

THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolves to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unpalatable 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 stones. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—DE FOX.

LORD MORPETH'S BILL.

Lord Stanley emphatically closed his speech on Lord Morpeth's Registration Bill with these words:

"I leave it, with the explanation of the noble lord, to tell its own tale, and to make its own way if it can with the people of England and the people of Ireland."

The plan, so clearly explained and reasoned by its mover, has told its own tale, and has made its own way with the people of England and the people of Ireland, and it is accepted by them as no other measure has been accepted since the Reform Bill.

It has given a degree of satisfaction, and produced a union of opinions and wishes in support of it unprecedented since the Reform Bill. And more, it has struck the Tories with instinctive misgivings, like those which they remember to have felt after that short hysteric passage when the Reform Bill shook them with laughter, and when it began to shake them with fear. The Tories then, as now, were conscious, that a spell was uttered which raised a people against them. Lord Morpeth's measure will be Ireland's cause, and while it raises the organized people of a third of the kingdom, it will unite the ranks of the Liberal portion of the other parts of the country as they have not been united since the first great enthusiastic struggle for reform. The measure places the Tories in this difficulty, that it is as much too good for their opposition as for their acquiescence. They will not yield it, and they must waste their powers and convulse the country in the attempt to hold out against it.

In this measure of Ministers we see all the excellent effects of a judicious boldness. The Liberal party, which was before disjointed and apothetic, has at once been reanimated and reunited in the support of a soundly principled and well cast measure of reform. A banner has been raised which has revived zeal, and the confidence which springs from the proposal of what is felt to be just and right, and worth contending for.

On the other hand, the Tories, while they are lavish of their abuse of the projected Bill, cannot conceal how much they are disconcerted by it. Their tone was changed by it from the triumphant to the tame with marvellous celerity. The effect was like that described in the old story of the traveller who encountered a bear as furious with hunger as if he had been ten years out of place. The brute made a spring at the man, who, happening to have a cane in his hand, held it up with the instinct of self-defence, upon which, to his infinite astonishment, the bear, which had danced in its time under the terrors of a stick from which it had escaped, instead of tearing him to pieces, raised itself on its hind legs, and began shuffling a saraband with great gravity and decorum. So it has been with Toryism; it was rushing on the Government for its destruction, when Lord Morpeth held up the old staff of reform, the unforgotten awe of which produced a wonderfully tame carriage, in lieu of the threatening one.

To Lord Stanley we are under great obligations, and indeed to Lord Stanley his enemies are always obliged. It is his happy art to propose the wrong with such arguments as to suggest the right. He is like one of those chess players who force their adversaries to a good move. He exposed and exaggerated the defects in the Irish Registration system, he proposed a remedy which would have destroyed the abuses, certainly, but having also the fatal objection that it would have extinguished the franchise also; he has compelled the Government to deal with the faulty state of things, and it has had the wisdom, the virtue, and the courage belonging both to true wisdom and virtue, of dealing with it effectually, equally for the prevention of frauds, and for securing and facilitating just claims to the franchise.

For the completeness and the boldness of the measure Ministers deserve all praise; but to Lord Stanley belongs the credit of leaving honest statesmen no choice as to the direction which must be given to legislation in the state of the Irish electoral bodies; for, having contended as he did that

an immense proportion of the franchise was fraudulently possessed, and it being a notorious fact that the whole constituency of Ireland is very contracted, and that, small as it is, it is in a course of diminution, it was clear that if this small constituency was in great part made up of fraudulent claims, it would be reduced almost to nothing if the rotten portion were taken away, and the sound subjected to still further contraction by Lord Stanley's vexatious expedients. It was therefore at least certain, in the view of all honest statesmen, that in lopping away the fraudulent franchise infinite pains must be taken to preserve the sound, and to give room for its expansion, if anything worthy of the name of a representative system were to be continued in Ireland. Lord Stanley would have made the little less, both by sweeping away the unqualified, and by obstructing and discouraging the registration of the qualified. Lord Morpeth sweeps away the unqualified, but clears the way for the claims of the qualified, and recruits their number by removing the doubts as to the franchise, and placing it on a simple and sure basis. The 5*l*. rating, to the poor, in the words of Lord Morpeth,

"Is a distinct and definite sum; it was assessed for a purpose altogether distinct from the franchise, and it would be operative as an effectual countervailing check in preventing men from endeavouring to be put improperly upon the register."

We confess that our only apprehension is, that in so poor a country as Ireland this qualification will be found too large, and that the constituency, purified of the fraudulent claims now on the register, will for some time to come be reduced to a very scanty amount.

Lord Morpeth himself says—

"I do not disguise from myself that in the course of time this may lead to some increase in the number of those who enjoy the elective franchise. (Hear, hear.) I do not think it would give rise to any sudden or violent increase, I think it would operate very slowly, and that it would only extend the franchise in a degree that would be perfectly proportionate with the increasing wealth and resources of the country. (Hear, hear.)"

The Tories indeed pretend to apprehend that the constituency of Ireland will be swelled by a deluge of beggars under the 5*l*. rating. The same pretext was used by them against the 10*l*. franchise for England, and the late Duke of Buckingham declared, in the House of Peers, that he should be afraid of giving a penny to a beggar in the streets, lest he should appear to be bribing an elector. The insolence of this pretence is now known to be matched by its ignorance, the 10*l*. constituency having proved so much smaller than was reckoned on by the framers and supporters of the Reform Bill; and we apprehend that the 5*l*. franchise of Ireland, with the limitation to leaseholders, will also be found too high for the circumstances of the country.

The simplicity of the proposed franchise is, however, a great merit in our sight, and we also look upon the grafting of it on the obligation to contribute to the support of the poor, under the new law, as a most politic incident.

We have the satisfaction of thinking that we see, in the measures proposed by Ministers, a general move in the direction of reform. The Chancellor's Bill for the improvement of the administration of justice in the Courts of Equity; Lord Normanby's measure for draining, so important to the comfort and health of the poor; Mr Fox Maule's County Courts Bill; all these are schemes of improvement for ends of great public utility. The last, the County Courts Bill, will have to contend with the jealousies of the unpaid magistracy. Already the question has been raised in Parliament, not whether the general effect of the measure would be advantageous or not to the public, but whether it would not trench on the authority and consequence of the unpaid magistrates, as if the importance of the Great Unpaid were an object paramount to the administration of justice. These modest gentlemen would in effect say, 'This plan may be all very well for the public; it may bring home cheap justice to the doors of the poor, but that is not the main thing to be considered; if it take any particle from our authority and importance, if it supersede us in any degree, or promise to do so by presenting the comparison between better and worse tribunals, the benefit to the public must kick the beam when weighed against the detriment to the consequence of the magistracy.'

The *Times*, in a very fair article on Mr Fox Maule's Bill, treats the jealousies of the magistrates lest the proposed courts should trench on their cri-

minial jurisdiction with no more respect than they deserve, and declares—

"Nor are we much enamoured of the way in which county magistrates have exercised the summary powers given in divers instances by the Legislature to 'two justices of the peace in petty sessions assembled.' We cannot easily forget the affair between Lord Grantley and the poor man Punter, in which a jurisdiction limited to cases of 'tenants at will holding over after the determination of their tenancy' was made subservient to the ejection from his tenement of a person who, upon the noble ejector's own showing, had never been a tenant at will at all. Justices of the peace do business in too leisurely a way, and with too little legal knowledge, to be trusted exclusively with such powers as these; and we are more disposed to complain of the present bill for not transferring them altogether to the new courts, than for giving the latter in such cases a concurrent jurisdiction. Neither can we perceive, upon the abstract question, whether it is expedient to unite the criminal with the civil jurisdiction, any valid ground of objection to the proposed measure which does not apply to the details of procedure rather than to the principle. The reasons which make it desirable to carry into every neighbourhood frequent sessions of a competent court of justice, apply to criminal as strongly as to civil cases. No one acquainted with the metropolis can be ignorant of the beneficial operation of the act for establishing the Central Criminal Court—a precedent exactly in point; and we do not suppose it will be seriously urged, that for the mere purpose of keeping two jurisdictions separate, the country ought to be burdened with the creation of fifty courts, where twenty-five would be sufficient for every practical purpose."

TORY ATTACKS ON SIR R. PEEL.

The *Times* has opened its columns to a series of attacks on Sir Robert Peel. The articles appear as the contributions of a Correspondent, but the conductor of the *Times* takes care to mark his opinion of their merits by giving them the honours of the editorial type, and to indicate the judgment on the case, a reply in defence of the Tory leader is published in a less conspicuous manner.

The attacks are written with much care, and a malice studied and ingenious. We have heard them ascribed to the most pugnacious of Bishops, supposing that he could write like a gentleman, which, it was added, he might do to disguise himself. Such a masquerade would certainly be most complete for the purpose of concealment; but we doubt whether the habit could be worn, even for the nonce, by a person so inveterately addicted to abuse. The malignity, too, is under a regulation of art which the passions of the Prelate referred to would never brook. Besides, we cannot believe that, even for the greater success in assaulting a character, he would refuse his vanity the pleasure of sending forth his writings with the signature of his name, so hacknied in every kind of contention for the last quarter of a century.

We are not in the habit of complimenting Bishops, but we must say that it is to the credit of the Bench that these letters on Sir Robert Peel's Tamworth speech have only been imputed to one of the number; and after all it is said that they are too good for him and too bad for any one else.

The head and front of Sir Robert's offending is the opinion that men are the better for knowledge of any kind. For this he is declared to be a Brummagem Brougham, and a disciple of a school of philosophy not accepting Christian principles as the guide of life; in fact, he is argued to be little better, if at all better, than a heathen, and charged with preferring heathen to religious lights when both shine on the same truths. His assailant, indeed, is indulgent enough in the manner of *Mrs Candour*, to declare that it would be "cruel uncharitableness to suspect Sir Robert Peel of disbelief," and he even goes so far as to say,

"Most cheerfully do I render to so religious a man as Sir Robert Peel the justice of disclaiming, on my part, the idea that he has any intention at all to put aside religion."

But mark what follows—the venomous sting in the tail of the concession,

"Yet his words either mean nothing, or they do, both on their surface and when carried into effect, mean something very irreligious."

So that we have here the great leader of the party pretending to the possession of the wisdom and religion of the country, charged either with uttering words without meaning, or with a meaning "very irreligious" both on the surface and in effect. At best, the chief of the Conservative party is thus the fool flinging about firebrands. His morals are only acquitted on the grossest inculpation of his understanding; for a meaning "very irreligious on the surface" is charitably supposed to have escaped his apprehension.

Observe, too, the insolence with which exhortations of Sir Robert are treated in this passage,

where the Conservative Chief is likened to "a street preacher, or the cad of an omnibus":

"Whence these cries rising on our ears, of 'Let me entreat you!' 'Neglect not the opportunity!' 'It will not be our fault!' 'Here is an access for you!'—very like the tones of a street preacher, or of the cad of an omnibus, little worthy of a great statesman and a religious philosopher?"

And in the same paper in which these crowning contumelies appeared, the *Times* editorially says:

"We insert one more letter from our correspondent, 'Catholicus.' It is necessary to use some caution upon this subject. We find an idea gradually creeping forth—probably only among very hasty reasoners—that our attachment to Sir Robert Peel is sustaining some diminution. A morning paper also, the organ of the Government, throws out hints to that effect, and casts an imputation upon us of being influenced by a bigoted party—acting under the highest impulses of Toryism. Now the answer to such an imputation is, to men of taste and judgment, easily found in the letters themselves. Was it fit that such letters should be suppressed or rejected? Sir R. Peel himself, we are convinced, as a man of learning and knowledge, would answer that question in the negative."

Would any degree of skill in argument and composition induce the *Times* to give a conspicuous place in its columns to a panegyric on Lord John Russell or Lord Melbourne? Would any excellence in style or reasoning at this moment tempt it to publish a series of elaborate attacks on Lord Stanley or Lord Lyndhurst?

The *Times*, in continuation, says—

"We know not whether it be our misfortune or not, but certainly the fact is—and we refer to the past history of this journal for the confirmation of it—that we have judged of public men, have adhered to or rejected them, without any reference whatever to their political position: whether they were in or out of office has made no difference with us; and Sir Robert Peel's obvious approach to her Majesty's councils, from the incapacity of those who now direct them, does in no degree tend to make us think or speak more highly of his talents than we have hitherto done. He is beyond all doubt a great and able statesman—virtuous and disinterested—much more capable of directing the councils of the Sovereign than those by whom her Majesty is at present surrounded; but still not infallible: and it is right that he himself should know what great and able men think of him."

When before has the *Times* held that it was desirable that the chief of a party should be set up as a cock-shy, in order that he might have the benefit of perceiving what men were disposed to fling, whether cabbage-stalks, rotten eggs, stones, or brickbats. You will not object to standing in our pillory, says the *Times*, in effect, to Sir Robert Peel, as it will make you intimately acquainted with the precise missiles which people think you deserve to have flung at your head.

It is not a little remarkable that these attacks on the Tory leader should be made at a time when, according to the Tory prophets, he and his party are on the very threshold of office. The industry employed at such an instant to pull down the character of, κατ' ἐξοχον, the man of character of the Tory party, is passing strange.

It has been often observed that Sir Robert Peel is too good for his party, and is it that they are now blackening him a little to make him appear more suitable to their occasions? To borrow Sheridan's words, do they disfigure him to pass him the better for their own? Whatever may be the object, the attempts to damage Sir Robert Peel's repute make the most curious exhibition in party history. That the Tories hate their leader has long been notorious, but that they cannot do without him is equally certain; and in this case of aversion on the one side and necessity on the other, the middle course of damaging the indispensable is a most singular result of the composition of forces.

But perhaps the Tories are beginning to flatter themselves that they can do without Sir Robert Peel, and if so, it is natural that they should think proper to appraise him that he must conform to the narrow, bigotted views of his party, and renounce every popular or liberal pretension, or cease to be their chief.

There was a time when we believe that the Tories would have done better as a party, and of course worse for the people, under the guidance of a Lyndhurst than a Peel; there was a time when they might have made a stouter stand for things as they were, when the system existed as an undisturbed whole, and it was asserted impossible to improve it. Sir Robert Peel destroyed the prestige of excellence, admitted faults, did enough to impair the credit and stability of the old pile, and not enough for a reconstruction on better principles. He just did enough himself in innovation to let in the larger and more beneficial innovations of others. In thus going far enough to unsettle, he hit his party, most luckily for us, between wind and water; but that once done, and compromise set going, Sir Robert has become as necessary to his party in its present state as he was perhaps detrimental to it in its former state, and as enemies we can wish it no worse than to lose its plausible leader.

— Lord Ebrington, replying to the magistrates of the county of Carlisle, has refused their application for an augmentation of the police force, owing to the alleged disturbed state of the county.

STONE BROTH.

Ministers have been cooking some stone broth for Lord Keane. What is stone broth? ask our readers. They shall hear.

A fellow comes to your door in the country with a large stone in his hand, says he is weary and hungry, but no beggar, and only wants the use of fire, water, and a kettle to make some stone broth for his dinner. Who would refuse a poor wayfaring man the use of a kettle and the fire to dress his dinner? He fills the kettle with water, and puts in the stone to stew, and watches the simmering of the pot with great care. He tastes the broth, and seems satisfied that it is going on well; but modestly observes that a little salt would make it all the better. Who could refuse the poor fellow a little salt to improve his dish? Presently he tastes it again, declares it good enough, but that a handful of sweet herbs, if he had such a thing, would make it excellent. Who could refuse a handful of sweet herbs when nothing more was wanting to make a poor man's dish excellent? Presently he tastes again, and is in raptures with his success in cooking, but some condiment is the one thing needful; next it wants but a piece of bacon to be perfect; and, at last, he finds that a few pounds of meat would make it a dish for an emperor, and, when he has got the leg of beef, the stone broth is finished. The foundation of all this is the first gift, which has led to all the others.

So it has been with Lord Keane, and others before him. Ministers put their General into the House of Lords. Nobody has a right to complain, for titles are cheap rewards. The stone is now fairly in the pot, and upon this is grounded a request for the salt-box, which can hardly be denied, the grant of a handful of money to enrich the peerage for Lord Keane's life cannot be refused, and then there must be another handful for his successor, and who could grudge a third for a third life, when the thing is doing, and after so much has been given? It is but the leg of beef which finishes the stone broth after the pinch of salt that commenced it.

Lord Keane has been a fortunate man. His great exploit in India was the capture of a very strong place with a very weak door, and he will doubtless have the same good luck of finding a very weak door to the guard-house of the public treasury. Lord Keane did all that he had to do in India well; his campaign was short and successful, and he seems to have been not displeased to leave off with the success he had achieved, and to hasten home for his rewards. The question is, not whether Lord Keane has rendered service, but whether the service he has rendered is such as to create a claim both to a title and two thousand a year for three lives, and this at a time when Government thinks it right to practise a most minute economy.

A Treasury order was lately issued to the public offices, directing that old ink-bottles and almanac frames should be saved, and returned by a cart, which would call for them, that they might be used again, and that notes should be written on half-sheets of paper. This was striking evidence of a rigorous spirit of economy. "Take care of the pence," says old Richard, "and the pounds will take care of themselves;" and when we saw the case of the old ink-bottles and almanac frames, it seemed to us that the public purse should hardly want guardians, so well able should it be to take care of itself, according to the reasoning of the maxim. But lo! 2,000*l.* a year for three lives is asked for the reward of Lord Keane's campaign!

Juvenal raises the question, *quot libras in duce summo?*

We wish some one would calculate the number of old ink-bottles and almanac frames in Lord Keane. Let us see how much parsimony is necessary to make up for so much profusion. Let us see to what extremities we must be miserably penny-wise in order to be able to be magnificently pound-foolish. Let us have the computation of the value in old ink-bottles or almanac frames granted to three lives in consideration of Lord Keane's successes.

The grant to Lord Keane was strongly opposed by Lord Howick in a speech of excellent ability. His task, as he acknowledged, was an invidious one; but he went through it with that moral courage, which is as valuable as rare.

Lord Howick complained that a prodigal distribution of rewards for military services was a growing abuse—

"It ought not to be forgotten that every fresh error of this sort invariably afforded a ground and an argument for further errors of the same description. Every mistake that the legislature was guilty of in a too lavish distribution of rewards naturally and necessarily led to an increase in the demand. It was impossible to withhold from one distinguished individual similar rewards to those which had been conferred upon another for services of the same nature (hear); and thus we went on from time to time, step by step, and little by little, gradually raising and increasing the scale of rewards given for public service, until at length they came to constitute an enormous item in the public expenditure, and to take a conspicuous place amongst the burdens which pressed most heavily upon the nation at large. At the same time it must be remarked, that whilst this increase in the scale of rewards was going on, no corresponding increase was given to the incentive to the discharge of public duty."

Lord Howick did not disparage the services upon which the claim before the House was grounded; but he did not think them of a magnitude to warrant the proposed grant.

"He wished in cases of this kind, when a pension was considered as a necessary accompaniment to a peerage, that the custom were different, and that instead of granting a peerage in the first place, and then coming to the House of Commons for a pension, the opposite course were observed, and the granting of the peerage made contingent upon the obtaining a pension."

This brings us back to our stone broth, which would not often be made, if the last request were the first, and the beef were asked for at the outset, instead of the kettle of water to boil the stone in.

Lord John Russell objected that—

"My noble friend says that the peerage should not be offered till the grant from the House of Commons had been first obtained—that is to say, that the prerogative of the crown should be submitted to the decision of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) I differ entirely from that doctrine. (Cheers.) I hold it to be an unconstitutional doctrine. (Cheers.) I will never, as a minister of the crown, bring forward a proposition for a grant of money with the view of taking the opinion of the House of Commons as to whether any individual should be made a peer or not. (Cheers.) I would not put into the Speaker's hands the question, 'ay' or 'no,' whether Lord Keane should be made a peer of the United Kingdom."

This is all very fine in the high prerogative strain; but if the prerogative of the Crown should not, on the one hand, be submitted to the decision of the Commons, the trust of guarding the public purse, on the other, should not be subservient to the prerogative of the Crown; and the Commons, if they did their duty, would declare that they were not bound to make a grant because the Crown thought proper to make a peer without adequate occasion, and without sufficient endowment.

Lord John Russell's defence of the grant was as ingenious as it was possible to be; but the difficulty of making anything of the claims for which he was demanding so disproportionate a recompense became too apparent when he had to particularize them in these common-place attributes of the English soldier—

"His admirable fortitude—his indomitable courage—his happy maintenance of discipline, and his brilliant conquest at Ghuznee."

Now "admirable fortitude," "indomitable courage," and "a happy maintenance of discipline," are the things expected as a matter of course in the British army, and not those which stand out for extraordinary honour and reward. The capture of Ghuznee, indeed, was a fortunate affair; but the capture of a fortress by means of a well-charged petard, and an ill-guarded gate, is hardly an achievement to warrant a peerage and a grant. But Sir Hussey Vivian, himself a gallant officer in the highest sense of the description, ekes out the catalogue of claims, by proclaiming that Lord Keane had unalterably made up his mind to die, if he could not take Ghuznee. Resolutions of this kind, which are not easily kept by generals in command, are more becoming in generals in the command of armies at Astley's and Sadler's Wells, than in that of troops famed for doing more than for saying what they will do. We will answer for it that the Duke of Wellington never pledged himself "to conquer or die."

Mr Hume prejudiced the opposition to the grant as much as it was possible to prejudice it, by an attack on Lord Keane, which he ought not, as a reasonable being, to have believed credible. It only brought to light a circumstance the most honourable to Lord Keane of any that we have yet seen recited in his behalf—that he took vigorous and effectual measures to save the poor natives from plunder, and that the consequence was that a sepoy was shot in the attempt to commit forbidden depredations. To conclude, we repeat that Lord Keane appears to have done his duty, and to have done it well; but that there was nothing so extraordinary in his performance of his duty as to justify burdening the much-burdened public for his reward, and her Majesty might much within the truth have said, in the words of the excellent old ballad—

"I trust I have within this realm
Five hundred good as he."

