to the Company. Thames Tunnel Office, Walbrook buildings, Walbrook, October, 1838. N.B. Conveyances to the Thames Tunnel, by an Omnibus, from Charing cross, Fleet street, and Gracechurch street; also by the Woolwich and Greenwich Steam-boats, at Hungerford, Queenhithe, Dyer's Hall Wharf and London bridge, every half-hour.—Books descriptive of the Works are sold at the Tunnel, price One Shilling.

CLARET, First Growth.—To be DISPOSED OF, for CASH, 414 Dozen of CHATEAU LAFITEE, Vintage 1825, the remaining part of the Stock of Messrs. EADE, BELL, and Co., of BORDEAUX, and sealed with their seal, at the low price of 54s. per dozen, duty paid, bottles and cases included. In cases of three and six dozen each. Apply to Messrs HENEKEY and Co., GRAYS INN WINE ESTABLISHMENT, 25 HIGH HOLBORN. This Claret was bottled in 1833, and is in high condition, and deserves the attention of Clubhouses, first-rate Hotels, and Private Gentlemen. N.B.—Sample Bottles may be had on application, 4s. 6d. each.

SALE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS. DEPARTMENT OF THE STOREKEEPER GENERAL OF THE NAVY, SOMERSET PLACE, 16th OCTOBER, 1838.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on THURSDAY, the 8th NOVEMBER NEXT, at One o'clock, they will be ready to receive sealed Tenders for the PURCHASE of HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS unmentioned, and which are lying at the Dock Yards against the same expressed, viz:—

Table with columns: SHIPS, GUNS, TONS, BURTHEN, WHERE LYING. ROYALIST - 10 - 231 - Plymouth. GOLDFINCH Packet - 23 - 237 - Plymouth. RAINBOW - 28 - 503 - Portsmouth.

No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless the party attends, or an Agent for him, to make a deposit of 25l. per cent. on the amount of each purchase.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in the left hand corner the words "Tender for" and must also be delivered at Somerset place.

Persons wishing to view the Ships must apply to the Superintendents of the Yards for Notes of Admission for that purpose. Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yards.

PIANO-FORTE TUNER.—W. TIERNEY'S charge for tuning Grand Pianofortes (in town), 5s.; Cabinet Ditto, 4s.; Cottage Ditto, 4s.; Square Ditto, 3s. 6d. A day or two's notice for those instruments requiring his services in the country would be esteemed a favour. All defects incidental to the Pianoforte repaired. Rolls buildings, Chancery lane.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA.

The Season having closed, Messrs Brameld respectfully invite the public to secure CHINA, EARTHENWARE, and GLASS, at a great Reduction in Price, having classified their Stock for that purpose. Splendid China Bed Posts and Curtain Poles. Shipping orders direct from their Wholesale Warehouses on the best terms. Rockingham Warehouse, the Griffin, Piccadilly, top of the Haymarket.

ASYLUM LIFE OFFICE, No. 70 CORNHILL, LONDON. Established in 1824.

AUSTRALIA.—Persons embarking for, resident at, or travelling in, these Colonies, may cause Insurances on their lives to be effected in a single day, by applying to GEORGE FARRER, Esq., the Resident Director at the above Office.

BRITISH and COLONIAL TRUST and ASSURANCE COMPANY, 44 STRAND.

Capital, 500,000l. in Shares of 50l. each; deposit, 5l. per Share. PATRON—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. CHAIRMAN—W. Hutt, Esq., M.P. Shares will be appropriated on the 15th inst. Application for Shares to be made at the Office, 44 Strand, by letters addressed to the Secretary of the Company. ALEX. JAMIESON, Secretary.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY,

No. 18 King William street, City. Capital, £500,000.

DIRECTORS. Sir JAMES DUKE, M.P. Chairman. BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq. Deputy Chairman. William Allen, Esq. Benjamin Barnard, Esq. Charles Baldwin, Esq. James Cockburn, Esq. Bryan Donkin, Esq. Aaron Goldsmd, Esq. James Law Jones, Esq. John Knill, Esq. Benjamin Lancaster, Esq. George Nicholls, Esq. Thomas Nesbitt, Esq. Major-Gen. Robertson. Daniel Sutton, jun. Esq. O. B. Bellingham Woolsey, Esq.

AUDITORS. John Earnard, Esq. William Hawes, Esq. Edward Greenaway, Esq. Robert Pearson, Esq.

The Directors having completed their arrangements, beg to inform the Public that they will be prepared to receive proposals for Assurances and Loans on and after the 1st day of November next, up to which period applications for Shares may be made at the Offices of the Company, 18 King William street, City, where Prospectuses may also be had. Every accommodation and facility will be afforded for the transaction of business between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock.