The grant was carried by a majority of 195 against 43; the Tories having supported it, and Sir Robert Peel having made a speech in defence of it.

THE RUM DUTIES DEBATE.

The debate on the resolution proposed by Mr Labouchere for the equalization of the duty on Rum presents some very remarkable features.

A monopoly was at stake; a monopoly in the familiar shape of the West Indian Interest. To preserve it, moreover, an attempt was made to enlist the services and prejudices of the Landed Interest; and last, and not least, Mr Goulburn led the opposition to the Government proposition. Let it be added also, that Mr Labouchere spoke with courage and ability, and defended his proposal upon the sound principles of free trade as the only just foundation of our commercial policy. He pleaded the cause of the public on this occasion as if he felt a just confidence in it, and a generous and an

earnest interest in behalf of the people, in opposition to a party which has lived too long on their hard earnings.

But the point of the debate was, not the excellence of Mr Labouchere's speech; nor the opposition of Mr Goulburn to a just colonial policy; nor that West Indian merchants should, according to custom, be found to prefer filling their purses out of the English exchequer, in preference to filling them by enlightened industry, by honest economy, and by the fruit only of their own labour. This has been their practice ever since we had West Indian colonies; but the very remarkable feature of Friday evening's proceedings, that we especially call the attention of the public to, was this, that Sir Robert Peel threw his friends and their arguments, both in the Lords and the Commons, clean overboard, and supported the equalization of the duties on rum; notwithstanding the "transition state" of the West Indies; notwithstanding even the new anxiety his friends manifested to keep out all the produce of slave labour; notwithstanding the alarms of the agricultural interest and the dangers anticipated to the barley growers!

Sir Robert Peel spoke in favour of the equal claims of all our colonies on the Imperial Legislature, and did not forget to say a few strong words in behalf of the consumer.

We pity Mr Goulburn, we commiserate poor Sir Alexander Grant, and we congratulate the Tories on the skill, sagacity, and sound policy of their leader!

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The worst result of late events in France has been to give an immense increase of power and predominance to the military party. Louis Philippe has now flung his whole treasury, the entire finances of the country, into the hands of this party, who absorb it under the pretext of arming the country. Thirty millions sterling were demanded the other day of the Chamber, and such a sum is but a sop to the military party.

The envoys of the German Powers in Paris regard this new course pursued by the King of the French with much surprise and some alarm. Is his Majesty mad? they say. He who till now leaned upon our forbearance and our friendship, to thus turn round and defy us, and put his whole trust in a party which would sacrifice the dynasty of Orleans in the ditch of the first conquered fortress; and yet Louis Philippe is giving this party a million of combatants, allowing it to levy and to drill the entire population, to surround Paris with bastions and detached forts. Prince Metternich declares that he can no longer recognise in Louis Philippe the Napoleon of peace: he resembles rather Carnot, the organizer of war. And the Eastern Powers are accordingly about to make formal demands of France to disarm. The demand has already been made, or insinuated verbally, in order to prepare the way for official notes.

How to meet these diplomatic attacks is a question, said to excite serious difference in the French Cabinet. M. Guizot, the friend of peace, and almost the only remaining champion of civilian influence, would gladly come to terms, honourable terms, with Europe. The military party, on the contrary, would continue their armaments. Whilst their military tone and resolves, coupled with their financial demands, have so frightened M. Humann, the Minister of Finance, that he has tendered his resignation. Such is the crisis at present; and it is one that deserves serious attention. The military party made use of Thiers at first, until he could stand and wear the mask no longer. It then succeeded in creeping into influence and carrying on its designs, even under the cloak of the peace-party. And, though I do not question M. Guizot's will, I doubt his power, to keep them in check.

One thing is certain, and this is, that the friends of peace were strong enough in the Chamber of Deputies to have thrown out the fortifications, and checked the armaments, but for the personal efforts and influence of the King himself, who supports the military party. The effects of this will be greater upon foreign Courts than any popular demonstration whatever, or even than a parliamentary vote. It will very likely create an immediate revolution in the tone and attitude of the diplomatists of Europe.

The Chamber of Deputies has been employed this week in retracting certain improvements and diminution of duty, which its commission last year recommended, and which it might have then voted. But now the feeling is to retaliate upon England and Germany, and isolate France from them commercially as well as politically. The voice of the generous partisans of free trade is heard no more, and prohibition, suggested by passion, is the order of the day. Needles are an example. They quadruple the duty. It was pleaded that the cost of material was nothing, that machinery was not employed, and that the only difference could be in the salary and skill of the workmen. This was the very case to allow competition, salary being low in France. These arguments were not listened to, and English needles proscribed. Linen thread is another article of English export to France. The commission of last year proposed 10 per cent. duty. It will now have 12 per cent., and perhaps the Chamber will insist on more. It would be a

vain hope to imagine that the commercial treaty negotiated last year between the countries would now pass the Chamber. It would consent perhaps to take our tools and engines, but nothing more. Indeed, its intentions with respect to the duty on thread runs so contrary to the treaty, that they may be considered as a rejection of that treaty. The French duty of 30 per cent. on steam engines for navigation does not apply, of course, to the engines they buy from us for their navy. They are said also to allow engines duty-free that are to be employed in navigating between France and England. This will allow their Havre and Boulogne steam companies to compete with ours.

The affair of *La France* attracts some attention. This Carlist journal published some letters, said to be written by Louis Philippe, and purchased by M. de la Roche Jacquelin lately in London. Some of the letters were said to be genuine; but the hand-writing was cleverly imitated in order to produce more letters. Accordingly certain parties are to be tried for forging the King's hand-writing and his signature to the letters. The editor and Gerant of *La France* are arrested, and are to be tried on this charge, as well as a lady.

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.—The removal of the coffin of the Emperor Napoleon from the dome of the Invalides into the side-chapel of Saint Jerome, was effected on Saturday. A mass was performed by the Curé of the Invalides and his clergy. Marshal Moncey, although so infirm as to require being supported by both arms, remained till the end of the ceremony. A guard of honour, composed of Invalides who have been decorated, will constantly watch over the chapel. The King has conferred the decoration of the legion of honour on M. Marchand, formerly valet to Napoleon, and who accompanied the expedition for bringing back the body.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

Vivia Perpetua: a Dramatic Poem. In Five Acts. By Sarah Flower Adams. Charles Fox.

This is a true poem, and has greatly moved us. It seems to be the first published work of Mrs Adams, and in our opinion gives her a high rank in poetry. We never read any book more full of sweetness and sincerity. The first thought that rises to the mind after reading it, is that the writer herself, in like circumstances, would cheerfully have undergone the martyrdom of *Vivia Perpetua*. It is the same earnest, gentle, and noble spirit—which acts these things, or writes them.

When a poem thus exhibits through every part of it, the genuine soul of its writer, it is almost unnecessary to add that it is a fine poem. The test is unerring, and *Vivia Perpetua* bears it triumphantly. It has great dramatic power, and exquisite poetic purpose. Character is nicely discriminated throughout it, and passion earnestly developed. Sudden and terrible as the suffering and sacrifice portrayed, there is nothing crude or violent in the various parts assigned to the actors in it. Everything is harmonised to the tone and aspect of the chief figure in the mournful yet elevating scene; the sense of sorrow is lost in a luxury of good and beauty that surrounds it; and when the brave and gentle woman passes smiling to the amphitheatre, the bitterness of the Death is already passed in the glory of the Life to come. They who open the book with the expectation of being agitated by the more material terrors of a martyrdom, will not find them here. Here indeed is

poor humanity's afflicted will...

but not its vain and restless struggle with ruthless destiny. It submits and conquers. Surrendering, it becomes the mistress.

Fights against frowns with smiles; gives glorious chase
To persecutions; and against the face
Of death and fiercest danger dares with brave
And sober pace march on to meet a grave.

When even the sword of the gladiator trembles, it strengthens and guides the blow. For the arc of the Redeemer's promise still bends with cheerful hope over all.

We have presumed the reader's acquaintance with that true and most affecting legend of the early church, on which this poem is founded. *Vivia Perpetua* was a young Carthaginian lady, of good family, liberal education, and honourably married, who embraced the Christian faith at the beginning of the third century, and perished in the amphitheatre. In her prison she wrote a long account of all she had felt and suffered in these trials for the truth, and of the cheerful hope that had never at the worst deserted her. "Of all the histories of martyrdom," says Mr Milman, the last and best historian of Christianity, "none is so unexaggerated in its tone and language, so entirely unencumbered with miracle; none abounds in such exquisite touches of nature, or breathes such an air of truth and reality." It is indeed a beautiful relation, and has furnished, of course, the ground-work of this poem. Its most touching passages are those which concern her infant, then at the breast; and which describe the many agonised efforts of her father to call her back to the worship of Jupiter. "My father came from the

city," she says, alluding to the second of these efforts, "wasted away with anxiety, to pervert me; and he said, 'Have compassion, O my daughter! on my grey hairs; have compassion on thy father, if he is worthy of the name of father. If I have thus brought thee up to the flower of thine age; if I have preferred thee to all thy brothers, do not expose me to this disgrace. Look on thy brother; look on thy mother, and thy aunt; look on thy child, who cannot live without thee. Do not destroy us all!' Thus spake my father, kissing my hands in his fondness, and throwing himself at my feet; and in his tears he called me not his daughter, but his mistress (domina). And I was grieved for the grey hairs of my father, because he alone, of all our family, did not rejoice in my martyrdom: and I consoled him, saying, 'In this trial, what God wills, will take place. Know that we are not in our own power, but in that of God!' And he went away sorrowing." His sorrowing, with the failure of later efforts, was urged into madness, and he tore from her even the comfort of her child. Nor was intercession made by the father merely. Even the Proconsul implored her to recant and be saved. She steadily refused and went with cheerful heart into the amphitheatre. One of her latest acts, after she had been tossed and gored by a furious cow, was to clasp up her hair, because it did not become a martyr to suffer with dishevelled locks, the sign of sorrow. Her last act was to guide with her own hand the merciful but wavering sword of the gladiator which relieved her from her agony.

All the main circumstances of this narrative are faithfully and finely adhered to by Mrs Adams, and, in working them out, excellent dramatic use is made of the characters of an easy, careless, festive, good natured Proconsul; of a cold-hearted, savage Priest of Jove; of a crawling and barking Jew; and of the father of *Vivia*, who is admirably suggested to have brought on from Rome, in hatred of the too easy Proconsul, that sudden order for a hotter persecution of the Christians to which his own daughter is the earliest victim. The prison scenes between father and daughter have the germ of a masterly tragedy within them. To realize it is not the purpose, or we see no reason why the writer should have declined even that. The loftier, and as we should call it, more Christian aim, alone carries her away; and the mild elevation of sublime religious sentiment, surmounts, even at that crisis of the poem, all turbulent workings of passion. The group of Christians is throughout beautifully drawn. It is still, at every turn, the grand yet gentle chorus of the scene.

The following scene takes place on the eve of *Perpetua's* formal renunciation of her father's gods. *Felicitas* is a slave, presented to her by her father, in whose position in the poem the marked and elevating influences of Christianity are constantly set orth.

Garden of Vivia Perpetua.

Felicitas. Yet pacing to and fro; and where so oft
I've seen her glide about, or smiling wait
To look upon some flow'r that pleas'd her fancy.
A sorry chance for rest, methinks, have they
Who hurry up and down for it. She stops;
What looks she at?—the amphitheatre?
Has she a mind to see the festival,
And so forget? She turns, and comes this way:
I'll try and while her from those troubling thoughts
Back to her garden.

Enter Vivia.

Vivia. Saturnus is come?
Felicitas. Nay, madam; see, the season's coming on:
The lilies here are struggling through the mould.

Vivia. Again another voice, and still reproach:
They give green promise that their summer's prime
Shall wait sweet proclamation on the air
Of Him who loved the lilies of the field.
Inanimate things above their natures rise,
To bear him witness; I alone am mute—
Mute to deceive.

Felicitas. Dear lady, sure to know
A treasure safe one's own, it were enough:
For me, I like to look straight in the eyes
That think they have the rule of me,—my thought
Meanwhile, nor you nor any are my Master,
Save only One above—the Lord of all!—
Come, let thy garden pleasure thee again.

Vivia. There are too many thorns. *Felicitas,*
He wore them as a crown; for me, alas,
They are a wilderness! Oh, mighty Counsellor,
Would that thy human self again wert here,
To show the way!

Felicitas. But Saturnus has said,
A blessing waits on those who do believe,
Not having seen.

Vivia. Sure they were doubly bless'd
Who saw his face—who listen'd to his words.
O happy Mary, thou of Bethany,
Give me but one of all those precious hours
That found thee at his feet!

Felicitas. Madam, but see
How the buds open on the olive-trees.

Vivia. To breathe of blessings from the sacred mount.
Look round, *Felicitas*—all bear him witness:
You fountain—was't a fountain? nay, a well—
Was hallow'd by a promise, while he made
His wayside-rest in bann'd Samaria:—
What says that silver whisper? Speak for Him
Who gave thee living water. The free waves
All chorus forth—We sing of Galilee;
Of Him who said unto the world's fierce storms,
As to our raging waters, Peace, be still!
The amphitheatre, e'en now it swell'd
Out of the dust, big with this history,
That Christ did suffer death to give all life;

Me life, that have not even voice for Him, While breathless things all utter forth his praise. Those marble forms within, do they not grow Intelligent with my oft-repeated vows, And seem to live again their noble deeds To emulate his life? Idle as stone.

The writer of such a scene could surely write as well a lovely acting poem.

We have suggested what the poetical reader will find in this poem, we have done little towards showing it. It is full of earnest and genuine writing, and carries a promise even far beyond its performance. What its author chiefly wants, is the power of selection and compression. The poem altogether would have been finer, if it had been shorter. We would say also, that greater care in the versification would often have saved the necessity of resorting to expletives, and quaintnesses of phrase, that have nothing to do with a good modern poem.

It is dedicated, in a most charming sonnet, to the writer's sister.

The Life of Beethoven, including his Correspondence with his Friends. Edited by Ignace Moscheles, Esq. 2 vols. Colburn.

This is a translation of Schindler's interesting biography of Beethoven, with some welcome additions from the competent hand of Mr Ignace Moscheles.

We never read a book that left upon the mind such an impression of deep melancholy. But of all pain the worst is that anguish of impatience with events that cannot be altered or recalled, which assumes the absurd shape of dissatisfaction with those ordinations of Providence by which the web of good and evil is woven in this world. Who shall take upon himself to say to what extent these miseries of Beethoven, crushing to any meaner man, may have tended to raise him into a better knowledge of the resources of his wonderful genius? We are not, for that reason, the less called upon to express contempt for the Government that neglected him; for the archdukes, princes, and music-sellers, who left him to starve; or for the Philharmonic Society of London, who doled out to him their paltry hundred pounds upon his death-bed, and said he should have another, if he wanted it, and would apply to them, would hold out the beggars' scrip to them, once more.

It is strange and sad—these lives of great musicians. Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber—dreadful and unremitting misery seems to have followed them all. Handel, ruined in circumstances, apparently maddened in temper and intellect, and warned by a stroke of palsy of the coming on of death, sat down to the composition of the works which, beyond all others, have rendered him immortal. We owe to the most disastrous time of his life his great Oratorios—all of them begun in want and infirmity, some of them ended in total blindness. Amidst the most sordid distresses, dreadful to think of in connexion with such a gentle and joyful spirit, Mozart composed his six immortal Operas. More than once—we grieve to have to write it—he is described to have been arrested and dragged from his piano, while his family were left in want of the common necessaries of life. We have had, as it were, under our own view, the fate of Weber; and here is that of Beethoven.

The brighter side of the picture presents itself, when we reflect that these great men, in their worst sufferings and distresses, never compromised their independence, or forfeited self-respect. The volumes before us are filled with proofs of this, in even their most afflicting details. Here, for example, is an extract from one of Beethoven's letters. The contrast between himself and Goethe is a piece of noble and touching pride. The great poet and philosopher wears his star and his riband here—as he generally does. The musician has nothing but his great coat, and his great soul underneath it:

"King and princes can, to be sure, make professors, privy councillors, &c., and confer titles and orders, but they cannot make great men—minds which rise above the common herd—these they must not pretend to make, and therefore must these be held in honour. When two men such as Goethe and I come together, even the high and mighty perceive what is to be considered as great in men like us. Yesterday, on our way home, we met the whole imperial family. We saw them coming from a distance, and Goethe separated from me to stand aside; say what I would, I could not make him advance another step. I pressed my hat down upon my head, buttoned up my great-coat, and walked with folded arms through the thickest of the throng. Princes and pages formed a line, the Archduke Rudolph took off his hat, and the Empress made the first salutation. Those gentry know me. I saw to my real amusement the procession file past Goethe. He stood aside, with his hat off, and bending lowly. I rallied him smartly for it; I gave him no quarter, and flung in his face all his sins."

Another, and more affecting instance, occurs in the description of a law-suit into which Beethoven was plunged by one of the unhappiest incidents of his life. His two brothers were a constant source of vexation and embarrassment to him while they lived, and the eldest, as if to continue the system of torture even out of his grave, left him guardian to his son, with an entreaty to save the child from all further intercourse with the mother, whose character was equivocal. Beethoven undertook the

charge, and a long contest followed for the possession and education of the boy.

"The suit, between Beethoven and his sister-in-law was carried before the court of nobles, the Landrecht of Lower Austria; the complaint was heard, and the proceedings were continued for a considerable time. The notion that the van prefixed to Beethoven's name was, like the German von, an indication of noble birth, seems to have been current in Austria from ancient times; the court, therefore, required no further evidence on that point. This suit did not hinge upon a point of law, a matter of *meum and tuum*, but Beethoven had to prove that his sister-in-law was an immoral woman, and consequently unfit to bring up her son.

"In the course of the legal proceedings, which had already lasted a considerable time, it was intimated to the court that the word *van*, of Dutch origin, does not ennoble the family to whose name it is prefixed, according to the laws of Holland; that, in the province of the Rhine, in which Beethoven was born, it was held to be of no higher value; that, consequently, the halo of nobility ought to be stripped from this *van* in Austria also. Beethoven was accordingly required to produce proofs of his nobility. 'My nobility,' he exclaimed, with emphasis, 'is here and here!' pointing to his breast and his head; but the court refused to allow the validity of the claim, and transferred the acts to the city magistracy of Vienna, as the proper court for commoners—after it had, however, by decision in the first instance, already acknowledged Beethoven's guardianship over his nephew.

"This procedure, the transfer of the acts to the civil tribunal, though perfectly according to law, drove Beethoven beside himself; for he considered it as the grossest insult that he had ever received, and as an unjustifiable depreciation and humiliation of the artist—an impression so deep to be ever erased from his mind. But for his advocate, who strove, with the affection of a friend, to allay his resentment on account of a resolution in exact accordance with the law, Beethoven would have quitted the country.

The proceedings ended ultimately, but after many years' uncertainty and mental disquietude, in favour of Beethoven.

The youth himself had meanwhile been a source of deep additional mortification to his poor, sensitive, great-hearted uncle. It is not necessary to dwell on the details, but in illustration of the finely strung temperament of Beethoven, and of the rude trials to which it was, in this case exposed, we shall quote a very few extracts from the many letters given by Schindler, all written to his nephew within two months of each other. They tell the melancholy story at sufficient length and with sufficient exactness:

"I rejoice, my dear son, that you are pleased with your adopted sphere of life, and diligent in acquiring what is necessary for it. Your handwriting I should not have known again. I myself indeed care only about the sense and significance, but you must now endeavour to attain also external elegance.

"If it is too hard a task for you to come hither, never mind. Should it, however, be any way possible, I shall be glad to have in my exile some feeling heart about me. I embrace you most cordially.—Your affectionate father, BEETHOVEN."

May 18, 1825.

"It cannot but be becoming in a youth, now nearly nineteen, to unite with his cares for his education and future prosperity the duty which he owes to his benefactor, to whom he is indebted for his maintenance. Have I not fulfilled mine towards my poor parents, and rejoiced when I was able to assist them? How different has been your conduct towards me! Thoughtless boy, farewell.

BEETHOVEN."

May 22, 1825.

"I have been assured, although hitherto it has been only matter of conjecture, that you have again been carrying on a clandestine intercourse with your mother. Am I again to experience this hateful ingratitude? Shall the tie between us be severed?—So be it then. You will be detested by every impartial person who shall hear of your ingratitude. The expressions used by my brother, and your own of yesterday, with respect to Dr S——r, must of course be painful to me, since the very reverse of what he requires has been decided by the tribunal. Am I continually to be forced to entangle myself in these abominations? Never again! Is the agreement become burdensome to you? Be it so, in God's name! I have done my part, and leave you to Providence. I do not fear to answer for my conduct before the judgment-seat of the Almighty. BEETHOVEN."

Baden, May 31, 1825.

"Enough of this! Spoiled as you have been, it would do you no injury to pay some attention at last to simplicity and truth. I have suffered too much from your artifices, and it will be a hard matter for me to forget them. Even if I would always submit, without murmuring, like an ox to the yoke, if you should behave thus towards others, you will never gain the good-will of any human creature. God knows all I wish is to be freed from you, from this base brother, and from these my worthless relations. May God hear my prayer! for I can never trust you more.—Your father—alas! yet, fortunately, not your father."

(In answer to an account of money received.)

June 18, 1825.

Let us not look further back. It would be easy to do so, but it would only be painful for me; at last it would only be—'you are a very good guardian, &c. Were you but a little steeper, you would have always acted differently.' BEETHOVEN."

July 18, 1825.

"Dear Son,—Only be moderate. Fortune has crowned my endeavours, but let no mistaken views lead you into embarrassment. Be candid and exact in the account of your expenses. Let the theatre rest for the present. Be ruled by your father, and guided by him whose every wish has been invariably directed towards your moral welfare as well as your worldly prosperity! Be indeed my son. What an unheard-of discord would it be, if you were indeed false to me, as some people still maintain! BEETHOVEN."

I am growing thinner and thinner, and am indeed very poorly, without having any doctor, or anyone to feel for me.

This passage refers to the law-suit with his sister-in-law.

If it be possible, come to me. But I do not wish to be any hindrance to you. I wish I were only sure that the Sunday would be properly spent without me. I must learn to give up all. Would that these great sacrifices might carry bring forth good fruits!

"Where am I not injured and wounded? Have no secret dealings with my brother. Once for all, have no secrets from me, from your affectionate father. If I am angry, ascribe it to my anxiety on your account, for you are exposed to much peril. Think of my sufferings, and give me no uneasiness. I ought by rights to have no fears of this kind.—but what have I not experienced? BEETHOVEN."

"Come soon, come soon, come soon! Be it so. The day before yesterday came my Signor Fratello and his brother-in-law. What a wretched creature I! Gato, speaking of Cesar, exclaimed 'This man, and we—what shall we say of such a one as this?—Now, as ever, thine anxious and affectionate father, BEETHOVEN."

The defect in Schindler's biography is in certain passages of reserve, much at variance with Beethoven's own wish that all the truth should be told. He has obviously too many good grounds for the bitter attack on Ferdinand Ries's life of his old master, and should not have hazarded so silly an objection to it as the abundance of its minute traits and apparently unimportant anecdotes. These, he says, "ought no more to have been brought before a public forum than the table-talk of Martin Luther should have been." The illustration is decisive. Martin Luther's *Table Talk* is the last book we would part with, among all his writings. We would rather lose the whole of Dr Johnson's works, than the anecdotes and conversations in Boswell.

Schindler apologises for laying before the world the following "short extract from Beethoven's journal, which, for a period of several years, I possess in his own hand-writing." Yet that short extract is, beyond a doubt, the most startling and interesting thing in the whole of his biography. Let the reader observe it:

- 31st January. Given warning to the housekeeper.
15th February. The kitchen-maid came.
8th March. The kitchen-maid gave a fortnight's warning.
22nd of this month, the new housekeeper came.
12th May. Arrived at Modling.
Miser et pauper sum.
14th May. The housemaid came; to have six florins per month.
20th July. Given warning to the housekeeper.
17th April. The kitchen-maid came. A bad day. (This means that he had nothing to eat, because all the victuals were spoiled through long waiting.)
16th May. Given warning to the kitchen-maid.
19th. The kitchen-maid left.
30th. The woman came.
1st July. The kitchen-maid arrived.
28th. At night, the kitchen-maid ran away.
30th. The woman from Unter-Döbling came.
The four bad days, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th August. Dined at Lerchenfeld.
28th. The woman's month expires.
6th September. The girl came.
22nd October. The girl left.
12th December. The kitchen-maid came.
18th. Given warning to the kitchen-maid.
27th. The new housemaid came.

And these were the years of some of Beethoven's greatest performances. The second mass—that prodigious effort of the "boisterous, heaven-storming giant" of music, dates in 1819. The incessant changes of his servants are significant proof of his then deplorable deafness. He made himself so imperfectly understood by them, that nothing was done as he desired.

We have to thank Mr Ignace Moscheles for supplying many of Schindler's defects: He gives a supplement of characteristics of Beethoven from Wegeler and Ries.

Beethoven's height scarcely exceeded five feet four inches, Vienna measure. His figure was compact, strong, and muscular. His head, which was unusually large, was covered with long bushy grey hair, which, being always in a state of disorder, gave a certain wildness to his appearance. This wildness was not a little heightened when he suffered his beard to grow to a great length; as he frequently did. His forehead was high and expanded; and he had small brown eyes, which, when he laughed, seemed to be nearly sunk in his head; but, on the other hand, they were suddenly distended to an unusually large size when one of his musical ideas took possession of his mind. On such occasions he would look upwards, his eyes rolling and flashing brightly, or straight forward with his eyeballs fixed, and motionless. His whole personal appearance then underwent a sudden and striking change. There was an air of inspiration and dignity in his aspect; and his diminutive figure seemed to tower to the gigantic proportions of his mind. These fits of sudden inspiration frequently came upon Beethoven when he was in company, and even when he was in the street, where he naturally excited the marked attention of every passer-by. Every thought that arose in his mind was expressed in his animated countenance. He never gesticulated either with his head or his hands, except when he was standing before the orchestra. His mouth was well formed; his under lip (at least in his younger years) protruded a little, and his nose was rather broad. His smile diffused an exceedingly amiable and animated expression over his countenance, which, when he was in conversation with strangers, had a peculiarly pleasing and encouraging effect. But though his smile was agreeable, his laugh was otherwise. It was too loud, and distorted his intelligent and strongly-marked features. When he laughed, his large head seemed to grow larger, his face became broader, and he might not imply have been likened to a grinning ape; but fortunately his fits of laughter were of very transient duration. His chin was marked in the middle and on each side with a long furrow.

Beethoven's brother,

which imparted a striking peculiarity to that part of his countenance. His complexion was of a yellowish tint, which, however, went off in the summer season, when he was accustomed to be much out in the open air. His plump cheeks were then suffused with fresh hues of red and brown.

Some of his habits were laughable enough.

The use of the bath was as much a necessity to Beethoven as to a Turk; and he was in the habit of submitting himself to frequent ablutions. When it happened that he did not walk out of doors to collect his ideas, he would not unfrequently, in a fit of the most complete abstraction, go to his wash-hand basin, and pour several jugs of water upon his hands, all the while humming and roaring, for a long time. After dabbling in the water till his clothes were wet through, he would pace up and down the room with a vacant expression of countenance, and his eyes frightfully distended; the singularity of his aspect being often increased by an unshaven beard. Then he would seat himself at his table and write; and afterwards get up again to the wash-hand basin, and dabble and hum as before. Ludicrous as were these scenes, no one dared venture to notice them, or to disturb him while engaged in his inspiring ablutions, for those were his moments, or I should rather say his hours, of profoundest meditation. It will be readily believed, that the people in whose houses he lodged were not very well pleased when they found the water trickling through the floor to the ceiling below, as sometimes happened; and Beethoven's change of lodgings was often the consequence of these occurrences. On such occasions comical scenes sometimes ensued.

The temperate and judicious spirit, which animates the few critical remarks occasionally made by the Editor of these volumes, may be exhibited in a brief allusion to his own early studies of Beethoven.

"All that had appeared hard, I soon found indispensable. The gnome-like pleasantries, which at first appeared too distorted—the stormy masses of sound, which I found too chaotic—I have, in after-times, learned to love. But, while retracting my early critical exceptions, I must still maintain as my creed, that eccentricities like those of Beethoven are reconcilable with his works alone, and are dangerous models to other composers, many of whom have been wrecked in their attempts at imitation."

But the book will need little beyond the subject to recommend it to all admirers of the greatest musical writer of modern days.

Greville; or a Season in Paris. By Mrs Gore, Authoress of "Mrs Armytage," &c. 3 vols. Colburn.

A Season in Paris is extremely well described in this novel, which forms no exception to the general cleverness of Mrs Gore's books. We cannot say, however, that we have read it with any great interest. The story is bad in itself, and overlaid with talk talk talk, trifling and tedious in the extreme, and quite beside the purpose in view. We are indebted to Mrs Gore for so much pleasure and amusement, that we make an objection of this kind with reluctance.

The style is unaltered. It is easy, piquant, and pointed as ever. Who runs may read. It is the best style in the world, for a book of this description. It has saved us again and again from laying down the volumes unfinished, in sheer fatigue. It is impossible to help hoping on for the best, with such pleasant epigram to beguile the way. We should add that we have not failed to observe in the volumes the just and liberal tone of sentiment which generally distinguishes the writer. There are no idle or self-sufficient sneers—such as mark the vulgar and only half-informed pages of Mrs Trollope—against France or Frenchmen. The hero suddenly finds himself in Paris, for the first time. "Not a single accustomed object, not a single familiar face. A foreign language was breathed around him, a foreign soil was under his feet. Yet he did not feel lonely, he did not fancy himself an alien. In every other foreign country, a sense of strangeness appears to isolate the traveller;—in France, an universal air of gladness seems to say, 'be one of us—you are welcome.'"

We shall not venture upon the details of the story, which are made up of the adventures of a young English peer, Lord Greyville, who escapes into the world, out of his widowed mother's anxious guardianship, during the last few years of a long minority of twenty-five, and encounters the due quantity of scrapes, which are the property of such an age, and such an inexperience. He falls in love with the young wife of an honest and affectionate old man, who has heaped all kinds of regard and attention on him; indignantly repulsed, he transfers his affections to her sister, as a matter of course, he fights a duel; and there is a happy wind-up at last. The influence of the duel on this happy arrangement too much resembles a like circumstance in Mrs Gore's last novel of *The Dowager*, used in a precisely similar way. These are the slips of the too ready writer. It is scarcely to be mentioned as a fault, that, dealing exclusively with fashionable life in this novel, she has not, as we have just intimated, given the loftiest or purest ethics in the world to her young hero.

But why, oh why, does she give him such a prodigious capacity for believing, on the lightest possible grounds, that he is not in reality himself but another and degraded person? People never believe such things so easily, except in novels. The happiness of a life is not so readily and conveniently talked away. Of this clumsy incident

which is the blot upon the book, we shall not say more, than that surely nothing short of the hard necessity of filling a third volume with the materials of a story already exhausted in the first two, could possibly have suggested to so clever a writer as Mrs Gore, such a forced and unnatural means of multiplying the distresses of poor Greyville.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

COVENT GARDEN.

The *White Milliner*, a "new comedy in two acts," was produced at this theatre on Tuesday night; Mr Jerrold responsible for the authorship. And never, we are bound to say, did the Doctors in attendance on any Milliner, white or black, differ so materially about the merits of an accouchement, in real life or on the stage, as they have differed on this occasion.

The *Times* says the first act was full of incident, and the second rested on dialogue. The *Chronicle* says that the first was barren of incident, and the second full of it. The *Times* announces that every speech had its point and all were neatly finished. The *Chronicle* asseverates that nothing could be poorer than the material of the language, and that the attempts at joke were essentially low and puerile. The *Times* observes that the characters were all nicely drawn. The *Chronicle* remarks that there were no characters at all. The *Times* points out that the sudden introduction of twenty milliners with twenty handboxes in the last scene, gave an artistical completeness to the whole affair. The *Chronicle* indignantly protests against this incident as an outrageous absurdity, admitting that the audience, who were chilly and tired of being grave, actually laughed at it, too glad of any excuse for doing so.

And thus do doctors differ; and humble men are obliged, because of such portentous differences, to make up their own minds for themselves. As we happened to be an item in the indifferent house of Tuesday night, we are in some sort qualified, and have endeavoured to do it. With submission, therefore, to those learned and discrepant authorities, *Times* and *Chronicle*—

The truth seems to us to lie, as it generally does, between. The *White Milliner* is the least successful of Mr Jerrold's later comic pieces. The story is not good in itself, and not improved by the treatment. The characters are common-place, and, with one exception, not improved by the acting. But the writing unfailingly indicates a mind far superior to the ordinary class of what are now-a-days styled *Dramatic Authors*, and enforces attention and respect.

The plot hinges on one of the fruitful incidents of the Stuart intrigues in the reign of Anne. A milliner in a white mask becomes a sudden object of curiosity and interest to the frequenters of the Western Exchange, the English Bourse as it was called. *Lord Ortolan* and *Mr Justice Twilight* open a zealous pursuit of her in the first scene, alike with designs upon her person: the one being anxious for her heart, and the other for her head. But even the rascally *Justice* changes his political design into an amatory one when he has seen her face; and the usual alternations of hide-and-seek, of unnatural dangers and impossible escapes, of common-place intrigues and more common-place jealousies, spun out to a tedious and unprofitable length, end in the discovery of the *White Milliner's* lover in a proscribed adherent of the Pretender, and of the *White Milliner's* friend in the wife of the gallant *Lord Ortolan*.

The best points are away from the main plot. *Saul Sneezum*, lodger in the house of *Mrs Mellowpear*, the *White Milliner's* landlady, has a touch of decided originality. Mr Jerrold need not be ashamed of him; nor Mr Jerrold's friends. The remarks are few that he is called upon to make, but as usual with original people, we get his life and character out of them. Vagrancy and sleeping in doorways seem to have been the first grade; link-carrying the second; starvation in a doctor's shop the third; and in the fourth we behold him, sleek and comfortable, fattening on the comforts of *Mrs Mellowpear*. He gets on in the world, as he gets into its ways; the more rascally he is, he finds himself the better off; and when, in the last scene, he has jilted poor *Betty Furbelow* and married old *Mrs Mellowpear*, he is a made man for life and in the way of universal respect and esteem.

Saul has several good things to say, and Mr Keeley, the only good actor in the piece, says them admirably. His contrast of former with later years—of the fitful snatches of sleep with doorways for pillows, and starlight for rushlight, with his present deep and continuous snores to the fattest tallow—were very amusing. His experiences from his link days, of the different fashion in which people light up, at Night and at Morning, were instructive as well. And when *Mr Justice Twilight* reminded him of the protecting wings of the law, the audience were forced into hearty laughter by his quaint pursuit of the simile. "Ah

a pretty bird indeed, that Law. In particular such splendid wings. He'd be quite a bird of Paradise, if it were not for his bill."

But this was only a small part of even a comedy in two acts, and the general impression was of weariness and indifference. It was not improved by the acting. Madame Vestris looked like a plaister of Paris cast in the *White Milliner*, and the plaister of Paris could have acted as well. The part does not suit her talents. Mr Mathews's lords are never anything but footmen in brilliant velvets and gold lace, and *Lord Ortolan* is the pink of the tribe. Mr Farren continues to provoke us by intolerable mannerism, grossly unworthy of him. The chorus of milliners is ineffective throughout, and we quite agree with the *Chronicle* as to the outrageous absurdity of the closing incident of the twenty handboxes.

The comedy, as usual here, is prettily dressed and got up.

ADELPHI.

Satanas! or, the Spirit of Beauty! is the formidable title of the "operatic, romantic, ballet, burletta, spectacle" played for the first time at this theatre on Thursday night. It is produced, say the bills, "at the greatest outlay ever gone into here." We have no doubt of it. The mere cost of the pink legs of the ladies must have been amazing. The audience were delighted, and Mr Yates evidently knows what ought to delight them, much better than we can pretend to do, or to criticise when done.

The idea of the original French piece, *Le Diable Amoureux*, was very striking and very French. There his Satanic Majesty is represented to have entrusted to an inferior female demon the task of betraying the soul of a certain Italian Count; the female demon is exhibited, tumbling headlong in love with her victim; love is shown to be the great reformer even of devils; the bewildered little demoniacal female practises acts of devotion in her earthly sojourn that set all her confederates below fairly aghast; and when, at the conclusion, her infernal master wishes to pull her back to Tartarus, it is found that he has suddenly lost all further power over her. So potent is love.

At the Adelphi Mrs Honey is this interesting imp; Mr Wieland is her comic attendant; and Mr O. Smith, the Old One himself. The scenery is on a large scale, and the humour on a broad.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, February 8.

Lord BROUGHAM's bill for the enfranchisement of copyhold property was read a second time.

In answer to some questions from the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, respecting the detention of Mr M'Leod in the state of New York,—Lord MELBOURNE said government would take every measure necessary for the succour of her Majesty's subjects, or for the vindication of the honour of the country, but declined entering into particulars at present.

Tuesday, February 9.

Correspondence relative to idolatry in India was ordered to be printed. A message from the crown for conferring some mark of favour on Lord Keane was taken into consideration, and, after very eulogistic speeches from Lords MELBOURNE and ELLENBOROUGH, agreed to.

Thursday, February 11.

Lord BROUGHAM presented petitions from Reading, Glasgow, and Northampton, from the members of the universal rational religious society, complaining that their doctrines had been misrepresented, and praying for inquiry. The noble lord stated his firm belief that any attempt to put down error by prosecution, and by checking the discussion of doctrines which, if left to themselves, would die a natural death, was a course fraught with inconvenience and danger. He applied that to all doctrines, as well religious as political; and he thought his noble friends behind him had been ill advised if they held out to parties in Ireland, that whoever took part in the discussion respecting the repeal of the union must no longer look to the countenance or the patronage of her Majesty's government.

Friday, February 12.

The Bishop of LONDON presented a petition from the mayor and corporation of Leeds in favour of the bill for the drainage of buildings. He fully concurred in the prayer of the petition, as he believed a great portion of all disease in large towns arose from imperfect sewerage and ventilation.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought the moral and religious improvement of the poor totally inconsistent with their physical degradation, and that it was utterly idle to build churches and school-houses until the poor man was placed in a situation of self-respect and had a comfortable home. He regretted that the bill was only prospective in its operation.

In answer to the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount DUNCANNON said it was the intention of government to proceed with the recommendations of the committee for making additional thoroughfares in the metropolis as soon as possible.

DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.—The Marquis of NORMANBY moved the second reading of the drainage of buildings bill. It was but one step upon the subject, and he promised their lordships it would be followed up by others. The noble lord then referred at some length to the prevalence of fevers and other diseases in various dis-

tricts of the metropolis, which had not been properly drained or ventilated. In the provinces the same ill effects were observable in all the large manufacturing towns, where vast numbers of the population were crowded together in badly ventilated and drained districts. The noble lord referred to the statistical tables of the mortality in Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other large towns, in order to show that of late years it had considerably increased. It was not his intention at present to extend the provisions of the bill to Scotland, although he had no objection to its being extended to Ireland.—The Marquis of SALISBURY said his only objection to the bill was, that it did not go far enough. Some of the provisions had been rather hastily considered, and he proposed, therefore, that it should be referred to a select committee up stairs.—The Earl of WICKLOW also thought the measure imperfect in some of its details.—The Marquis of WESTMINSTER supported the bill, which was then read a second time and ordered to be referred to a select committee up stairs.—Adjourned till next Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, February 8.

MR M'LEOD.—Lord STANLEY wished to know from Lord Palmerston whether her Majesty's government had taken any steps, and if so, what steps, for the liberation of Mr M'Leod; and whether the noble lord had any objection to lay upon the table of the house the correspondence between her Majesty's representative in the United States and the British government.—Lord PALMERSTON admitted the accuracy of the facts that have been made public through the American papers, but declined, like Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords, to afford any further information in the present delicate position of affairs. Mr Fox had been guided in the case of Mr M'Leod by instructions sent out a year or two ago, when a somewhat similar case occurred. Government had, not the less, sent out additional instructions, and would send such further instructions as they might deem it their duty to give.—Mr HUME made a statement that the American government had repeatedly urged the British government to say whether the latter adopted the responsibility of the seizure of the *Caroline*; but no answer had ever been obtained.—Lord PALMERSTON said the American government had instructed their ambassador in London not to press for an answer on that subject. They had themselves, in the first instance, treated the occurrence as a government transaction; and until the persons engaged in it were disavowed by their own government, the American government could not change their ground.—Mr O'CONNELL observed, there ought to be unanimity in the house in the determination to save Mr M'Leod's life.

PERSIA.—In reply to a question from Sir R. Peel, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the differences with Persia had not yet been adjusted. With respect to individual grievance, they had received sufficient satisfaction. But the statements that had been made by the Persian government with regard to the city of Herat were not so satisfactory, and that point alone remained a subject of difference between the two governments.