EDWARD BAYLIS, Actuary.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1 PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS. William Bardgett, Esq. Samuel Bevington, Esq. William Fechney Black, Esq. John Brightman, Esq. George Cohen, Esq. Mills Coventry, Esq. John Drewett, Esq. Robert Eginton, Esq. Erasmus Robert Foster, Esq. Alex. Robert Irvine, Esq. Peter Morrison, Esq. William Shand, jun. Esq. Henry Lewis Snaile, Esq. Thomas Teed, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS. John Sims, M.D. Ebenezer Smith, Esq. Surgeon.

SOLICITOR—William Bevan, Esq. Old Jewry.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

A most economical set of Tables—computed expressly for the use of this Institution, from authentic and complete data. Increasing Rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts; a less immediate payment being required on a Policy for the whole term of life than in any other Office.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at Two o'clock. Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy. All claims payable within one month after proof of death. A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents. Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their Reports.

Table showing Premium per Cent. per Annum payable during. Columns: Age, First Five Years, Second Five Years, Third Five Years, Fourth Five Years, Remainder of Life. Rows: 20, 30, 40, 50.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

PROMOTER LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, 9 Chatham place, Blackfriars, London.

Established in 1826.

DIRECTORS. Wm. Goodenough Hayter, Esq. M.P. Robert Paik, Esq. Charles Johnston, Esq. William Unwin Sims, Esq. John Towgood Kemble, Esq. Samuel Smith, Esq. John G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. F.R.S. Le Marchant Thomas, Esq.

TRUSTEES. John Deacon, Esq. John G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. F.R.S. William Unwin Sims, Esq.

In this Office Assurers for the whole term of life have the option, as most accords with their views and circumstances, either of securing a certain sum at death at a low rate of premium, or of participating in three-fourths of the nett profits of the Company on paying an increased rate of premium.

The following are the annual Premiums for the assurance of 100l. on a healthy life in either case:—

Table for WITHOUT PROFITS. Age 20 | 1l. 11s. 8d. | 30 | 2l. 2s. 2d. | 40 | 2l. 17s. 0d. | 50 | 4l. 0s. 8d.

Table for WITH PROFITS. Age 20 | 1l. 16s. 11d. | 30 | 2l. 2s. 2d. | 40 | 3l. 6s. 6d. | 50 | 4l. 14s. 2d.

A division of the nett profits will take place quinquennially. Bonuses accrue on all beneficial policies on which three annual premiums shall have been paid at the time a division occurs; and the holders of such Policies have the option either of receiving their bonuses in a present sum, or of having them applied in augmentation of their Policies, or in reduction of their future Premiums.

Assurers on the non-bonus system may contract to pay their premiums either in one sum, in a given number of payments, in annual, half-yearly, or quarterly payments, or in any other way most suitable to their convenience.

Officers in the Army and Navy when in active service, Persons afflicted with chronic and other diseases, and such as are going beyond the limits of Europe, are also assured at moderate rates.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained at the Office.

Proposals can be passed daily. MICHAEL SAWARD, Secretary.

SIGHT and HEARING being sympathetically related to each other, the Messrs S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Astrucians to their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, after they have devoted their whole lives to this interesting branch of science, have succeeded in effecting, for imperfect vision, a most scientific improvement in the manufacture of transparency for Spectacles, which will be found to effect instant relief, and a preventative and cure for certain cases of d'afness, and where skill and art have no avail they have invented an Operative Voice Conductor upon a very small construction, scarcely perceptible. It requires no holding, and the individual immediately becomes one of the party in the general conversation. These important new inventions have met the sanction and unqualified approbation of the principal oculists, physicians, and surgeons, not only in London, but in Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, &c. No connection with persons of the same name.—One of the firm may be consulted at No. 2 Park street, Bristol.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who, not having an idea of their own), to endeavour an imposition, by labeling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, having actually applied his printer for that purpose; well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated

TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all made dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: in bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian and Foreign Warehouse, 223 High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