POOR LAWS.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL having moved the second reading of the poor law amendment bill, Mr D'ISRAELI rose to oppose it. It was impossible, he said, to conceive any revolution affecting more deeply than the poor law the happiness of the people. The parochial constitution of England had been destroyed for a mere pecuniary benefit, which after all had not been obtained. He admitted that the controlling power under the new scheme must be central, but he thought it might also be local; it might reside in the chief city of each district. Centralization, after all, was a principle rather applicable to material than to moral government. A metropolitan control might be cheaper and more convenient than a provincial one. It might make government strong, and society weak; but he would rather have a strong society, and a weak government. He was persuaded that the measure had produced much disaffection, and he would move that the present bill should be read a second time on that day six months.—Mr WAKLEY seconded this amendment. He said, that if the principle of the bill were really the establishment of a distinction between vice and misfortune, no man would have objected to it. But it had been honestly explained that the bill had no such object—that the object of it was merely to prevent the poor from starving. And this was cheered by the liberal side of the house; such was the liberality of the reformed ministers and members! In the name of the poor and laborious people he appealed to the great conservative party. The landed gentlemen were the natural leaders of the people (cheers and laughter); to them the poor must look, not to the manufacturers, who wanted to lower the price of bread, knowing that wages must come down in proportion. (Opposition cheers.) The commissioners, on a hint no doubt from ministers, had made a report, showing ingeniously the expedience of their receiving their salaries for ten years longer. They said the poor showed no gratitude: none was called for. The poor had a right, by law, to the relief they got, and owed no thanks for that. It had been made matter of complaint that the poor-rate had increased; but had not population and property increased as largely? In the ten years preceding the new poor law, the poor-rate had increased about one-and-a-half per cent., the population about 16 per cent., and the property, as appeared by the returns of legacy duty, had increased by the amount of between 6,000,000*l.* and 7,000,000*l.* The new poor law had transferred the votes in the election of guardians from the occupiers to the owners. This was done by a liberal government; but if this kind of liberality was still to guide them, the sooner they ceased to be a government the better. We had been told that this law would raise wages; but it had not done so. How was it to raise wages? It could only do so by combinations among the working men against their employers. By the present bill, the powers of the commissioners, already so great as to be driving every respectable man from the boards of guardians, were to be made still greater, and the powers of the guardians still

less. As to the alleged reduction of the poor's rate, it was a delusion. Charges formerly paid from the poor's rate were now transferred to the county rate; and all that John Bull got was to pay from his left-hand pocket instead of his right.—Mr GALLY KNIGHT was not surprised that gentlemen inveighed against this law; for it was an easy road to popularity. Not only had a saving been effected, but the condition and comforts of the paupers themselves had been improved.—Mr BUCKE could not concur with the absolute opponents of the bill; but he thought that some of the clauses must be amended.—Mr MUNTZ disliked the law for making no difference between the respectable and the dissolute poor.—There ought to be some distinction between rural districts and those great towns in which hundreds of people were sometimes thrown out of work at a blow. He would do his utmost to prevent the passing of this bill in its present state.—Mr LIDDELL would oppose the bill, to record his disapprobation of the proposal for continuing the commissioners during ten years more.—Sir ROBERT PEEL said, the two great questions were, the continuance of the experiment, and the centralization of the management. We were too apt to forget the past evils, and to dwell only on the present. The state of things which preceded the present law was the ground of the course he took. He cited some evidence taken before a committee on agriculture, showing that in certain parishes, as the amount of money relief had increased, so had also the demoralization of the labouring classes. If the legislature thought that compulsion into the poorhouse would relieve the industrious man from the payment of rates to relieve his idler neighbour, and eventually raise the character of the idle themselves, surely the measure was justifiable, although individual cases of hardship must occur. And he believed that even under the old system there were many hardships, which, as the districts were small and insulated, were not heard of as abuses are now in the large unions, where so many people are assembled. After the great expense incurred (though expense was certainly a secondary consideration), he should not like to see the experiment abandoned, especially as nothing was suggested in its room. (Hear.) It had been said that there was no aggregate saving; for if there were less laid out in rates, there was more laid out in wages. That was the very object; it was thus that the poor had benefited from the poor law. In supporting the principle of this bill, he must, however, reserve to himself the right of questioning several of its clauses. He had great doubt, for instance, as to the expediency of the ten years' continuance. Five years, and then, if necessary, five years more, might be a safer arrangement. Besides, a good deal must depend on the personal character of the commissioners for the time being. He hoped, too, that the law would not be executed with strict rigidity; and that in matters of feeling, such as churchyard burial, there would be a due deference to the natural sentiments and wishes of the people. Moreover, he thought there should be no encouragement to further unions. Indeed, he apprehended that the principle of these unions had already been carried too far.—Mr T. DUNCOMBE said the present system wanted amendment; but this bill contained nothing except aggravation. Sir R. Peel had taken thought about the burial of the poor; he wished the house would respect the feelings of the poor while living. (Hear.) This measure went to repeal all the local acts of parishes. The bill had been brought to its present stage with indecent haste.—Mr FOX MAULE said there had been sufficient time for its consideration, inasmuch as it was almost the same with the bill of last year. The present question was not a pecuniary one; and even if it had increased instead of diminishing the rates, he would not have grudged that additional cost.—Sir E. KNATCHBULL objected to many of the clauses, and wished for a good deal of relaxation in its working.—Lord HOWICK believed the act of 1834 to be one of the most beneficial measures ever passed, and rejoiced, therefore, that no one had gone so far as to propose the restoration of the old system. Out-door relief, given under pressure, would be an example discouraging provident habits. It had been objected, that men would endure much suffering rather than enter the workhouse. That was the very thing desired. It threw them on their own efforts and the efforts of their friends. It was only on the abandonment of those efforts under the old system that the character and condition of the English peasantry had declined. He approved the renewal of the term for ten years, in order to prevent agitation, by proving that there was no intention of giving way.—Mr DUNN urged the importance of consulting the people's feelings on the subject of burials. He thought it an important security to the country to limit the term of the renewal.—Mr RICE held it to be indispensable that the management should be with a central board.—Captain FICHELL inveighed against the system and the commissioners.—Mr W. ATTWOOD observed that almost all the supporters of the second reading had made it a condition of their eventual support, that the bill should receive great alterations. He had no alternative but to oppose the second reading.—Sir E. FILMER said he would give no vote; for he could not conscientiously support the second reading, and, on the other hand, he did not wish, by voting for the rejection of the bill, to negative all alteration in the existing law.—Mr LANGDALE wished for a provision enabling paupers of all denominations to attend their respective places of worship on Sundays.—Mr JAMES said, that in his county the original unpopularity of the poor law had almost disappeared, and the law was working most beneficially.—Mr FIELDEN believed that the new poor law tended not, as had been said, to raise wages, but rather to lower them, and he would oppose this bill in every shape, and on every occasion.—Lord J. RUSSELL contended that the new poor law was founded on the principle of the statute of Elizabeth, which goes at once to relieve the old and infirm, but requires from the able-bodied a test to distinguish whether they are willing to perform labour if it be found for them. The Duke of Wellington had acted on this principle in allotting relief during a famine in India. It had been said that hard labour was a better test than the work-

house; but he thought experience was the other way. Then came the question whether the workhouse test would admit any considerable relaxation; but there had been no suggestion offered, which would not, in his opinion, bring back the evils of the old system. The present law was for the benefit of industrious labourers, whose welfare the former system destroyed. (Here he read some evidence to show what had been the mischief of paying wages by rates, and how much those mischiefs were complained of by men who would fain have been industrious.) He entreated the house not to admit the recurrence of so injurious a state of things, nor seek popularity by undermining the independence of the labourers. He would not enter now into detail; but he should regret to see the period reduced from ten years to five. Upon a division the motion was carried by a majority of 147—ayes, 201; noes, 54.

Tuesday, February 9.

Sir J. HOEHOUSE said that the Secretary to the Colonies would, on Friday, bring under the consideration of the house her Majesty's message respecting Lord Keane.

Lord MORRETT moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the drainage of land in Ireland. He believed it would effect much more good than either or both of the registration bills (laughter), and he hoped it would not encounter so much opposition. After a short conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—Mr FITZROY KELLY, on moving to bring in a bill for the abolition of capital punishments, adverted to the fact, that wherever capital punishment had been abrogated, the crime from which it had been withdrawn had diminished in frequency, and that in the instances where the crime had still been committed the proportion of convictions had been greater. The scope of the measure he now proposed was the same with that which he had introduced last year, and which had been defeated only in an advanced stage, and by a small majority. If the bill he now sought to introduce for England should be adopted by the house, he pledged himself to introduce corresponding bills for Scotland and Ireland. He did not undertake to legislate upon the subject of secondary punishment. The expenses and changes which any such legislation must involve made it fitting that the task should be executed by the government. But if that duty were not taken up by them, or by some member more competent than himself, he would hereafter move certain resolutions with a view to the establishment of principles for the regulation of the subject.—Mr EWART, in seconding the motion, expressed his conviction that capital punishment might safely be abolished in all cases whatever. He wished a reform in secondary punishment, on the principle, first, of correction at home, and secondly, of opportunity for the recovery of character abroad.—Lord J. RUSSELL was favourable to the abolition of the punishment of death in certain cases, and would therefore make no opposition to the introduction of the bill; but in the declared object of extending that abolition to all cases he could not concur. He was anxious for a due gradation of punishments, and that every offence should be treated with reference to one general and complete scale.—Leave was then given to introduce the bill.

Captain FICHELL obtained leave to bring in a bill concerning the recovery of tithe, and the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts.

COUNTY COURTS.—Mr F. MAULE moved to bring in a bill on the subject of county courts. He noticed the evil of separate acts for the recovery of small debts in separate districts, leading to different practices in different places. His first proposal would be to extend the jurisdiction of the county courts to a larger sum than at present; he would suggest 20*l.* He would make them ambulatory within their own districts. He would have a judge for each, to be appointed by the government at a fixed salary. He would abolish all written pleadings, and make a summons the only process. On any amount under 5*l.* the judge might decide without a jury; on any larger amount a jury might be demandable by either party. The parties themselves should be examinable, and no witness should be incompetent on the score of interest. He would give to the court a jurisdiction also in the recovery of small tenements. It was not in contemplation to take away the jurisdiction of hundred courts or courts of requests. The judge was not to practise at the bar; and his salary was to be at first 800*l.*, and to increase, as business should increase, until it reached a maximum of 1,500*l.* An analogous measure had been introduced into Scotland with the best effect.—Mr EWART observed that Ireland also had a similar benefit, in her institution of assistant-barristers. They, however, were permitted to practise at the bar; and this had its advantage, in keeping the judges familiar with the law.—Mr WOOD (of Middlesex) cautioned the house against allowing this new class of magistrates to absorb the criminal as well as the civil administration of justice.—Mr HUME did not think the money would be badly laid out in these salaries, but he wished the limit of the jurisdiction extended to 100*l.*—Mr HAWES concurred in this wish. It was so important to vest judicial appointment in the crown, that he trusted the patronage would not be an objection. It might safely be exercised by the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Chief Justice.—Mr O'CONNELL considered the chief defect of the bill to be, that it did not combine the criminal with the civil jurisdiction. It constituted a paralytic judge, alive on the civil side, but dead on the criminal. The courts of the present magistrates were certainly not the courts of the poor man.—After a few words from Mr G. Knight, Mr Villiers, and Mr Cresswell, leave was given; and Mr F. MAULE moved the introduction of another connected with it, and enabling the Chancellor to direct the reference to county courts of that business in bankruptcy which, in the country, is now devolved upon local commissioners. The same sort of reference might be made in country cases of insolvency. And the county court might also with advantage take the business of lunacy in the country.—Mr HAWES was sure the measure would give great satisfaction to the mercantile interests; and leave was given to introduce the bill.

COPYRIGHT OF DESIGN.—On the motion of Mr TENNENT, the house went into committee on the laws

affecting the copyright of designs; and he then proposed an extension of the term of three months, the present limit of protection, to a term of 12 months.—Mr M. PHILIPS was unfavourable to the change, and Mr LABOUCHERE doubted the expediency of extending the term beyond half a year.—Mr COLQUHOUN supported the motion, but Mr MORRISON thought six months sufficient.—Mr WILLIAMS objected to all change; but Mr Serjeant TALFOURD continued to all change; and Mr O'CONNELL desired protection for works of invention; and Mr HUME was also an advocate for the 12 months term.—Mr HUME said, this was going a great deal too far; indeed he, and Mr BROTHERTON who followed him, saw no necessity for any protection at all.—Mr WARBURTON thought it hazardous to take so long a term as 12 months.—Mr E. TENNENT replied, and the CHAIRMAN was instructed to move the house for leave to bring in a bill in accordance with Mr E. Tennent's proposal: which was done, and leave granted.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—Mr DIVETT asked leave to bring in a bill for allowing Jews to make the declaration contained in the acts of 1 and 2 Victoria, chap. 5 and 15, on admission to corporate offices. He thought it but just to put the Jews on the same footing with the Quakers and the Moravians.—Sir R. INGLIS resisted this motion. He believed there was only one individual whom such a bill would benefit—namely, Mr David Salomons, who had petitioned the house upon the subject. His own objection was, that this concession would be used as an argument for ulterior measures.—Mr WARBURTON said, that Sir Robert Inglis, if he treated them as aliens, ought to bring in a bill for excluding them from property in land. No evil was stated which their admission would involve.—Mr GLADSTONE would not resist the introduction of the bill.—Mr HAWES asserted the right of every subject of the crown to partake all political privileges, without respect to his religious opinions.—Mr A. WHITE said that a respectable constituent of his own at Sunderland had been excluded by the existing law from a corporate office to which he had been elected.—Leave was given to introduce the bill.

Thursday, February 11.

Lord SANDON, moving for a number of papers respecting the naval and military claims on the government of Portugal, was sorry to find that no progress had been made in the settlement of those claims.—Lord PALMERSTON deeply regretted that the matter had not been already fairly and amicably settled. After a long correspondence, commissioners to represent the interests of the two countries had been appointed, but a difference had unfortunately arisen as to the rules which were to guide them in the performance of their duties. This difference would be referred to the Belgian minister, who had consented to act as umpire, and after this point had been arranged, he hoped that there would be no further delay.

EMIGRATION.—Mr H. BAILLIE moved for a committee to inquire into the distress of the highlanders and islanders of Scotland, with a view to relief by emigration. The present was a special case, in which the distress had been caused by legislation. The kelp trade had been the chief means of the subsistence of these people, and now the reduction of the duties on salt, sulphur, and barilla, had brought into the market British alkalies, by which the kelp was entirely displaced. He thought the best remedy would be to provide means of conveyance to Canada. There were about 40,000 persons who must be removed, in order to make it possible for the remaining to live. The expense would be about 3L a-head.—Lord TEGNMOUHT seconded the motion. He cited precedents of similar committees on the distresses of the Irish, of the handloom weavers, and of other sufferers.—Lord J. RUSSELL did not think the distress had arisen solely from the change produced in the kelp trade by the reduction of duties; and, even if it had, he doubted whether it would be a safe principle to give parliamentary relief wherever distress had been produced by a legislative measure. There were other distressed classes of the Queen's subjects who could make this proposal, if granted, an argument for similar aids; and he did not apprehend that the peculiar fitness of these highlanders for the purposes of colonization would be a sufficient answer to such other claims. He would not, however, oppose the motion for a committee.—Mr WARBURTON feared that the appointment of a committee would excite undue expectations.—Sir R. PEEL said, that where there had been so much suffering, so patiently borne, it would have been hard to refuse a committee. He hoped the report would at least make known to the sufferers the real difficulties of the case, and reconcile them to a refusal which, if abruptly returned to their request, would have been ill received.—Mr HUME disliked a motion aimed at what he considered to mean nothing less than "public money." There was as great distress at Birmingham, at Nottingham, and on the north-west coast of Ireland, as in the Highlands.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested an alteration in the wording of the resolution, in order to obviate the objection of Mr Hume, and to preclude the excitement of groundless hopes.—Mr BAILLIE adopted the alteration, and the motion was carried without a division.

Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN moved for leave to bring in a bill for executing the Ordnance survey of England and Scotland on an enlarged scale. The Ordnance survey of England, he said, had been made on the scale of an inch to the mile. Since then a survey had been made of Ireland on the scale of six inches to the mile, and the comparison between the two surveys had long made it matter of regret that the English had not been on the same scale as the Irish survey. Had the survey been originally on a six-inch scale, many hundreds of thousands of pounds would have been saved by superseding the necessity of frequent local surveys.—Mr WARBURTON seconded the motion. In the course of some further conversation, Sir H. VIVIAN stated that the survey of the northern counties would be completed in about four years. The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER the committee on banks of issue was re-appointed.

Leave was given to introduce a bill to continue the Irish turnpike acts, expiring at or before the end of the next session.

The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) bill and the tithe compositions (Ireland) bill were severally read a second time.

Friday, February 12.

Several bills for amending railway acts were advanced a stage.

Petitions were presented, by Mr BROTHERTON, for a free pardon to Frost, Jones, and Williams; by Mr BERKELEY, against the corn laws, and from the merchants of Bristol against the equalization of the duties on East and West India produce; by Mr O'CONNELL, against the combination of workmen in the printing trade; and by Mr LOCKHART and Mr EWART, in favour of the copyright of designs bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Sir E. Sandon, stated that it was his intention to oppose the bill of the right hon. gen-

tleman on the subject of the administration of justice in the privy council and the House of Lords.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr GODSON gave notice that on the 23rd Feb. he should move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present state of companies established for the insurance of lives.

Mr EWART gave notice that on the 20th Feb. he should move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the treatment of lunatics in the Hanwell asylum.

In answer to Mr Ewart, Lord PALMERSTON said it was the intention of government to propose a reduction of the duty on Neapolitan oil, but he could not say to what extent. It was also their intention to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of goods by document between principal and factor.

LORD KEANE.—Mr HUME wished to know whether there was any truth in the report which had obtained circulation in the Indian papers, namely, that the 2nd Bengal cavalry had behaved so badly during the war in Afghanistan, refusing to advance at the command of their officers, that they had been sent back to Bengal and disbanded—that upon investigation it turned out that Sir John, now Lord Keane, had ordered a trooper of the regiment to be shot without court-martial or inquiry, and that no regular inquiry had been permitted into the circumstances.—Sir J. HOBHOUSE regretted that the hon. member, upon the evidence of a newspaper correspondent, would believe a British general officer to have been an accomplice of murder under the pretence of discharging his duty. The object evidently was to prevent an hon. and gallant officer, who had served his country for nearly fifty years, from receiving the reward to which he was justly entitled. The facts of the case were, that the regiment in question were committing depredations on the standing crops of a village, and at the earnest entreaties of the leading men videttes were posted around the fields with instructions to fire over the heads of the marauders. One man was in consequence wounded in the leg, and if the man had been shot on the spot the commanding officer would have been perfectly justified. (Cheers.) He would add further, that during the whole advance not only was no man punished with death, but there was no instance of corporal punishment having been inflicted.—Mr WILLIAMS wished to know if the papers which had published these calumnious statements would be prosecuted.—Mr HOGG said no report whatever had reached the Directors of the East India Company in reference to these charges.—Lord HOWICK thought the explanation of the right hon. gentleman highly satisfactory.

GRANT TO LORD KEANE.—The house then went into committee to take into consideration her Majesty's message relative to a grant to Lord Keane.—Lord J. RUSSELL proposed that a sum of 2,000L be granted to Lord Keane and his two next surviving heirs.—Sir R. PEEL seconded the motion, and declared that he would not disturb the unanimity of the house by reference to any political questions.—Lord HOWICK opposed the grant, and reminded the noble lord (J. Russell) of the practice in ancient times of rewarding the victorious generals with a laurel crown. In later times a word from Queen Elizabeth was thought the highest reward that could be conferred upon the bravest and most distinguished of the generals. He thought a large grant of the public money was altogether uncalled for.—Lord J. RUSSELL observed that in ancient times a victorious army returned laden with spoils, and the country would be shocked if it had been stated that Sir John Keane had returned to England with several waggon loads of silver.—Mr HUME objected to the creation of a pauper peerage, and thought it extremely injudicious to pension a family for three generations upon the public taxes. Such a step tended to degrade the peerage in the eyes of the public. He also objected on the ground that the motion was not well timed; they had not the means of paying the debts they had already incurred, and at the present moment there was an excess of five millions of expenditure over their income.—Sir H. VIVIAN supported the motion.—Mr MUNTZ did not think himself authorised to tax those who were yet unborn for such a purpose, although he did not mean to disparage the services of the noble lord, or to refuse him an ample reward in his own person.—Mr BROTHERTON thought they ought to confer rewards and distinctions on Capt. Clegg and those like him, who had been instrumental in saving life, instead of voting large sums to those who had caused a great destruction of life. (Hear and laughter.)—Gen. JOHNSON thought it a wasteful expenditure of the public funds, and would oppose the motion.—Col. SALWEY had known the present government long enough to learn that there was the greatest possible contrast between their professions out of doors and their conduct in the house. On a division there appeared—for the motion, 195; against it, 48.

EAST INDIA PRODUCE.—The house then went into committee on the customs duties bill, and Mr LABOUCHERE moved a resolution for the reduction of the duty on rum, the produce of the East Indies.—Mr GOULBURN complained that the West India interests had been treated most unfairly in the proposed measure of government for the equalization of the duty on rum and other articles of East India produce. It was besides a direct breach of faith, because they had been told that there would be no interference at present with the West India interests in consequence of the difficulties under which they were labouring. He denied that the measure would be of so much benefit to the East Indies as was expected by its framers.—Mr LABOUCHERE was glad the speech of the right hon. gentleman contained so few substantial objections against his proposition. It was evident that it was merely a question of time between himself and the right hon. gentleman. The manufactures of India had been almost annihilated, although he believed the demand for English manufactures in that country was only limited by their own restrictions. He was quite sure that in a country like theirs, possessing widely extended colonial territories, there was but one safe and rational principle, namely, to treat with equal favour and protection every part of the empire. (Loud cheers.)—Mr EWART thought all the articles of East India produce, including coffee and tobacco, should be placed upon the same footing as the produce of the West Indies.—Mr COLQUHOUN said if they abolished the protection they would increase the commercial prosperity of both colonies.—Mr HAWES said it would also have the effect of increasing the exertions of the West Indian colonies, and the result of the application of the principles of free trade would be found ultimately beneficial. The revenue was falling off from the present high price of sugar, and a great objection would be raised throughout the country to the imposition of new taxes when the revenue might be increased by an honest course of commercial policy.—Sir A. GRANT said the West Indies were in a state of transition, and suggested that the duty should be gradually diminished.—Sir S. LUSHINGTON would not support any proposition which would not fully secure that country against the chance of the introduction of the produce of slave labour.

Lord SANDON said the interests of the free labourers had been completely lost sight of. If the measure was carried into immediate effect, it would compel the planters to discontinue the employment of these men. He thought the operation of the bill ought to be delayed for at least two years.—Mr LABOUCHERE said it could not come into practical operation for six months, and he should not consent to any further delay.—Sir R. PEEL advocated the plan of a gradual reduction of the duty, as otherwise, the West Indian proprietors would have some reason to complain that they had been taken by surprise. At the same time he did not intend to disturb the unanimity of the house by offering any opposition to the present motion.—The resolution was ultimately agreed to without a division.

The committee of ways and means was postponed on the suggestion of Sir R. Peel.

Mr LABOUCHERE moved the second reading of the railways bill, stating that he would not take the next stage for a fortnight, in order that ample time might be given for considering its details.—Read a second time.

The registration of voters (England) bill was postponed till Friday next.—Adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Several of the French journals of Wednesday represent M. Humann as in very great perplexity, and the Ministry itself in a state of dissolution. The *National* contends that Marshal Soult was endeavouring to procure the rejection of the Fortifications Bill by the Chamber of Peers. The *Chronicle* remarks, the War Minister may demand his millions, to keep the works going; but France cannot keep up an overgrown army and navy, and repair all her forts, and fortify all her towns, without loans; and those loans, in the quantity she requires them, she will not get. Her Finance Minister must therefore stop short, if her War Minister and Prime Minister will not. We are, therefore, not at all surprised to hear of M. Humann's ill-humour.

The Chamber of Deputies voted on Monday all the changes recommended in title 1 of the project of law, stated on the 15th of last July, concerning coal, marble, and a number of small articles. Bitumens and asphalt are thereby considerably reduced; and arsenic is to pay 8 francs, and not 12 francs, per 100 kilograms.—M. Pauwels stated, that while in England coal and iron were always found together, in France no such coincidence occurred. The iron masters were, in consequence, obliged to bring from, perhaps, a great distance the coal necessary for their furnaces. On Tuesday and Wednesday the debate was resumed. The duty on India shawls is reduced to 100f. and 50f., according to their size, and a regulation for having them stamped is adopted. There was a debate on the exemption of naval steam-engines from duty, if employed in international trade, that is, if not employed in river navigation, or in the commerce of French port to French port. The commission proposed not only to exempt these engines from duty, but to give a premium of 33 per cent. on all French engines of the same description.

SPAIN.

A report prevailed in Paris that a telegraphic despatch from Barcelona announced that a Republican insurrection had occurred there.

On the Regency question opinions are divided; most persons think that Espartero will be named sole Regent, or that if he submits to have two co-Regents nominally joined to him, he will be still as much sole Regent as Bonaparte, the first Consul, who alone ruled France after the 18th Brumaire, though Cambaceres and Lebrun were joined with him as second and third Consuls.

At the commencement of the elections remarkable apathy prevailed, and several of the colleges were almost deserted. The elections were proceeding on the 3d.

Various reports had circulated respecting disturbances which were said to have occurred at Valladolid. The tranquillity of the town was not at any time seriously compromised.

The son of Marshal Saldanha returned to Madrid on the 2d with the treaty of navigation of the Douro duly sanctioned by the Queen of Portugal.

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence received confirms the news of the settlement of the Douro question. The Minister of Finance had resigned. The news is not otherwise important.

SWITZERLAND.

The effects of the reform in Argau and Soleure have caused a vote to be passed in Lucerne for the reform of the constitution. But this reform is in a retrograde sense.

EXTRACTS FROM

THE EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

WALKER BEY.—Walker Bey, now promoted to the rank of Pacha, is the first infidel to whom that dignity has been conceded. His new title is Yawer Pacha. The Turkish phrase signifies *Adas sodalis*, "an associated friend," or, as some translate it, "a friend from above;" but this would indicate a degree of liberality, or laxity, or downright heresy, which we cannot well suppose the Divan has yet attained, notwithstanding the effect produced by the Christian cannonades on the coast of Syria. He is accompanied by Mazloum Bey, i. e. "the sweet-tempered," who is a Moustachar, or Lord of the Admiralty.

NAFIER AND THE PACHA.—The Commodore was presented to the Pacha, who received him standing with great cordiality. He was presented with coffee and a pipe; the latter given in an interview with the Pacha is a particular compliment.

INTERVIEW WITH MEHMET ALL.—Walker Pacha and the commissioners were received by Mehmet Ali with all the honours due to their rank; after which he addressed them as follows:—"I know the object of your mission, but I have already arranged everything respecting it with

the Englishman who arrived the day before yesterday." Here, being prompted by a dragoman, who observed the commissioners raising their eyebrows incredulously at such an amusing affectation of forgetfulness of "the Englishman's" name, he added, "with Commodore Napier. The fleet is ready to be delivered, and the orders for the evacuation of Syria are going thither now by a steam-boat." Mazloum Bey observed, "Highness, Admiral Walker is charged by the Sublime Porte with the command of the fleet." "Ah!" exclaimed Mehemet Ali, giving way to his temper for the first time on this very sore point, "it is to be given up to Yawer Pacha, then!" laying a most venomously polite emphasis on the Giaour's new title, as if the mere pronunciation were poisonous to his Turkish pride. But, recovering himself, he continued, "You have only to arrange that with Commodore Napier."

TURKISH SAILORS.—Next morning Walker Pacha and the two suites proceeded on board the *Mahmoudieh*, the largest three-decker in the Turkish fleet, and there at noon he read the firman by which the Sultan placed it under his command, pulled down the Capitan-Pacha's flag, and hoisted the Sultan's flag of the "Sunshine," a ring with luminous rays. The Turkish sailors were enthusiastic. The idea of returning to their country, families, and friends set them singing, and capering, and shouting about the streets like wild Irishmen. They caught up in their arms the Bey and the Captain who brought them the good news, and carried them in triumph on their shoulders through the astonished bazaars, that knew not what to think of such an outbreak of Turkish feeling. When dismissed from the batteries and restored to their ships, their antics were most amusing, kissing and hugging each other, then kicking off their Arab trousers, and jumping into their own once more! Could Corporal Trim have beheld the sympathetic glee with which these poor fellows congratulated each other on the prospect of seeing their homes, and wives, and children once more, he would probably have said, "doubtfully," as Sterne has it, "A Turk has a soul, please your honour?"

THE SULTAN'S "HAPPIEST MOMENT."—To Mehemet Ali they presented a letter from the Grand Vizier, full of kind expressions and good wishes, and recognizing the Pacha by his former titles as if he had never been deposed, outlawed, and devoted to the bowstring. The writer expatiates on the pleasure which the young Sultan experienced on the reception of this act of submission as the greatest he had ever felt.

PERSIAN PUNISHMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—At Teheran, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs has been convicted of forgery; the Shah wished at first to put him to death, but spared his life, they say, at the intercession of the Russian ambassador. When his Excellency interceded for Meerza Aly (the culprit's name), the King asked him how they punished such crimes in Russia, and was told by death. "How, then," he continued, "can you intercede for Meerza Aly?"—"Because," replied the ambassador, "he ought to be punished according to Persian, and not according to Russian law."—"And how," asked the King, "does the Persian law punish such crimes?"—"By taking no notice of them," was the ambassador's quaint reply, "as it does of every other crime."

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—The Princess Royal was on Wednesday admitted a member of the Christian church. All the splendour and resources of the Royal Household were put in requisition, and the same forms and etiquette were observed as when the Queen performs any public act as sovereign. The christening took place in the throne-room, the throne being removed and an altar erected in its stead, covered with crimson velvet, and having the sacred insignia of the Christian Faith embroidered in gold. On it were placed the massive silver gilt communion service of the Chapel Royal, lighted with gold candelabra. The railing enclosing the altar was covered with crimson velvet trimmed with gold lace, and in front, and spread over the richly and costly carpet of the room, was a large square of crimson velvet, beautifully embroidered in the centre and at the four corners in gold, and trimmed all round with gold lace. On this was the font, and round it were assembled the Queen, Prince Albert, the sponsors, and the officiating prelates and clergymen. In front of the altar stood the Archbishop of Canterbury, having on one side the Archbishop of York, and on the other the Bishop of London; the Bishop of Norwich and the Dean of Carlisle being a little behind. The sponsors were the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who appeared by proxy, the proxy being the Duke of Wellington. The whole group formed a square, of which the font was the centre. The Queen was dressed in white, and looked cheerful and in excellent health. The appearance of the Duke of Wellington excited the greatest interest; his Grace appeared to have recovered from his late indisposition, and looked tolerably well; but it is useless to conceal that age and infirmity have made fearful inroads upon his constitution. The font, which was made expressly for the occasion, showed a great deal of elegant fancy in the design, and the most consummate skill in the execution. On a triangular plinth were three cherubs, who united in supporting a large water lily, which contained the water. The whole of this was of silver gilt; it was placed on a marble table. The water in the font came from the river Jordan, having been sent to her Majesty as a present for this especial purpose. A little before seven o'clock the sacred rite commenced, the Archbishop receiving the infant Princess from the hands of her nurse, and held her during the whole of the ceremony. "Whether," as the Times report very amusingly observes, "whether the ample and flowing robes of the Archbishop deceived the child, or whether the kind tenderness of manner of the excellent prelate prevented the infant from discovering any difference, certain it is, that her Royal Highness rested in the

arms of the spiritual head of the church with as much contentment as though she had been in the arms of her own nurse." At the appointed place the Queen Dowager named the Royal child—"Victoria, Adelaide, Mary, Louisa," and she received the baptismal sign, and what is more, the caresses of her illustrious godfathers and godmothers, "without even a whimper." But the narrative, as regards the extremely dignified deportment of the Royal infant, is not yet at an end; for we are told, "her Royal Highness was then handed over to the care of her nurse, and retired to her own apartments." The ceremony being concluded, the assembly proceeded to the banquet, which was laid out in the Picture Gallery. The number of guests who sat down to dinner was 71. Her Majesty took her seat in the middle of the table, "and the only difference in her seat from any of the others was a low ottoman for the feet." At each end of the gallery an artificial screen was erected to shorten its length, and on each of these were displayed, on a background of crimson cloth, some of the choicest specimens of the Royal Treasury—vases, censers, shields, salvers, cups, chalices, of every size and of every description, from the squat massive tankard of days of yore, when the sovereign might have refreshed himself on a hunting morning with a large draught of a homely beverage, to some of the most elegant and graceful cups of the purest crystal, in the most elaborate setting of gold filagree, and flashing, too, with diamonds and other precious stones with which they were studded. Of cups, vases, and tankards, ornamented with precious stones, there were a great number; some with amethysts; some with turquoises, and diamonds, and sapphires, chrysoptari, and emeralds; and some had small enamelled paintings let into them of sacred subjects, having been formerly employed in the services of the church of Rome. In the middle of the table, and immediately before the Queen, was the christening cake, of the most enormous dimensions. Immediately after the dinner, "Health and happiness" was drunk to the young Princess, and duly honoured. The number of godfathers and godmothers (six in all) has occasioned some wonder how the Archbishop of Canterbury can allow of such an inroad upon the Rubric? We subjoin the Rubric:—"There shall be for every female one godfather and two godmothers." The objection, however, has been met with the declaration that the Rubric only enjoins that there shall be a certain number: it does not forbid, or at all imply, an excess of that number.

TRIAL OF LORD CARDIGAN.

On the approaching trial the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Lords will be exclusively occupied by Peers. The reporters for the public press will have places assigned to them near the bar of the house. A petition, which was complied with, was presented to the Lords from Lord Cardigan, praying for the attendance of Sir William Follett, Mr Serjeant Wrangham, and Mr Adolphus, as his counsel, and Messrs Powell and Wilde as his solicitors. A writer in the *Times* (somebody high in station, hints the journal) has made an appeal to their Lordships against duelling. He observes—"The truth is, that society, so far from courting or needing the support of duelling, abhors and disowns a system which strikes at the very foundation of social order. Duelling is the mere foster-child of public opinion—the public opinion, moreover, not of the nation at large, but of a class, on whose sentiments and practices any opinion expressed by your Lordships, its brightest ornaments, must necessarily possess incalculable influence. It is this influence which we implore you to exercise on the present occasion." How many of these brightest ornaments, who are now to act as jurors, have figured heretofore as criminals! The following is a list of the witnesses who have been summoned by direction of the House of Peers to attend and give evidence at the bar of the house on the trial of the Earl of Cardigan next Tuesday—viz., Thomas Hunt Dann, Sarah Dann, Sir James Eglinton Anderson, Knight, M.D., John Busan, Thomas Bicknell, and George Charles Fletcher. In the royal gallery of the House of Lords the following notice is placed on one of the pillars:—"Noble lords are reminded that round hats are not worn with parliamentary robes." This notice, we apprehend, is intended as a caution, lest noble lords should forget the costume, as it will be requisite for them to be covered during the approaching trial.

On Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock, as Prince Albert was skating on the spacious water in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, he passed over some rotten ice, which immediately broke under him, and he was immersed in the water. The Queen was a spectator of the accident. An account given by "a correspondent" relates that when the Prince "rose to the surface," her Majesty, with great presence of mind, joined her hand to that of the Honourable Miss Murray (telling her to stand firm and to betray no fear), and, extending her right hand to the Prince, dragged him to the shore. Her Majesty manifested the greatest courage upon the occasion, and "acted with the most intrepid coolness."

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, attended by Lord Alfred Paget, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, from Claremont, on a visit to her Majesty.

Shortly after the House of Lords adjourned on Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor was taken suddenly unwell. His Lordship was attended by Dr Chambers, who considered that there was not the least appearance of danger, and that he had a confident expectation the Chancellor would in a day or two be able to resume his official duties. The appeal causes set down for hearing on Thursday were unavoidably postponed. This is the first time, it is said, since the noble and learned lord has held the great seal that he has been prevented from attending his official duties through illness.

A report was current about the houses of parliament on Tuesday that the Duke of Wellington had experienced a relapse, but it was without foundation; his Grace's health has been gradually mending.

The statement respecting the illness of the Lord Bishop

of Limerick, which appeared in several papers, was greatly exaggerated. His lordship was only slightly indisposed, and is now perfectly recovered.

The Marquis of Normanby has accepted the office of President of the Shakespeare Society.

The Marquis Camden last week paid into the Exchequer the sum of twenty-four thousand and fifty pounds one shilling, the amount of the late marquis's voluntary contribution to the public service for the year 1846. The whole payments amount to 366,116*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

The Marquis of Breadalbane, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, has intimated his intention of giving annually 100*l.* for prizes in the various classes.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

Mr Young, the tragedian, met with a severe accident a fortnight ago, while on a visit to Lord Dacre, in Hertfordshire. His horse fell and crushed his foot; but though he is yet unable to be moved, he is recovering.

Mr Balfe has circulated a prospectus, announcing the speedy opening of the English Opera house, under his management, for the production of operas by the most eminent English and foreign composers.

An action brought by Mr Parry against Miss Kelly, for the recovery of salary as an actor engaged by her for the little theatre in Dean street, ended in a verdict in Miss Kelly's favour, she having paid her company in full while her season lasted.

In an advertisement of performances at the Strand theatre, Mr Jacobs, who announces himself as the "Royal ventriloquist," states that his entertainments "are entirely new from those of last year," and that he nightly "gives his astonishing imitations of twelve imaginary persons."

Mendelssohn has composed three new movements to his latest work, the *Lobgesang*, or *Hymn of Praise*, which was performed at the Birmingham Festival, in September last. The work, with these additions, has been recently performed twice at Leipzig, and one of the new movements was remarked as being the most effective of the whole.

The Purcell Club on Thursday held its annual meeting at the Sussex Hotel, in Bouverie street. Professor Taylor, the founder of the club and its president, was in the chair. The musical performance of the evening consisted, in the first place, of several of Purcell's greatest ecclesiastical compositions, and, afterwards, of a selection from his opera of *King Arthur*. Before the performance of this selection commenced, Professor Taylor gave a very interesting history of the circumstances under which this opera was composed, and of the connection of Purcell with Dryden in its production; and explained the dramatic position and meaning of the various pieces about to be performed.

POLITICAL.

ELECTIONS.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The agents of the Carlton Club succeeded in driving Mr Tracy, the Liberal candidate, from the field before the day of nomination. Mr Octavius Morgan communicated to his committee that he had received a private letter from Mr Tracy, in which that gentleman, in the most handsome and gentlemanly manner possible, declined to contest the county with him (Mr Morgan), with whom he was on terms of private friendship. Mr Tracy stated that, "having no desire unnecessarily to disturb the peace of the county," and "finding, on consulting his committee, that he could not contend with the powerful interest" of his competitor, he had withdrawn. Of course Mr Morgan has been declared duly elected.

ST ALBAN'S.—In this borough a seat has been gained to the Ministry, the show of hands and the poll having been in favour of Lord Listowel. The numbers at the close of the poll on Tuesday were—For the Earl of Listowel, 252; for B. B. Cabbell, Esq., 205. The following statement appears in the papers:—"A voter named Robert Adams presented himself at the polling-table, and before tendering his vote, handed up to the mayor a paper parcel, which led to the following conversation:—The Mayor: What is this—what are the contents?—Adams: That parcel contains two 5*l.* notes and two sovereigns.—The Mayor then opened the parcel and found the contents to be as described. The notes were those of the bank of Mr Muskett, the member for the borough.—The Mayor (addressing Adams): From whom did you receive this money?—Adams: Sir, I had it from Dr Webster.—The Mayor: What Dr Webster?—Adams: The old man. He gave me the money to secure my vote for Lord Listowel.—The Mayor: Are you an elector of this borough?—Adams: I am, and wish to record my vote.—The bribery oath having been administered, Adams voted for Mr Cabbell.—The bribery oath was administered to every voter from the commencement, Lord Grimstone and other electors having demanded it.—The *Chronicle* thus explains the affair of Robert Adams's Tory vote and Liberal money:—"Now, so far from Adams having ever promised to vote for Lord Listowel, the facts, which can be proved by the canvass-books, by the sheet of variations, and by the testimony of several to whom Adams did offer his vote, are, that he was entered in the canvass-books as a voter for Cabbell, that he was reckoned an opponent, and that being now, and always, a Verulam voter, he was never thought of as being likely to vote for a Liberal. His hope of pay lay on the other side. The whole affair was a stage trick, got up to produce effect, and it signally failed, although for the moment productive of service to the Cabbellites. The money was given him by the Tories. Let the Verulam party fairly show their sheet of expenditure, and their list of promises at this election. Let them get back their notes of the same bank given by them, as those which Adams produced—let Mr Bond Cabbell declare that he made no promises to voters, and his agents that they gave no money—and we shall then believe their virtuous indignation at the loss of a seat which they deemed so safe as not to be worth consulting the electors in sale or transfer. There was gross bribery on the part

side, it did not succeed because the popular feeling was all against them, nine out of ten—men, women, and children—wishing success to Lord Listowel. There are plenty of bribery cases against the Tory party, infinitely worse than Adams's trumped-up statement, even if it were true." A petition is threatened.

EAST SURREY.—On Monday the nomination took place at Croydon. Mr Antrobus was proposed by Messrs A. K. Barclay and Paynter, and Mr Alcock by the Rev. Mr Courtney, and Sir E. Colebrook. The Rev. Mr Courtney spoke with great animation and effect, and the candidates themselves addressed the electors at considerable length, amidst noise and excitement. The show of hands was in favour of the Liberal candidate. The polling was fixed for Thursday and Friday. At the close of the first day there was a majority for Antrobus of 1,062, which increased during Friday, putting success to Mr Alcock out of the question.

RICHMOND.—A new writ has been ordered for the borough of Richmond, Yorkshire, in place of Mr A. Speirs, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The Hon. G. Wentworth Fitzwilliam is expected to declare himself a candidate. This gentleman is the second son of Earl Fitzwilliam. The election is expected to take place on Monday next.

KING'S COUNTY.—Mr Armstrong is the candidate on the Liberal side, and Mr Bernard, whose father represented this county for forty years, will start upon the Tory interest.

CORN LAWS.—In a letter to Mr Wakley on a passage of his Anti-Poor-law speech, Mr S. Smith, the Anti-Corn-law lecturer, observes—

"As the public and recognized representative of that class of manufacturers who ask a repeal of the Corn-laws, I take the earliest opportunity of stating, on their behalf, that the calamity so often reiterated, and which I did not expect to find at last falling from your lips, that they well know that the reduction of wages must be relative to the reduction in the price of bread, is destitute of even the shadow of truth. The manufacturers who desire a repeal of the Corn-laws advocate this measure to increase the demand for their goods, and they well know what a booby ought to be whipped for being ignorant of, that, as manufactures cannot be produced without labourers, an increased consumption of goods cannot take place without an advanced demand for labourers; and, as a necessary consequence, an increased price for their services. Indeed, although the cost of food is at this moment very high, it is one of the prominent points in this very speech of yours, that the wages of the labourer have not advanced at all. On referring to the votes on Mr Villiers's motion for an inquiry into the corn-laws, with a view to their repeal, I find that you voted in favour of it; that is to say, you voted for a measure which would greatly reduce the price of bread, although it now appears that you are of opinion cheap bread must reduce wages."

LORD MORPETH'S BILL.—The friends of reform here have been filled with joy and hope by the bill of Lord Morpeth, for regulating the qualification and registration of parliamentary electors. The renewal of Lord Stanley's wicked attempt against the electoral privileges of the Irish people may, after all, become the means of extending those privileges, establishing them upon a sure foundation, and removing all the vagueness and ambiguity—eternally producing conflicting decisions, and often leading to fraud and perjury—which characterised the Irish Reform Act introduced by the noble lord himself. The ministry have now placed themselves and the people in a true position; for there is not a Liberal of any shade in Ireland who will not join, heart and hand, in the effective and legitimate agitation now about to commence against Lord Stanley's Disfranchisement Bill, and to obtain for Ireland a practical and real participation in the Reform Bill.—*Dublin Correspondent.*

REFORM THE REFORM ACT.—Earl Fitzwilliam's letter, declining to attend the Leeds meeting on the ground that the House of Commons as now constituted harmonizes with the people, has produced a reply from Mr J. G. Marshall, denying the harmony, and inviting Whig co-operation to produce it. He says—

"However great the change effected by the last Reform Bill, if it has yet decidedly failed of accomplishing the objects of its promoters, and of the people whose generous confidence and enthusiastic support was the great and decisive power that carried that measure, what conclusion can we come to, but that the very same reasons that justified the commencement of a revolution, will, a fortiori, justify carrying it out to its legitimate completion? We cannot remain half way."

He then endeavours to convince Lord Fitzwilliam that the great measure has failed; and that the Whig doctrine, "Wait, wait, opinion is ripening," will do no longer. Further, he observes—

"The Whigs again, with great inconsistency, accuse the people of not supporting their measures by pressure from without; they expect the people to be more intelligent and to act on higher principles than the Legislature; and in the same breath deny them a voice even in choosing legislators. 'Help, help us, good people, or we sink!' they cry out one moment. And when the people honestly set to work to help them in earnest, they change the tune to—'Softly, softly, good people; now you tread upon our heels.'"

The letter concludes with a statement of the objects and effects of the Leeds meeting.