BALSAM OF SPERMACEI.—Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Wheezing Coughs, Colds, soreness, tightness and oppression of the Chest; and most affections of the Chest and Lungs, relieved in ten minutes, by taking one dose of WOODHOUSE'S BALSAM OF SPERMACEI, OR PECTORAL COUGH DROPS. Persons doubting the efficacy of this Medicine may take a dose in the Proprietor's Shop before they purchase. The Proprietor earnestly recommends a trial of these Drops to persons afflicted with the above complaints, but he does not introduce them as being an infallible cure (as many do), but is warranted in asserting their efficacy, from the extensive relief afforded in numerous cases of the above description. Constitutional Coughs of three, four, and more years' standing, have been cured in the course of a week by the use of these Drops. In the Hooping and Chin Coughs it will be found equally valuable. Two tea spoonfuls of the Balsam is equal to one ounce of Spermacei—it will at all times relieve the most violent Consumptive Cough.—In bottles, 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. This preparation is prepared only by Decimus Woodhouse, Operative Chemist extraordinary to his late Majesty, at his laboratory, 13 Little James street, Bedford row; of whom it may be had wholesale; also retail of Nash, 18 King William street, London bridge; Sanger, 150 Oxford street; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; and of all medicine venders.

CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, SCROFULA, &c.

BUTLER'S COMPOUND CONCENTRATED DECOCTION, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, is allowed by medical men to be the best (as it is the original) of the now numerous concentrated preparations recommended for making the Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. A dessert spoonful of it, diluted with water, makes in one minute half a pint of decoction of the usual strength. It is generally prescribed as an alterative in scrofula, scurvy, eruptions of the skin, and all cutaneous diseases; also has been found extremely useful in chronic rheumatism, and in secondary symptoms, and a remedy for the improper use of mercury. Prepared and sold in 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. bottles, by Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4 Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and 29 Waterloo place, opposite the Post-office, Edinburgh; and (authenticated by a fac-simile of his signature with his address engraved in the accompanying labels) may be procured of any respectable Chemist and Druggist. Of whom may be obtained also "Butler's Aik-line Solution," which is frequently ordered by Physicians to be taken along with the Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

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BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM OF FORTY YEARS' STANDING, AT MALMSBURY, WILTS. "To Mr Prout, 229 Strand, London. "Sir,—I feel that I am performing a duty to acknowledge publicly the very great benefit which I have derived from taking Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, after having been afflicted with Rheumatism in my left hip, thigh, chest, head, and arms for forty years—for a long period the pain was so great that I frequently started up in bed—in fact for seven years before taking Blair's Pills I had little or no rest night or day, although I had the best medical advice, both in and out of the army. I now am happy to say that I am free from this painful disease, and have been so for three months. These Pills were recommended to me by my brother in Bath, who has been cured by them of Gout and Rheumatism of long standing, and advised me to lose no time in applying for them to your Agent, Mr Walker, Druggist, Malmsbury, which I did, and after taking five boxes, am completely cured. Witness my hand this 22d February, 1838. "HENRY WILKINSON. "Upwards of Seventeen years of the Royal Marines. "Mr Walker, Chemist, Malmsbury, will testify respecting the authenticity of this letter. "The above is another proof of the great efficacy of this excellent medicine, which has called forth the grateful thanks and approbation of all classes of society. From many of the highest branches of the nobility to the poorest peasant, they have happily been the means of giving a degree of health and comfort which in most cases have not been enjoyed for years; they effectually relieve the most acute fit of Gout in a few hours, and seldom fail to enable the patient to resume his usual avocations in two or three days, and if taken on the first symptoms, the patient is frequently left in doubt as to the reality of the attack. And there is another most important effect belonging to this medicine—that it prevents the disease flying to the brain, stomach or other vital part. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London, and, by his appointment, by all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.

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It is now practically demonstrated that all Woollen Cloths may be rendered waterproof, without the aid of India Rubber or Resinous Gums dissolved in Coal Tar Spirit, Turpentine, or Naptha, which make the substances to which they are applied airtight, disagreeable in smell, and very unwholesome to the wearers; contraction of the muscles, rheumatism, and colds, result from the wear of garments which check perspiration. The New Fluid process, privately introduced, two years since, by FRANKS and Co. of FINSBURY SQUARE, with a view of testing its qualities and properties, and its continuance, has surpassed the most sanguine anticipations. The known properties are—Repulsion to Water—Fixity to Colour—Increased Durability—Free escape of perspiration;—all the unpleasant smell attached to woollens is removed by the process. The breath passes unrestrained, yet water at the heat of 212 degrees rests on substances processed till it evaporates. The expense is small, and by no means commensurate with the durability given. Clothiers, Drapers, and Tailors, may have their Cloths proofed in cuts or pieces in four days; Pilots and Cloths not requiring dressing, in 48 hours. FRANKS and Co., 1 FINSBURY SQUARE.