"The object of our Leeds meeting was to bring the middle class and the democracy face to face in amicable and conciliatory discussion, that they might talk to each other, see each other, learn to understand each other. It was the first great meeting of the kind. And I sincerely rejoice to be able to say that this first conference has in its principal object fully succeeded, and that a great moral effect has been produced; that the middle classes now look upon democracy with more respect, with less fear, with more sympathy; that the democracy is conciliated, looks upon the middle classes with less suspicion, and with friendly instead of hostile feelings; and that throughout the effect has been to show how wise and prudent a thing it is to be bold and fearless in the out-speaking of what is true, and that the effect of all courses of action is to have courage to be

THE TWO REGISTRATION BILLS.—Mr O'Connell has published a letter expressive of his conviction that affairs are taking just the turn which the sincere friends of Ireland must desire. He thus states the position of his countrymen with respect to the two bills:

"For my part, I congratulate the people of Ireland upon the position which their patriotic virtue has won for them. That position—that valuable position is this:—they have before them this alternative—either Lord Morpeth's bill will pass unaltered, giving to the people of Ireland a substantial instalment of justice (and that branch of the alternative is single), or Lord Morpeth's bill will be rejected, and Lord Stanley's bill adopted; or both will be rejected—that branch of the alternative having a double aspect, leaving the people of Ireland, on the one hand, in their present iniquitous restriction of the franchise, or tending directly, and by necessary consequences, to the annihilation of the franchise altogether. With the success of the first branch of the alternative, we increase LIBERTY in Ireland—with the success of the second, we augment beyond the power of calculation the zeal as well as the number of Repealers."

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr Scholefield contradicts a report of his intention to accept the Chiltern Hundreds.

HAND AND GLOVE.—The Tories, obliged reluctantly to acknowledge that they were beaten by a show of hands at the East Surrey election, insist, we observe, that they had a majority of five to one on a show of gloves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF SIR ASTLEY COOPER.—We regret to have to state that the venerable Sir Astley Paston Cooper, the celebrated surgeon, expired shortly after one o'clock, on Friday afternoon, at his house in Conduit street, Regent street. Although from the state in which the worthy baronet had been for several days past no hopes had been entertained of his recovery, his decease had not been thought quite so near. Sir Astley's career, as one of the most eminent surgeons of the metropolis, was rewarded with the possession of an immense fortune, amounting, it is said, to upwards of half a million of money. The greater part of this will go to his nephew and successor in the baronetcy, the late baronet having no children, although he was twice married. Sir Astley was born in 1768, and was consequently in his 73d year.

THE NEW JUDGE.—Mr Justice Littledale, after a service of 16 years, has taken his leave of the bench. The Attorney-General, and most of the leading men at the bar, assembled to express to him on his retirement their gratitude and good wishes. Mr Wightman is the new Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench. The creation will take place at Lincoln's inn, in accordance with the usual custom when the appointment occurs out of term. He will go the Western Circuit, having exchanged in consequence of practising on the Northern Circuit (which had been left open) with Baron Rolfe.

POOR LAW DISMISSALS.—The Times has made much of half a dozen cases of the misconduct of union officers who have been dismissed by the poor law commissioners. But the poor law commissioners have themselves found out and dismissed seventy-eight, that being the number which the commissioners appear to have turned off during the last year. Upwards of one hundred and fifty have, within the same period, resigned, part of them, as stated in the official circular, under charges of various sorts.

LAW OF ENGLAND.—In a cause tried in the Exchequer Court, wherein the plaintiff, Dunn, the persecuting admirer of Miss Burdett Coutts, was defeated (he having sought damages for being given into custody for knocking at the door of a house which Miss C. had just entered), Lord Abinger remarked—"The law of England was a law of liberty; it respected mainly the personal liberty of the subject, but it was to be regretted that it did not throw a sufficient protection over persons in the situation of Miss Coutts. A man might do a great deal; he might ogle a lady at the theatre without infringing the law, and if he was taken up for such conduct he had a right of action. The plaintiff had pursued a series of persecution and annoyance to Miss Coutts, and this trespass having been committed upon his person while he was engaged therein, the jury would have to say what damage he had sustained. Now, what damage had the plaintiff sustained? He had not been well thrashed; none of his bones had been broken, and he had not been rolled in the kennel by the defendant; he had only been given in charge for a short time to a policeman by the defendant." Had the verdict been in his favour, the jury said they should but have estimated the damages at one farthing.

EARL OF DURHAM'S MONUMENT.—We deem it our especial duty to suggest to those gentlemen who have the more especial charge of the subscription, that immediate steps should be taken for organizing a central committee in the metropolis, to perfect the good work so nobly commenced in the north. The meeting of Parliament has drawn together the personal and political friends of the late Earl; and in the committee for erecting a monument to the late Lord Holland are the names of many noblemen and gentlemen who would eagerly join in paying a similar tribute to the public and private virtues of the late Lord Durham.—*Durham Herald.*

LOYALTY!—The Times quoted with admiration the other day a passage from the speech of Mr Smythe, at Canterbury, in which the Queen was extolled as the paragon of crowned animals—a wonder, never to be sufficiently worshipped. How easily can we reconcile approbation of that most fulsome of panegyrics with the sneer that occurs in the leading article of Thursday—"I am, it is true (said Lord Listowel), a Lord of the Bedchamber, and that, I think, ought to be some recommendation to me, rather than a reproach. It is a recommendation that her gracious Majesty has thought me worthy of a high station in her household."—Certainly (says the Times), everybody must admit the value of such a recommendation, it being well known that her gracious Majesty is as nice in her election of Lords of the Bedchamber as she is inflexible in her adherence to them when appointed.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This body has held another annual meeting, in which the directors

congratulated the Chamber on the circumstance, that the important question of currency has so much engaged the attention of the public, and at the same time expressed their opinion that no good would arise from discussing the various projects brought forward until the committee of the House of Commons had completed its labours; adding, that the subject would be one that must engage the attention of the board elected for the ensuing year.

INDEX TO THE STATUTES.—An Index to the Statutes, public and private, passed in the several years from the union with Ireland to the termination of the second session of the 13th Parliament of the United Kingdom, compiled by order of the select committee on the library of the House of Lords, at the suggestion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, has been recently printed, and will prove a valuable work of reference.

MORE BISHOPS.—It has been determined to proceed without further delay with the plan proposed in the Bishop of London's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury for providing a fund for the endowment of bishoprics in the British colonies and foreign possessions. The first objects to which the fund will be applied will be the endowment, or part endowment, of bishoprics in Malta and in New Zealand.

THE COLLIER'S TRIUMPH.—The great majority of the colliers in Lancashire have returned to work; there are still, however, a great many out. The Chorley colliers having had the price demanded offered to them, agreed to return to work; when they got to the pits they again demurred, and refused to submit until 22 of their body, then in the Preston House of Correction, were liberated. This condition was also acceded to, and the whole body marched to Preston, accompanied by a band of music. They met the liberated prisoners on the road, and escorted them back with musical honours.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—At an adjourned meeting, the magistrates of Middlesex renewed the discussion on the subject of certain charges brought against the management of the County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanwell, by the Rev. Mr Trimmer, who concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"That the Court lament that the 55th report of the Visiting Justices of the County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanwell, should, in common with that of Dr Conolly, contain such confident announcements as to the character and success of the working of the system at this time pursued there under Dr Conolly—a system which in practice appears so deficient in some most important arrangements, and to have admitted of cases of a description at once serious and appalling." There was a very full attendance of magistrates, and the matter appeared to excite more than an ordinary degree of interest; the more so, because the charges involved an imputation upon the newly introduced system of treatment of the patients in the asylum, that system having for its object the principle of non-restraint. It was proposed to apply to Parliament for a Committee to inquire respecting Lunatic Asylums in general. The discussion was adjourned.

VICTORIES IN SYRIA.—The Court of Common Council have with the thanks of the Court, voted the freedom of the City to Admiral Stöpsford, Sir Charles Napier, and Sir C. F. Smith. Each is to have a sword presented to him, the Admiral's to be of the value of 200 guineas.

TOYS FOR THE PRINCESS.—Her Majesty has commanded that the celebrated tiger's head (sent to this country by the Marquis Wellesley, with a solid ingot of gold for his tongue, and crystal teeth, should be sent from the Castle to Buckingham Palace. There is a curious tale connected with this valuable trophy, which may be worth relating. It was for several years placed in the museum of the East India Company, in Leadenhall street; but it having by some means been ascertained by the late King that this celebrated foot-stool of Tippoo Saib was intended for the then Sovereign of England, it was ultimately, after remonstrances on one part and negotiations on both sides, handed over to William the Fourth, and it has ever since been preserved in the plate-room at Windsor Castle. A splendid golden model of a peacock, nearly covered with an immense profusion of precious stones, and estimated to be of the value of thirty thousand pounds, has likewise been forwarded.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.—Mr Loudon observes that though Mr Serjeant Talfourd has lost his bill, he may yet introduce another, which will be useful both to the public and to authors. This is an act to render it imperative on publishers not to allow the true date of the title-page and preface of any scientific work to be altered, except where alterations are made in the body of the volume. Publishers should also be obliged, when a work is stereotyped, to introduce that word, and the year in which the plates were cast, in the title-page; and not to alter that date till a genuine new edition was produced. The effect of these regulations would be to prevent old works on sciences which are undergoing improvements every day, from being given to the public as new editions containing all the latest improvements. This would be a manifest advantage to the public, while the frequency of really new editions would bring some little remuneration to the author, who is now often doomed to see his works selling extensively, on the credit of his name, and passing through several nominal editions from the old stereotyped plates, not only without his deriving the slightest advantage from them, but with the certainty that he will be blamed for errors and omissions which he sees, but has no power to correct or supply.

HOO UNION.—A correspondent in the Chronicle makes the following statement:—"On Monday last the magistrates of the county bench at Rochester met to investigate some further charges against Miles, the master of the Hoo Union Workhouse. These charges were dismissed, and the case was finally closed. The funds for the prosecution then became the subject of discussion, when, after due consideration, the magistrates directed their clerk to acquaint the Rev. George Davis their usual chairman, who was not then present, that in consequence of the zeal he had displayed in the business, the bench had kindly permitted him to become the prosecutor, and had also allow-

him to defray the expenses of the prosecution! In the event of the Rev. George Davis declining the offer, a similar proposal was directed to be made to the Marquis of Normanby. Now, though the joke may be a very good one as regards the Rev. George Davis, who is a jocular clergyman, it is a question how his lordship may relish his connection with it."

CASE OF M'LEOD.—The *Niagara Courier* says:—"The examination of Alexander M'Leod before Judge Bowen, in this village, has been closed. It resulted in remanding him to jail until he enters into recognizances of 5,000 dollars for himself, with two sureties of 2,500 dollars each, for his appearance at court, to answer to the charge of being one of the gang concerned in the murder committed at the time the steam-boat *Caroline* was burned. The testimony given in is very contradictory, several witnesses tending to implicate the prisoner, while others swore positively to his being elsewhere on the night of the burning of the *Caroline*."

PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL.—The Marquis of Normanby has recommended the magistrates of Newcastle either altogether to withdraw the prosecution against Mr Blakey, for a libel published in the *Northern Liberator*, or to allow him to plead guilty, on an understanding that he will not be brought up for judgment. The principal grounds stated by his lordship are, that the appearances of the times since the publication of the libel have materially changed, and that the *Northern Liberator* has ceased to exist.

WILLIAM HONE.—The author of "The Every-Day Book," and other publications, is now, at the age of sixty years, disabled, by bodily infirmity and the effects of two paralytic seizures, from providing the means of supporting himself and his dependent family. For the last five years the post of sub-editor of the *Patriot* newspaper was his sole dependence; and this he would have continued to retain, had he not been thus incapacitated. Some of his friends have formed themselves into a Committee, for the purpose of raising contributions for securing to him an income sufficient to save him from penury. Among others are—Mr Alderman Pirie, Freeman's court, Cornhill, the treasurer; Thomas Piper, sen., Esq.; Thomas Chalis, Esq., and Apsley Pella't, Esq., who are trustees.—*Cambridge paper*.

BRITISH SCHOOLS.—The New British School Rooms, erected in Camberwell, were opened on Thursday. A numerous and respectable company assembled; Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P. in the chair. The Treasurer having reported that 604l. had been raised by subscription, to which the promised government grant of 200l. being added, there remained a deficiency of 1,401l., subscriptions were entered into for the payment, and for the support of the schools, which are fitted up to receive 200 boys and 200 girls.

USEFUL SUGGESTION.—The Marquis of Westmeath (state the reports) begged to ask "Whether it was intended, at the approaching trial of Lord Cardigan, to continue the action of the hot air employed in heating the House? If there was no alternative, he should prefer the cold air; and it appeared to him that the best plan would be to leave the House to itself."

THE PUSEYITES.—Still we are mistaken in the Puseyites if they will either put up with a rebuff or consent to a compromise. With the exception of their dishonest participation in the moneys of the National Church—and they, doubtless, make that out, somehow, to their own consciences—they have all the marks of the most right-down earnestness that the world has seen, in religion, since the times of the Puritans and the Reformers. The genuine ecclesiastical spirit is strong in them. They are as obstinate as Thomas à Becket. Toryism may be left in their hands. The soft, slimy substance is already squashing beneath their feet. They are the iron of the composite image, and woe betide its clay.—*Chronicle*.

PRIVATE BANKERS AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS.—A check for 14,000l., drawn by a Stock Exchange firm upon a private banking house, was presented on Tuesday for payment by a joint-stock bank, which was refused, and the answer written on the check was, "Orders to pay through the clearing only." Inquiry was subsequently made whether the check would be paid after 5 o'clock, when the business of the clearing-house would be over, to which the reply was, that it would not be paid till the next morning. The check, it appears, was presented on Wednesday morning and duly paid, but the question which arises upon the affair is, supposing the private bank to have failed in the meantime, upon whom would the loss have fallen—upon the drawer of the check, or the party to whom it was given? This might involve a very curious point of law.—*Times*.—It is added that the private bankers continue to manifest every possible hostility towards the joint-stock banks, so that any reconciliation or amicable arrangement between the parties seems to be past all reasonable hope.

PLAGUE IN GEORGIA.—The plague has made its appearance in Georgia, and, although not very malignant, has already extended about twenty leagues on this side of Tiflis. General Golovin, the governor-general, has received orders to establish a sanitary cordon on the line of the Caucasus, in order to save the interior from being attacked. He, however, abstained from doing this, representing that cordons to such a vast extent afford no protection. This opinion is said to have prevailed at St Petersburg. Nevertheless, as in such cases too much precaution cannot be taken, four regiments of Cossacks have been placed at the disposal of Count Woronzow, to establish sanitary cordons wherever he may think right, in case the plague should pass from the Caucasus and make an irruption into Russia.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—The Rev. M. Sander, who was elected by Gottingen last summer as its eleventh deputy, has been fined fifty dollars for publishing an article in the *Nuremberg Political Journal*, a penalty which is to be inflicted on any one who answers anything, "however trifling it may be," that is printed out of the kingdom.

CHURCH AND KING.—It is stated in a Coblenz paper that, notwithstanding the late order of the King forbidding the publication of Papal briefs and bulls without the Royal consent, Dr Gunther, the administrator of the diocese, had attempted to give validity to a brief to which the King had refused his assent.

NAPLES.—On the night of the 22d ult. a considerable slip took place on the mountain above Gragnano, near Castellamare, and sixty houses were crushed. It is supposed 100 persons perished. The King next morning set off with the Minister of the Interior and Police for the scene of the disaster, and sent 400 pioneers there as rapidly as possible. The presence of his Majesty gave spirits to the workmen, and by the following day thirty-three corpses and five living persons had been extricated. Vesuvius was covered with snow, up to the summit of the crater, from whence a thick volume of smoke continued to issue.

THE POPE'S LETTER.—In a letter from the Pope, to whom the Catholic prelates referred the matter of their disagreement upon the Irish education question, the decision of the Holy See is announced. The Pope has not condemned any part of the education system, but allows each bishop to adhere to or disagree with it in his own diocese; but his holiness desires that bishops and other ecclesiastics should avoid controversy on the subject in the newspapers.

INSURANCE AND INCENDIARISM.—MODENA.—Fires have been of late very frequent in our duchy. Among the reports in circulation is one which attributes them to the insurance companies. The Duke, instead of contradicting these rumours, published a decree:—"The extraordinary frequency of the fires which have lately desolated our states induces a belief that they are, in many instances, the result of human wickedness, rather than of accidental causes, with a view to induce proprietors to have their property insured. . . . We consequently forbid our subjects to apply hereafter for that purpose to foreign insurance companies. We moreover direct that the crimes of incendiarism shall be tried by a special commission, summarily and without appeal."

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S LETTERS.—The arrest and imprisonment of the Grant and principal editor of the *France*, preparatory to their trial for publishing the pretended letters of Louis Philippe, have produced an intense sensation, for this proceeding in offences of the press is almost unprecedented, the *cautionnement* of 100,000l. furnished by each journal, having hitherto been considered a sufficient guarantee that the parties would appear to take their trial, without exposing them to preventive imprisonment.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST'S OPINION OF THE DUKE.—The *Journal des Debats* pays the following compliment to the Duke of Wellington:—"We shall not lose a moment in adding our expression of regret to that manifested by all classes of the population of London. The Duke of Wellington is one of the men of Europe whose preservation is of the utmost importance for the general tranquillity—one of those men who, from the security which the consciousness of great military renown always inspires, have the right to speak of peace with the utmost confidence and authority. The remembrance of the noble and dignified manner with which he recently spoke of France adds particularly to the sincere regret which we feel and which we now express."

— The election for the lectureship of the Haberdashers' Company terminated in favour of the Rev. Mr Dale.

— Crockford's club no longer exists. The club will long bear the charmed name, but the late proprietor has no interest in the management or table; the new club is in the hands of a committee.

— The navigation of the Medway is entirely stopped, the river being nearly frozen across.

— At the Royal Institute of British Architects Mr George Godwin mentioned the present dilapidated state of the model of Wren's original design of St Paul's, made by order of King Charles the Second, and which is now kept in the Cathedral. Unless steps be taken for its repair it will speedily be destroyed.

— During the last two years there have been thirty-seven promotions from the ranks in the army. The commissions have been given chiefly to sergeant-majors and colour-sergeants. Four common sergeants are in the list of promotions.

— The wreck of her Majesty's ship *Fairy* has been discovered about four miles from Lowestoft. A fishing smack is said to have brought up one of the yards.

— The Court of Aldermen have ordered an inquiry into a complaint made "of the gross depravity exercised at the late election for bridge-master, as instanced in the cases of perjury by persons who polled without being livermen."

— The Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, is recovering from the effects of his late accident (a fall from his horse).

— The metamorphosis of the Green Park, which has already been carried to a considerable extent, is still being actively proceeded with under the direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

— In Manchester great interest is expressed as to the cultivation of cotton in India; an account has been received of an experiment made for raising plants from Sea Island cotton, which had proved successful.

— The traffic for the last half year on the Greenwich railway showed an increase of 30,284 passengers over that of 1839, and in receipts of 271l. 15s. 10d. The net proceeds to the original shareholders for the year was 7,744l. 7s. 2d. towards a dividend, which was declared to be 7s. per original share for the year.

— The highest annual average price of wheat in England since the passing of the Corn Laws was in 1817, namely, 94s. per qr. The lowest price, being also the average of the year, in Russia Proper, was in 1825 nearly 16s. 9d. per qr.

— A pugilistic encounter this week is thus announced—"Adam's great fight with Cain."

— Philip Hardwick, David Roberts, and John James Chalon, Esqrs., are elected Royal Academicians in the

room of William Hilton, Esq., Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, and Thomas Daniell, Esq., deceased.

— It is generally understood that Lieutenant Curtis, 36th, tried by Court-Martial at Clare Castle, on charges of drunkenness, stands acquitted.

— During the last week upwards of 1,600 cases were relieved by the committee appointed to investigate the state of the parish of Bethnal Green. On Saturday night 480 cases were relieved, and upwards of 100 applicants were rejected.

— Incendiarism appears to be on the increase, the *Police Gazette* containing four offers of reward for the discovery and apprehension of offenders.

— The judicial committee of the Privy Council met on Thursday. The appeal of "Wood v. Helps" was postponed till after the trial of Lord Cardigan.

— The proposed equalisation of the duties on East and West India rum is attracting the attention of capitalists, and may probably lead to the investment of a considerable amount of British capital in East India cultivation and commerce.

— The *President* steam-ship, for New York, carried out between 60 and 70 passengers, and manufactured goods valued at half a million. At least 200 tons of goods were refused for want of room.

— Last week the out-relief for the poor of the parish of Coventry alone was bestowed upon about 1,100 poor families. There is the greatest distress among the weavers.

— There is to be a renewal, it is stated, of the prosecution against Madame Laffarge for the robbery of the diamonds of Mme. de Leotaud.

— Complaints are made of the great delay and inconvenience experienced by passengers at Calais; both the mail and passengers are constantly delayed, by the Post office authorities neglecting to keep a steamer in readiness for the arrival of the mail.

— The Austrian army is on its full war footing. At a moment's notice the Austrian Government could bring into the field 300,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon.

— The French post office has adopted portable gas for lights to the mail coaches.

— The story of Don Miguel's paying Portugal a visit by way of France and Spain, is current, and credited among the Spaniards.

— The office of public executioner at Athens has been given to a Frenchman, who is to have a salary of 400l. per month, and 100l. for each execution.

— An English Protestant Church is now being built at Jerusalem.

— The Emperor of Russia has transmitted to Baron Bulow the order of St Anne of Russia, in recognition of "his distinguished talents as representative of Prussia" during the adjustment of the Eastern question.

— The French Customs' bill has excited less interest than was expected, and there appears to be a general desire to hurry over the Session. The President has stated that he expects everything to be over by the 20th of April.

— An immense fire, after having reduced to ashes the Chateau of Asmeres, built two years ago on the ruins of the ancient abbey of the same name at Cisay, threatened to extend to the forest of Brossay and the woods of Chose.