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Riding, Walking, Suffering from Disease, Relaxation, Local Debility, &c.—WRAYS IMPROVED SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, of superior workmanship, and made of the best materials; approved of and recommended by the late Mr Abernethy for their excellent adaptation, as being superior to any hitherto used; and the extreme ease and comfort with which they are worn, together with the exceedingly low price at which they are charged, must ever insure their general employment. Best Jean, 1s. 6d.; Knitted or Wove Silk, 2s. 6d.; Ditto, with Fronds, 3s. 6d.; India Dimity, with real China Net Silk Puruses and Elastic Springs, 7s. 6d. each. May be had direct from the Inventor, Mr O. Wray, 118 Holborn hill, and 9 Agar street, Strand. Spring Trusses for Hernia, properly adapted, single, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; double, 15s. and 21s. each. Laced Stockings and Bandages for varicose veins. Ladies' Umbilical Belts, Bandages, &c., for all Surgical purposes.

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Patronised by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, by his late Most Gracious Majesty, and sanctioned by her Majesty's Lords of the Treasury.

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF is universally recommended by the Faculty for its efficacy in removing disorders incident to the eyes and head. It may be taken as frequently as other snuffs with the most perfect safety and gratification to the consumer.

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has now on Sale an excellent assortment of Cabinet, Cottage, and Square Pianofortes by the Messrs Broadwood. These instruments will be offered at the lowest prices for Cash, and are well calculated for exportation.—Broadwood's Pianofortes purchased. Instruments selected from the Manufactory, and Old Pianofortes taken in exchange on the most liberal terms. 27 Soho square, corner of Greek street.

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TO BE LET, Elegantly Furnished, or Unfurnished, An Excellent FAMILY HOUSE (with the exception of the Ground Floor). The Apartments are spacious, and comprise large Drawing and Dining Rooms, Six Bedrooms, Kitchen, &c. Rent, Furnished, 150 guineas per annum, or 130 guineas if taken on a Lease; or Unfurnished, 90s. per annum. For cards to view apply to Messrs Brooks and Hedger, Surveyors, 28 Old Bond street.

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MESSRS BROOKS and HEDGER will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, Rose Cottage, Holyport Bray, 2 1/2 miles from Maidenhead, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 15th and 16th of November, at 12 o'clock, the genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best description; Two 8/4 Octave Pianofortes; a Harp; Six Cases of very rare Birds, Insects, and Reptiles; ornamental and other China, Glass, &c.; a Cellar of very choice Old Wines; Madeira, 27 and 30 years in bottle; Port, 15 to 30 years; and some Sherry and Claret; 50 ornamental China Flower-pots; 12 dozen of Green-house Plants, &c. Catalogues may shortly be had on the premises; at the Rose Inn, Wokingham; Red Lion, Bracknell; Lovegrove's Inn, Maidenhead; the Bear, Reading; the White Hart, Windsor; and of Messrs Brooks and Hedger, Surveyors and Land Agents, 28 Old Bond street.

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We have the exclusive privilege of introducing into this Country, under the above denomination, an article which has been much and deservedly esteemed on the Continent of Europe and Asia, not only for its stomachic and carminative qualities in general, but particularly for its efficacy in spasms, and in the more severe cases of intestinal derangement. Retaining its brilliancy and aroma in an extreme state of dilution, it may be agreeably adapted to every palate; while, as an ordinary beverage, its perfect freedom from acidity renders it decidedly more congenial to the stomach than any description of Malt Liqueur. We supply this very salutary CORDIAL in sealed bottles, 2s. or 3s. 6d. each, and at 18s. by the Imperial gallon; on which terms our IMPROVED BRANDY continues to rival the choicest productions of COGNAC, and to defy the competition of every merely British distillation. Other genuine Spirits, and Wines of approved quality, on moderate terms, as heretofore. HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn bars. HENRY BRETT, Jun., 109 Drury lane. ALFRED BRETT, 50 Stone's End, Borough.

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Gentlemen, desirous of obtaining articles of Dress of the first-rate description, the undermentioned List of Cash Prices is respectfully submitted to their notice by J. ALBERT, Tailor, &c., 52 KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY. Dress Coat, of the best Superfine Olive Brown or Green Cloth - - - 3 3 0 Ditto, the best Saxony Black or Blue - - - 3 10 0 Frock Coat, with Silk Facings - - - 3 15 0 Ditto, the finest Saxony Black or Blue - - - 4 0 0 Waistcoats of the best Kersaymere - - - 0 15 0 Every garment of Mill'd Kersaymere or Doe Skin - - - 1 10 0 Every garment at the above prices is warranted equal to any that can be produced. A suit of Plain Livery, 4l. Families and Gentlemen waited upon by addressing a line, per post, 52 King William street, London bridge.

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