— Accounts from all parts of Germany advert to the immense quantity of snow that had lately fallen there, burying in some places whole villages.

— Tuesday morning brought a complete change of weather in Paris. The thermometer rose several degrees above freezing point, a general thaw ensued, and the streets of Paris became "insufferable and indescribable."

— An uniform postage system is about to be established in Belgium.

— At St Petersburg they change the sentinels on duty every ten minutes, several having been frozen to death.

— The Archbishops of Bordeaux and Lyons are to have Cardinals' hats.

* * * The Index with Title-page to the Examiner for the year 1840 will be ready next week.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, Feb. 13, 1841.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies was still occupied on Thursday with the debate on the Customs Duties Bill. The *Messenger* of Wednesday night contradicts, as we expected it would, the rumour of dissensions in the Cabinet. The *National*, however, repeats the assertion. The *Constitutionnel* mentions as certain that M. de Barante would be removed from the embassy at St Petersburg to that of London, that he would be succeeded by M. de Pontois, the Minister of France in Constantinople, and that the Marquis de Dalmatie, the present Minister at Turin, would be sent in the same capacity to Constantinople. The *Commerce* publishes a letter from Toulon of the 6th, containing most melancholy accounts of shipwrecks from the coast of Africa, received on the morning of that day by the *Castor* steamer.

SPAIN.—The elections on the 5th were proceeding quietly. Messrs Arguelles and Madrid Davila were at the head of the lists, the first with 1,048 suffrages, and the second with 1,024. It was the general opinion that the regency would obtain a large majority in the Cortes, and the Duke of Victoria was confident of being appointed sole regent of the kingdom. In the Basque provinces, and probably in Navarre, the candidates returned were to be opposed to the Government. At Grenada, Messrs Martinez de la Rosa, the Duke de Gor, and M. Fonseca were to be supported by the monarchical and constitutional parties.

A meeting of capitalists was to take place for the pur-

pose of devising means of supplying the Government with a sum of 6,000,000 reals, for urgent emergencies.

PORTUGAL.—The New Minister of Finance is M. Manuel Gonzalves Miranda.

THE EAST.—The *Austrian Observer* of the 3d inst. contains intelligence from Constantinople to the 20th ult. It confirms the recel of Ibrahim Pacha and his troops from Syria, and adds that Mehemet Ali had agreed to place 10,000 irregular troops at the Sultan's disposal, who were to remain at Mecca and Medina to guard the holy cities.

The *Courrier Francais* says that the Duke de Bordeaux, who is travelling under the name of Count Chambord, is shortly expected in this country, and that Lord Palmerston, who was consulted, has undertaken that he shall be well received. The *Courrier Francais* further alleges that our young Queen has proposed that he should be honourably treated at her court.

The Speaker will hold his levees for the present session on the following days:—Saturday, the 27th of February; March the 6th and 13th.

At the close of the poll for East Surrey last night the numbers were—For Mr Antrobus, 2,652; for Mr Alcock, 1,438.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Martin, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the colony of New Zealand; William Swainson, Esq., to be Attorney-General of that colony; and William Spain, Esq., to be Commissioner for investigating and determining titles and claims to land in the colony.

On Thursday evening, Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq., R.A., professor of architecture, delivered his closing lecture for the season in the theatre of the Royal Academy to a very numerous audience. This course of lectures has excited considerable interest, not only amongst that particular class of artists, but with those who have the means of promoting its best interests, and of calling into activity the highest powers of British genius.

A concert took place last night at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, in Leicester square. The selection of music was agreeable and varied. Miss Birch sang Rode's air charmingly, and Mr Parry's 'Wanted a Governess,' sung humorously enough, was repeated. Mr Harrison, of Covent Garden Theatre, sang two ballads in a pure and beautiful style, the last of which, 'I have thought of thee,' composed for him by Mr Clement White, was rapturously and deservedly encored. This fine tenor never appeared to greater advantage.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—An action for criminal conversation, Brummell v. Jackson, yesterday excited great interest. A verdict was given for 500*l.* The plaintiff is a surgeon, son to Mr Brummell of the Treasury, and the defendant is a Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards. The parties are all young, and had been on terms of the strictest intimacy and friendship. The defendant in April last took up his abode at the Bath Hotel, Piccadilly. According to the statement of the Attorney-General, he became a frequent visitor at the house of the elder Mr Brummell. He dined there, and went there when uninvited, and the most friendly intimacy existed, and Mr Jackson had availed himself of these opportunities to corrupt the virtue of the plaintiff's wife. When he was professing the most devoted attachment to Mr Brummell, expressing the warmest sentiments of friendship, at that very time he was undermining the virtue of this unfortunate young lady. Her father had invited her to pay him a visit at Brighton, and on the 17th of June she went there in the Age coach, and she was to return on the Tuesday, the 23rd of June; but it appeared a deep laid scheme had existed between her and the defendant. Although, on her arrival in town on the 23rd, when she pretended she had only that morning left her father's house, it would appear that she had actually left on the Monday; that she had left the coach at Red-hill, where she was met by the defendant; that they then proceeded to Horsham, where they had remained all night at an inn as man and wife. She returned to the plaintiff on Tuesday the 23rd. The defendant still kept up an appearance of friendship, and actually dined with the family in Oxford terrace on that very day. The transaction could not long, however, remain a secret; it was whispered about, an investigation took place, and the guilt of the parties was fully apparent. Three letters to her family had been written by him after the criminal intimacy had taken place. One of them coolly ends with a "P.S. How is Mrs Beau?" (Mr Brummell is related to the celebrated beau of that name.) The marriage of the plaintiff and his wife took place so lately as February 1840. The defendant has 11,000*l.* three per cents., and an estate of 800*l.* a year. Mr Thesiger, in reply, referred to the circumstances of the marriage, and the plaintiff's want of means to maintain a wife in comfort and respectability—that he had withdrawn her from the home of luxury and happiness, wherein she was the idol, and had not himself the means of sustaining her for a single day; that he was a man of low and disgusting habits, and that these had completely set aside the momentary affection which the wife had felt towards the husband. He had taught the unhappy lady the lesson of disobedience to her parents, and had broken down the moral feeling which was invariably associated with filial reverence and respect; and, so far as was in his power, had degraded her by the very act that had united them; had he anybody to blame but himself for the consequences which had arisen? This was a case, therefore, but for small damages. Lords Erroll, Gardner, and March, were on the bench.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER.—Of this eminent surgeon, whose death is reported in another column, the *Chronicle* observes, "One of his first objects was to get his elder brother returned member for Norfolk, and he subsequently sustained him in many expensive contests, which would otherwise have annihilated the small patrimonial property. The parliamentary interest thus acquired was highly conducive to the advancement of Sir Astley, and enabled him—

conjointly with the obstinacy of Abernethy, who refused to wait on the Duke of York except in his turn, and sent for answer to George IV, that he was "busy at breakfast"—to obtain the appointment of sergeant to the modern Sardanapalus, who ill could brook the uncourtly brusquerie of the other. Yet, in justice to Sir Astley, it must be added that his high standing fully entitled him to the post, with its attendant baronetcy, which, though originally designed for Abernethy, the whole profession considered more strictly due to Cooper. For nearly forty years his receipts averaged between 10,000*l.* and 15,000 annually; and in one year, 1822, exceeded 20,000 guineas. As a lecturer he was a fluent, though by no means a correct speaker; and the same remark may apply to his various publications, which, although abounding with professional lore, indicate a supreme contempt for the grammatical dogmas of William Cobbett and Lindley Murray. But as an operator he has rarely been equalled, and as a consulting surgeon never surpassed. In personal appearance Sir Astley was one of the finest looking men of the age; greatly resembling, when in his prime, the lamented Duke of Kent. His good-humoured countenance was but an index of his innate disposition. He was, perhaps, the only member of a quarrelsome craft that passed through life without a single collision with a contemporary.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—A frightful concussion took place on the Grand Junction Railway, at the Whitmore station, between the Manchester and Liverpool goods trains, on Thursday morning, which was unhappily attended with the loss of the life of one individual. The Liverpool train made the better speed, the obstructions caused by the ice on the rails being in some degree counteracted by the placing of two carriage loads of pigs and one luggage waggon loaded before the engines, and to this may be attributed the fatal consequences that followed, it being generally believed here by those competent to judge of the matter that the luggage in front of the engines prevented the engineers from seeing the line before them, as they ought to have done. Certain it is their speed was not sufficiently slackened, and, aided by the descent of the line at this particular spot, they came with frightful force against the waggons of the Manchester train. Both engines were slightly damaged; the two pig waggons were smashed to atoms, and, with the pigs, strewn about the line in every direction. One of the pig-drivers, James Nester, was killed, and other persons injured. On the Croydon Railway on Thursday night, as the last train to London, heavily laden with passengers, was returning from the county election, held at Croydon, when near the Dartmouth Arms station, Sydenham, it came in violent collision with a number of waggons which had been left by an engine that was proceeding to the London station. The concussion was so great that it knocked the waggons all to pieces, and most seriously shattered the engine and tender. The engineer and stoker miraculously escaped with their lives.

Yesterday, a woman named Mary Parnell, who had reached the age of 108 years, was interred in the burial ground attached to the parish church of St Matthew, Bethnal green. She was born at Billericay, in Essex, where she lived above 100 years. She lived with a grandson and grand-daughter at Bethnal green, and the parochial authorities let her have 2s. 6d. a week.

Saturday Night.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The answer to inquiries in Bruton street last evening was, that the Lord Chancellor was going on well. His lordship's perfect restoration to health is, however, likely to be rather tardy, as the attack from which he suffered (inflammation on the lungs) was an extremely severe one; so much so, indeed, that his condition was, at its climax, one of imminent danger. The noble lord has now so far recovered as to remove from the minds of his family all apprehension.

Lord Montague (says the *Leeds Mercury*, a respectable authority), is shortly to be united to Miss Marshall, daughter of John Marshall, Esq., and sister of the two gentlemen who have married two of his Lordship's daughters.

A petition against the return of the Tory candidate, Mr Smythe, has been presented; it emanates from two electors—Stephen Marrell and William Lepine, and alleges bribery and treating against the sitting member.

The King's County election is fixed for the 20th inst., when the Liberal candidate will be returned, as it is not at all likely that the Tory, Mr Bernard, will come to the poll.

The interior of the House of Lords this morning presented a scene of great animation and bustle. Upwards of 50 carpenters, besides other mechanics, were at work the whole of last night. The strangers' gallery has been enlarged by the addition of three rows of seats. The woolsack has been placed nearer the throne.

In the Court of Queen's Bench this morning, when the case of the Queen v. Earl Waldegrave and another, was called on (an indictment instituted by the Police Commissioners against the Earl of Waldegrave and another defendant, for assaulting a policeman at Hammersmith). Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr Thesiger, who appeared for the defendants, said their clients were anxious, with the consent of his lordship, to withdraw the plea of Not Guilty, and plead Guilty, and at the same time to express their deep regret for what had occurred. Lord Denman: If the prosecutors are satisfied with this course, the Court can have no objection; perhaps this is a case in which some private reparation can be made to the party assaulted, without compromising the ends of justice. Sir F. Pollock said the defendants will do all that this required.

At the Chelmsford Petty Sessions yesterday, John Thorogood was summoned, amongst a number of others, for refusing to pay two Church-rates, amounting to 13s. 6d. After some objections to the rate, Thorogood said he meant to dispute the validity, and exhibiting a 500*l.* Exchequer bill, said, "You see I have something to do with the Government.—I have this to assist me in disputing

the validity." The magistrates could not, therefore, proceed further against him, and the Churchwardens will proceed against him in the Ecclesiastical Court.

A town meeting was held at Brighton to consider the course to be taken with regard to the renewal of the Poor Law Act. The High Constable presided, the two members for the borough, a great number of influential inhabitants, and about 800 Chartists were present. The Rev. J. Anderson moved a resolution in favour of their local act, and against the introduction of the New Poor Law into Brighton. A Chartist moved an amendment, "Universal Suffrage." The High Constable, after six hours' discussion, found himself compelled, in order to avoid a defeat, to dissolve the meeting.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the London Fever Hospital, held yesterday, Mr Houghton mentioned the want of drainage in certain parts of the metropolis. Only yesterday no less than nine persons were received into the Fever Hospital, all from the same neighbourhood, and seven out of the nine were of one family and out of one house. This was from Drury lane, and in consequence, as he understood, of there being no drainage. Dr Southwood Smith said there was really no drainage at all in Drury lane; the result was that fever was very prevalent there. Mr Deputy Corney stated that formerly in a part of Aldgate fever was found to rage dreadfully; but since the excellent arrangements of the City authorities in the erection of sewers, it had entirely disappeared.

A notice has just been issued by the Post Office authorities stating, that in consequence of the Stamp Office not being prepared at present to supply the Post Office with the new postage stamps which are hereafter to be used, they can only for the present be procured at the Stamp Office, Somerset House, and at the Sea Policy Stamp Office, New Bank-buildings, City.

The sales of the week in the Liverpool cotton-market are only 15,070 bales, being the smallest for many months past, yet prices are pretty firm.

NOTABILIA.

TRIAL OF PEERS.—Bentham observes—"That when a Peer commits a crime, more mischief is done by his trial than by his crime. The time of the Legislature, that time which is the property of the nation, and which ought to be employed on great plans of national reform, of which there is such abundant need—that time of which there never can be found enough, even for the routine of unavoidable affairs—is wasted upon this and a thousand other petty businesses, which could be a thousand times better transacted elsewhere. To the nation, the life of an idle Peer is worth as much as that of an idle porter, but not so much as that of an industrious one. To the Peers, their right of being tried by their own body in capital cases was of use when Peers were in a state of perpetual hostility with the Crown, and juries were at its devotion. It is now a burthen to the nation, and of use to nobody, unless it be to the Lord Chamberlain, and to make a rareeshow."—*Judicial Establishment*, page 321.

THE LONDON SEASON.

"It was that period of the year when, to those who look on the surface of society, London wears its most radiant smile; when shops are gayest, and trade most brisk; when down the thoroughfares roll and glitter the countless streams of indolent and voluptuous life; when the upper class spend, and the middle class make; when the ball-room is the Market of Beauty, and the club-house the School for Scandal; when the bells yawn for their prey, and opera-singers and fiddlers—creatures hatched from gold, as the dung-flies from the dung—swarm, and buzz, and fatten, round the hide of the gentle public. In the cant phrase, it was 'the London season.' And happy, take it altogether, happy above the rest of the year, even for the hapless, is that period of ferment and fever. It is not the season for duns, and the debtor glides about with a less anxious eye; and the weather is warm, and the vagrant sleeps, unfrozen, under the starlit portico; and the beggar thrives, and the thief rejoices,—for the rankness of the civilization has superfluities clutched by all. And out of the general corruption things sordid and things miserable crawl forth to bask in the common sunshine—things that perish when the first autumn-winds whistle along the melancholy city. It is the gay time for the hair and the beauty, and the statesman and the lawyer, and the mother with her young daughters, and the artist with his fresh pictures, and the poet with his new book. It is the gay time, too, for the starved journeyman, and the ragged outcast that with long stride and patient eyes follows, for pence, the equestrian, who bids him go and be d—d in vain. It is a gay time for the painted harlot in a crimson pelisse; and a gay time for the old hag that loiters about the thresholds of the gin-shop, to buy back, in a draught, the dreams of departed youth. It is gay, in fine, as the fulness of a vast city is ever gay—for Vice as for Innocence, for Poverty as for Wealth. And the wheels of every single destiny wheel on the merrier, no matter whether they are bound to Heaven or to Hell."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer's Night and Morning*.

LORD CHATHAM'S ANXIETIES IN HIS LAST ILLNESS.

"To the inexpressible misfortune of his family and friends, as well as to his country in general, his continued illness has reduced him to a state of such extreme weakness and lowness, that he is unable to exert himself enough for any business, or to enter upon subjects that are tenderly interesting to his mind. You will not wonder, therefore, sir, that I have not ventured to communicate your letter to him. *His son, and America*, would be too much for him."—*Lady Chatham—in the Chatham Correspondence*.

THE WEATHER—DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

On the Thames maritime business has been completely suspended, and hundreds of poor men are thrown out of employment. The river above the bridges about Richmond and Twickenham is completely frozen over, and between Battersea and Westminster partially. The dock entrances are completely blocked up with huge icebergs, rendering the ingress or egress of any vessel utterly impossible. The interior of the docks is quite frozen up, no ship being able

to shift her position. The tiers of shipping are completely blocked in with ice, and all communication between a large number of ships and the shore is cut off.

A barge, laden with coals, got wedged in among several immense masses on the west side of Westminster bridge, and remained stationary, in spite of the efforts of the two bargemen who had charge of her. The two poor fellows were thus imbedded in the ice with their craft at least a hundred yards from the shore, and without any possibility of escape, for the ice in that quarter was in small pieces, totally insufficient to sustain a man's weight. The men cried out lustily for help, but the persons on shore could render them no assistance. An attempt was at last made by some men in a boat to release them from their perilous position. At the third arch of the bridge the ice was comparatively clear, and remained so to within 50 yards of where the barge lay ice-bound. One of the bargemen immediately procured a couple of planks, and placing one over the masses of ice, crawled to the end of it on his hands and knees, and, drawing the other after him, placed it in a similar position a-head. He continued this, using the utmost caution, until he reached the boat in waiting for him, and was taken on board in a very exhausted state from cold and fatigue. It was some time before the second man would venture crossing the ice on the planks, but he did eventually, and got with safety to the boat. Had not these means been resorted to the two men must unquestionably have perished in the barge, which now lies hard and fast in the ice. Some persons crossed the river on the ice at Westminster bridge, by means of planks, experiencing very little difficulty. Serious damage was done to the wharfs and craft at Shadwell, and a great destruction of property took place. An indescribable scene of confusion and alarm took place. The most extensive damage caused by the ice was at Lower Shadwell, where a scene of wreck and devastation, unequalled during the period of the most intense frosts of 1813-14 and 1829-30, took place. The barges, punts, and boats made fast here were unable to resist the pressure of the tide and the ice, and the platforms and wharfs were carried away, while the coal barges, long boats, and other craft were forced upon each other, and crushed or stove in. Charrington's coal wharf has suffered extensively, several coal barges were broken to pieces, others sunk and stove, and the wharf forced in. The piles supporting the platform were crushed, the front of the counting-house torn away, and the wharf damaged to a serious extent. To the east and west of Messrs Charrington's premises great mischief has been done. Large masses of ice and icebergs were piled one upon another, and broken barges, punts, and ships' boats were interspersed in all directions, while the facings of the wharfs were forced in, the platforms overhanging the river knocked to pieces, and walls and counting houses crushed by the ice and the barges being driven against them. One of Charrington's barges was made fast to an anchor of 800lb. weight in the five foot-way or passage of Mr Forster's premises, and the ice dragged the barge away, sunk it, and pulled down the gates and a portion of the brick wall of the premises.

The frost has continued, with short intervals of thaw, for upwards of eight weeks, having commenced on Sunday the 13th of December last. All the parks have been numerously attended. On the Round pond and Long water in Kensington gardens the number of skaters is generally about 5,000; on the Serpentine, about 18,000; in the Regent's park, 10,000; and in St James's park, 7,000. Off the town of Brentford numbers are skating and sliding on the Thames. During the early part of the week a number of accidents occurred from the slippery state of the streets. They were one sheet of glass.

From Ireland and Scotland intelligence of equally disastrous consequences has been received. Numerous persons have been frozen to death. The season generally may be described in the old couplet—

"To-day hard frost, to-morrow fogs and rain,
Next day a whirlwind, and then frost again."

On Thursday came a decided thaw—thus ending the "third winter" this season.

COURTS OF LAW.

SHERIFFS' COURT.

CRIM. CON.—SHAW v. PRESCOTT.—This was an action brought by Captain Nathaniel Boyle French Shaw, against Mr William Prescott.—Lord A. Fitzclarence, who had been subpoenaed with several other witnesses of rank, sat on the bench. Defendant had suffered judgment to go by default. Mr Watson said the plaintiff was formerly in the 17th Lancers, and in the summer of 1828 became acquainted with a Miss Munday, who was young, beautiful, and accomplished, and she was still both young and fascinating. They were married at the close of that year. Captain Shaw continued with his regiment until 1835, and his wife was always with him wherever it might be quartered. In 1835 he quitted the English army to proceed to some foreign service, he believed that of Russia, and in the same year they went to St Petersburg. In 1838 they came home, and it seemed they were not happy, from some difference of temper or other causes, and in the following year, 1839, a separation was agreed to. He went to reside on his property in Devonshire, and settled an annuity of 300l. on his wife, who he had every reason to believe, and believes still, was then virtuous. Mrs Shaw took a cottage in a highly respectable neighbourhood at Bexley heath. He would here state what was a remarkable feature in this case. He did not know who the defendant was, but he understood he was a gentleman. He was in the habit of dining and taking tea at Mrs Shaw's residence; but the plaintiff had not the slightest reason to believe any criminality was committed there. Yet the defendant had admitted the offence, which had taken place at the Greyhound inn, at Greenwich; he had admitted further that the plaintiff was entitled to damages. These were the facts of the case. Now the law says, that although husband and wife be separated, still it is a grave offence to commit the adultery which the defendant had here admitted. There might be separation from infirmity of temper, which would die away; there might be other causes not lasting, and it would be too much to perpetuate the separation of man and wife. The temper would become softened, the separation would end, and the remaining lives of the parties would be of harmony; and a kind interference would prevent its ever taking place again. Another injury was, that the spurious issue would succeed to the property and estates of a husband. However unfaithful the mother had been, the children would succeed to the property. He was bound to say in this case that there had been no breach of private confidence; the hospitality of an old friend was not an ingredient in this case, for the plaintiff did not even know the defendant. This was not a case in which they were called upon to inflict extraordinary or heavy

damages, but such a fair estimate as they considered its justice demanded.—Mrs Sophia Amelia Piper was first called: Is the maternal aunt of Mrs Shaw. She was married at Christmas, 1828. Captain Shaw and his wife lived together till January, 1839. Captain Shaw was very affectionate to his wife. Mrs Shaw is a beautiful and accomplished woman.—The Under-Sheriff observed that the evidence was very meagre. Who the defendant was there had been no evidence to show, nor did they know his circumstances.—The jury found for the plaintiff.—Damages, 100l.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

On the day fixed for the choice of assignees in the case of Thomas and Joseph Leonard Keasley, of Long acre, Bermondsey, tanners, &c., the court was crowded at an early hour. The failure of the bankrupts has excited amongst their trade the utmost astonishment and dismay, as they are supposed to have been the most extensive tanners in the world, their premises extending over more than seven acres, and the stock now in their tanpits alone being of the value of 25,000l. Their liabilities and debts could not be accurately ascertained in consequence of their very extensive transactions in accommodation bills for several years past, but are generally estimated at about one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The principal sufferer is Warren, the blacking manufacturer, of the Strand, for discounts, to the amount of about 20,000l. The proof of debts came in almost as rapidly as in the case of Wright and Co., the bankers. The proofs admitted in the course of the sitting amounted to upwards of 37,000l. which, together with that of Mr Warren, gives a total of 56,000l. Mr W. Boucher, of the New Leather market, with Mr W. Whitmore, of St Mary Axe, were chosen assignees.

POLICE.

PERJURY.—The agents of Mr Ledger, the late candidate for the office of bridgemaster, appeared before Alderman Wilson to prosecute a case of wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed at the late election for that office. The subject has become matter of deep interest in the city, particularly since the statement made in the Court of Aldermen, that hundreds of strangers to the livery and freedom of the city had voted on the occasion, and the justice-room was crowded. Thomas Bradstock was put to the bar, on the charge of having perjured himself, by swearing that he was a freeman and liveryman of the city, and had been so for 12 months past. The case was made out against him, and he was committed.

MONEY FOUND.—Mr Wernham, of Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, with a foreigner named Belloti and another gentleman, requested the advice of the magistrate, Mr Hardwick, in the following matter:—On the 28th ult., as a Mr Adams and Mr Belloti were walking along London street, the former picked up a purse, which, on examination, was found to contain a 20l. and a 5l. note, and 10s. in silver. Mr Belloti, being with Mr Adams at the period of the finding, imagined that he was entitled to a moiety of the amount, and, after some conversation between them upon the subject, it was decided upon that the whole of the money should be left in the hands of Mr Wernham, which was done. Mr Belloti had of his own accord caused advertisements of the property to be inserted in three of the daily papers, but, although three weeks had elapsed, no claimant of the money had as yet come forward. It had been ascertained that the notes were not stopped at the Bank, and Mr Wernham's object in applying to the court was to know whether he should be justified or not in giving them up to either or both of the parties who were fortunate enough to find them. The police had at all the station-houses been made acquainted with the matter.—Mr Hardwick remarked that he had no jurisdiction whatever, but his advice would be that Mr Wernham, in whose possession the money now was, should continue for the present to retain it. The appropriating of it by any other person to his own use would be a felony, and he recollected a case, when he was at Lambeth street, of a man being committed from there for trial at the Central Criminal Court for the appropriation to himself of a 50l. note which he had picked up in his progress through the street; the man in question was tried, and being convicted, was sentenced to transportation for the offence.—Mr Belloti said he considered he had a right to be paid at once the sum of 15s. laid out by him for advertising.—Mr Wernham expressed his intention of not giving up as yet to any one a single shilling of the property; at the same time stating that, in all probability, he should place the whole of it in a savings' bank.—Mr Hardwick: In my opinion you cannot adopt a safer or more prudent course.—Mr Wernham: But in the event of Mr Adams, the finder, bringing an action against me for the amount, how should I stand?—Mr Hardwick: You need not fear anything of the sort. He can have no property in it whatever, and his dealing with it as his own would render him liable, under the circumstances of the case, to be placed at the bar on a charge of felony.

LADIES REPELLING BURGLARS.—The Misses Cox, of Newton, two maiden ladies, who live on their property, and farm in a small way, displayed great courage in repelling some burglars. They were awake by the villains presenting themselves at their room door, one of whom levelled a pistol at the sister who was in bed next the door; the object of his attack failed away. The other sister, alarmed at the noise, rushed out of bed, and struck the man who had the pistol, which she knocked out of his hand. A struggle ensued, and the lady actually succeeded in thrusting the fellow out of the room. She, however, ultimately became exhausted, and was forced back into the room, being so dreadfully beaten with the pistol on the arms, shoulder, and face, as to be incapable of further resistance. The noise of the struggle awoke the servants, one of whom escaped down stairs, and succeeded in reaching a cottage immediately adjacent. Miss Cox was on the point of giving up her purse, containing a considerable amount in gold, as the condition on which their lives should be spared, when voices were heard outside. The burglars then made off.

MURDER AT HORFIELD.—Since the boy Rudga has been conveyed to Gloucester, his coat has been examined, and it is now discovered that it contains a great many distinct spots of blood, which are not to be mistaken; the sleeves are particularly marked, and the lining of one of them has been torn out; the lining of the pocket of his trousers was also bloody.—Bristol Times.

BARBARIY IN SALOP.—The miscreant Jones, whose extraordinary barbarity to an illegitimate child was last week mentioned, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the county jail, before liberation, to find sureties for his future good conduct.

SUSPECTED POISONING.—The inquest on the body of Mr Assel, supposed to have been poisoned, was resumed,

when it appeared from the examination of the medical gentleman that there was not the slightest trace of poison to be discovered.

GAMEKEEPER MURDERED.—On Friday morning last Robert Harvey, a gamekeeper of the Earl of Chesterfield, was barbarously murdered. Four persons have been apprehended. They have since been examined on the coroner's inquest, and also before Sir Oswald Moseley, Bart., and A. N. E. Moseley, Esq., magistrates, by whom they were remanded to Derby gaol to await a further examination. As yet none of the prisoners have made any disclosures.

ACCIDENTS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning the following occurrence took place in the family of Col. Lambert, of Grove place, Regent's park. The colonel's youngest son, an infant of two years of age, had contrived to open one of the drawing-room sashes, and passing out into the balcony, clambered up the iron railing, and was in the act of leaning over, when the colonel, who was seated at a table in the room writing, perceiving the child's danger, rushed towards it, but before he succeeded in reaching the balcony the poor child fell over into the area, and was killed on the spot. The gallant colonel narrowly escaped being precipitated after his unfortunate child. In his eagerness to save the infant he sprang into the balcony and threw his body over the railing, where he hung suspended by his hands for some moments ere he recovered himself. The loss of the child is, if possible, rendered doubly severe from the circumstance of its having been the survivor of twins, the other infant being, about seven months ago, unfortunately burnt to death in the nursery from its clothes catching fire.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—An accident of an unusual character happened on Tuesday between the Slough and West Drayton stations (the Great Western). One of the wheels belonging to a second class carriage broke up, fortunately without throwing the train off the rails, though not without hazard to life and limb. The metal rim forming the disc of the wheel became severed and detached, leaving the bare spokes in contact with the rail. The pieces of iron thrown off were driven with frightful violence through the floor of the carriage, slightly injuring a female who was seated nearly over the spot, and striking through the slender partition or rails which divide the box compartments of the second class carriages, inflicted a very severe injury on a passenger.—A correspondent of a morning paper says, "I was on the South Western Railway, in the train which left Woking at 6 p.m. As we neared Kingston we slackened our speed; but struck against a train of six or seven ballast waggons, which were actually stationary on the same line upon which we were travelling, and in front of the Kingston station. The concussion was most severe."

FIRES.

CAMBERWELL OLD CHURCH.—A few minutes before twelve on Sunday night a light was observed in the above venerable structure, and on opening the church doors it was found that the gallery was on fire near the organ. The flames spread with rapidity, and communicated to the organ, belfry, and the other portions of the fabric. No water up to this time could be procured, and the opinion among the bystanders and firemen who had arrived was, that the fire must burn itself out. The church was surrounded by a yard, and had a beautiful square tower, with a peal of eight bells; the whole of which, together with the church organ, &c., have fallen a prey. About two o'clock the bells fell with a loud crash, which was soon after followed by the roof, and nothing is left standing but the bare walls of the immense edifice, which was capable of holding between 1,000 and 2,000 persons. Everything appeared safe when the church was closed after evening service, but it seems that the end of one of the principal beams that supported the organ loft had projected several inches into the opening or centre of a flue; soot had from time to time collected on it, and on the lighting of the furnace fire the soot ignited and set fire to the beam. It was suspected that the bells fell entire, but it appears from the remnants dug out of the ruins that they melted before they fell. The portion found is fused into lumps. The spacious vaults underneath the church have escaped injury, and the coffins therein are perfectly safe. A novel circumstance took place on Monday morning. A couple were married on the ruins, and two funerals took place in the ground adjoining. The church was insured to the amount of 4,000l.

MANCHESTER.—On Monday morning last a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs Crafts and Stell, American merchants (a large and lofty building in George street and Nicholas street), which, from the rapidity with which it spread, and the value of property destroyed in so short a time, is, we believe, unexampled in Manchester. The premises consisted of a warehouse six stories in height, thirty yards long, and fifteen yards wide. A man whose duty it is to open the warehouse heard a loud report resembling that of a cannon, and which appeared to him to proceed from the cellar. He immediately hastened thither to see what had happened, and then found that the end of the hot water pipes resting in that furnace from which the waretowers were warmed had burst, and in the explosion had scattered the burning coals and cinders in the furnace all over the cellar, which contained a considerable quantity of grey goods. These caught fire, and in less than ten minutes afterwards the fire had found its way up the well holes, and burst out at the top of the warehouse. The circumstances which are believed to have caused this fire, and also to have produced two or three other accidents in this town, on Monday last, are very curious, and deserve the careful consideration of all parties who have premises warmed by the hot water apparatus, which is now in such general use throughout the country. It is tolerably well known that the water which circulates through pipes, for the purpose of communicating heat, is subjected to the powerful action of a furnace, through the middle of which it passes within a coiled pipe, or in some other way which exposes it to a very high temperature. So long, however, as the pipes remain unobstructed, the water circulates through them so rapidly, that the portion which is exposed to the direct action of the fire is quickly removed from its influence, and the place supplied by an uninterrupted current of comparatively cold water, whereby the generation of highly-explosive steam is prevented. But when, from any cause, the circulation of the water is stopped, the portion exposed to the action of the furnace cannot readily escape from it, and steam of a very high pressure is inevitably generated. There seems to be no doubt that, in this case, the water in the pipes had been frozen to a considerable extent, by the intense cold which prevailed from Saturday night to Monday morning, during which time, of course, the apparatus was not used. The ice thus formed in the pipes

would effectually prevent the circulation of the water when the furnace was lighted, and thereby bring on the catastrophe which ensued. It fortunately happened, that the stock of goods in Messrs Crafts and Stell's warehouse was not so large as it was a month ago, they having recently shipped a large quantity of goods. The total damage is supposed to be from 16,000l. to 18,000l.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The hopes, it is observed (in the Times) which had been encouraged in this country of an agreement between France and England on the terms of a commercial treaty, calculated to benefit the great interests of industry and the bulk of the population on both sides of the Channel, have been greatly damped by the recent discussions in the Chamber of Deputies on the commercial tariff of France and the treaty recently concluded between that country and the Netherlands. Whilst Germany has been assimilating and uniting the commercial regulations of her numerous states, France has been dividing her compact territory into zones distinguished by the differential duties levied on the eastern or western, northern or southern, parts of the same frontier. The greatest care is thus taken lest the French customer should buy the foreign produce which he requires in the cheapest market; or, if bought in the cheapest foreign market, the cost is equalized by a proportionate excess of duty.

We have elsewhere mentioned the French Customs law for regulating the importation of Indian shawls. It seems to have excited great indignation among the French merchants. The proposition is to prohibit their transit through the country, to subject them to a stamp, and to authorize search and seizure in the interior, which would involve a right to enter private dwellings. These measures are owing, it is said, by the French journals, to the makers of French shawls, and at the same time a question is raised, as to whether they have acted judiciously in enforcing measures so rigorous. Though the French manufacture is an object of the greatest interest, occupying as it does 65,000 workmen, and producing articles to the value of 20,000,000 per annum, and though this branch of industry is not prosperous at present, it is doubted whether the Indian shawls are the cause of the decline, since 3,250,000 of French shawls are fabricated annually, while the number of Indian shawls imported does not exceed 1,200 or 1,500.

By some late returns of Colonial produce it appears that in February, 1839, the stock of West India sugar in the port of London was 20,640 hogsheds, 2,701 tierces, 1,540 barrels; in February, 1840, it was 22,234 hogsheds, 2,454 tierces, 965 barrels, while in the present month it is only 9,600 hogsheds, 775 tierces, 1,306 barrels. This immense difference can hardly be accounted for, unless by the supposition that the West Indians are directing their principal efforts and using a great part of their produce for the manufacture of rum, finding that article the most profitable, while they are in full enjoyment of the monopoly, and that therefore they send less sugar to the market.

The continued severity of the weather, say the accounts from Manchester, and the unfavourable mercantile accounts received from India and China, produced considerable depression in the market; and though no material reduction in prices were submitted to, buyers were exceedingly reluctant to give the rates of the previous week. What little was done was in most instances at lower rates than would have been submitted to a fortnight or three weeks ago. Some were induced to sell, who otherwise would have held off, at the small advance on the lowest prices, from the circumstance of cotton having declined somewhat from the highest point; but as neither yarns nor goods have at any time since the advance been at all prices in proportion to cotton, such parties must have submitted to a considerable sacrifice. The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market have also been extremely limited, varying from 1,000 to 1,500 and 2,500 bags of all descriptions, but chiefly American. There is no change to notice in prices. The recent news from the United States has had in Leeds the effect of contracting operations; and those who were preparing for the spring trade with that country have been induced, by the reported critical position of the bank of the United States, to suspend, in some degree, their purchases; but there has, notwithstanding, been a fair demand for domestic consumption. The real state of trade in the Huddersfield district it is difficult to ascertain, owing to the severe weather which prevents new goods from coming to the market. Besides this, the commercial relations with America have produced some alarm, so that for a time a check will be put on the ample preparations that were making for a good Spring trade. The Rochdale markets, both cotton and wool, were at the commencement of the week, much like the two preceding ones, the demand quite as good, and prices steady. There has been an increase of business of late at Bradford in the superior qualities of combing wool, both British and Colonial. Some good orders for this district have been taken at Wakefield, where indeed the principal business is in the combing sorts.

In the London report the sale of "washed and kiln-dried" tea forms a feature. Quite unexpectedly, after the stir that has taken place in the trade, it went off briskly on Monday; the bulk of it was black, and fetched prices averaging 3s. 3d. per pound. Company's congou, same day, 1s. 7d., and on others 1s. 7d., moving slowly at the former price. In tallow the delivery last week was 2,047 casks, and the arrival 326 casks. The price on the spot 47s. 6d.; for this and next month, 47s. 3d. is offered; March and April, 47s.; and new tallow, 47s. buyers. The price of tallow 49s. 6d. In oils the market is flat, and prices on the decline for all sorts of both fish and seed. In sugar and coffee prices have been supported, but the sales not remarkable.

From Manilla accounts to the 6th Oct. state that the market for cotton goods was very dull, although new were inquired after. The sales of metals were few. The following sales of woollen had taken place:—2,800 yards of lastings, 26 inches, at 6. 3. per yard. The sugar market was dull; Pilon sugar in some demand. In hemp few sales had taken place. In rice there was no alteration, and the weather continued favourable for the new crop.

The transactions in Coffee at Antwerp during the last eight days preceding the 9th were of little consequence. Cotton was less inquired after than the preceding week; and hides were rather neglected, on account of a public sale which is to take place on the 17th inst. The business in cotton at Havre, on the 8th inst. was limited. Whale oil sold at nearly the same price as before, and coffee maintained previous currencies. The coffee market at Hamburg, though the article pretty well maintained its value, offered nothing of any interest. Sugar was rather more inquired after.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

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

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

SHARE LIST.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Shares, Paid. Lists various railway and company shares like Birmingham and Derby Railway, Bristol and Exeter Do, etc.

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gillies and Horn's Circular.)

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 3.—The weather during the week has been very cold, but last night and this morning it was more severe than at any time during the present winter; and a fine rain which we had this morning, freezing as it fell, has caused the roads to be exceedingly dangerous, and almost a sheet of ice. The navigation is completely stopped, and we can therefore notice no alteration in our quotations, as scarcely a sale has been effected.

Table with columns: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Irish Potatoes, etc. Lists prices for various grain types.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, FEB. 12.—The frost completely gave way yesterday morning, and to-day is very mild, with south-west wind. The thaw during the night was so quick that the ice in the river has already much cleared away. The arrivals are of course almost nominal. There has been very little doing to-day, and until the navigation is completely clear we do not expect any demand.

IMPORTATIONS

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour. Lists quantities and prices for various import goods.

SMITHFIELD MARKETS, FRIDAY.

Table with columns: Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork. Lists prices for various meats.

COAL MARKET, WEDNESDAY.

Price of Coals per ton at the close of the market: Leaze's Main, 17s.—Old Axwell Main, 16s.—Wall's End; Bewick and Co., 24s. 6d.—Medonsley, 22s.—Percy, Bensham, 23s.—Clarence Hetton, 21s. 6d.—Coundon Tees, 20s.—Gordon, 22s.—Wear, 21s.—Howard's Netherton Main, 19s.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, February 21. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. and J. Oliver, Newark-upon-Trent, mercers.—J. Diggle and W. Saxley, Heywood, Lancashire, joiners.—Wilson and Sanderson, Worthington, Cumberland, wine merchants.—R. Winter and J. Bryars, Sunderland, factors.—Saxton and Compleson, Ryther street, Green square, Newcastle, Scotch and Iron, Manchester, and Belfast, hat manufacturers.

turers—W. J. and J. Orme, Sutton, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk throwsters; as far as regards W. Orme—W. and C. Lloyd, Birmingham, coal dealers—W. Walker and Co. Dye House, near Horbury, Yorkshire, dyers—Raine and Co. Kendal, Westmoreland, carriers; as far as regards G. Benson—W. C. Nock and W. S. Charles, Gerrard street, Soho, working jewellers—Nanson and Co. Sheffield, common brewers; as far as regards E. Nanson, sen.—Slater and Parry, Liverpool, timber merchants—E. Horsey and J. Wright, Manchester, packers—S. and I. Legge, Stoke-upon-Trent, brick makers—Mégo and Davis, Birmingham—W. Campbell, J. H. Gledstanes, and R. King, Regent street, wine merchants—Josland, Baker, and Burrow, Exeter, drapers—Addis and Spillsbury, Gloucester, painters—J. S. Bowden, S. Walters, and W. N. Reeve, Aldermanbury, attorneys—T. Hollins and Sons, Manchester, commission merchants; as far as regards S. Hollins—Joslin and Lambert, Great Yarmouth, carvers—M'Cartier and Co. Preston, Lancashire, tiliors—Concher and Mitchell, Pembroke dock, Pembrokeshire, drapers—J. S. and J. W. Elliott, Jermyn street, Westminster, dyers—S. Atkinson and G. Clough, Bradford, ale merchants—M. Ballard and J. Tapp, Manchester and Stockport, silk warehousemen—H. D. and G. Brooke, Leadenhall market, poultry salesmen—J. Flight and Co. Crewkerne, Somersetshire, flax spinners; as far as regards J. Haydon and R. Turner.

INSOLVENTS.

T. Roberts, Holbeck steam mill, near Leeds, corn miller. H. Clarke, Portsea, Hampshire, ironmonger. W. Hannaford and N. Prettejohn, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, cattle dealers. H. Thompson, King street, Clerkenwell, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C. J. Wilkinson, Eye, Suffolk, merchant.

IS BANKRUPT.

T. Procter, Fenchurch street, merchant. [Dunn and Dobie, Raymond buildings. C. Bertram, Bury street, St James's, wine merchant. [Rodgers, King street, Cheapside. J. Startin, Cross lane, St Mary-at-hill, shipowner. [Compton, Church court, Old Jewry. T. A. Curtis, Tokenhouse yard, merchant. [Wilde and Co. College hill. J. O. York, Duke street, Westminster, ironfounder. [Clarke and Co. Craven street, Strand. J. Appleton, Hounslow, ironmonger. [Thorndike, Staple inn. B. Coles, Olney, Buckinghamshire, tea dealer. [Baylis, Devonshire square. C. J. Carttar, Greenwich, banker. [Bell and Co. Bow church-yard. S. P. Ward, Liverpool, common brewer. [Hall and Co. Verulam buildings, Gray's inn. G. Blamy, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, baker. [Surr, Lombard street. J. Naylor, Manchester, wire drawer. [Wathen, Torrington square. J. Eglington, Walsall, Staffordshire, builder. [Hunt, New Boswell court, Lincoln's inn. J. A. Erredge, Brighton, bookseller. [Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's inn fields. J. Sharp and R. Pearson, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine makers. [Walter and Pemberton, Symond's inn, Chancery lane. G. Johnson, Leeds, fruiterer. [Jones and Co. John street, Bedford row. H. Wheeler, Witton, Cheshire, innkeeper. [Cuff and Barker, Half Moon street, Piccadilly. J. Carter, Halifax, Yorkshire, corn miller. [Battye and Co. Chancery lane. W. Bridge, Aston-nigh-Birmingham, boot and shoemaker. [Tattershall, Great James street, Bedford row.

DIVIDENDS.

March 4, J. Banfield, Cheap-side, silversmith—March 4. H. Hays, Regent street, Westminster, engraver—Feb. 20, J. Green, Cheltenham, draper—March 2, W. Burch, Parson's hill, Woolwich, carpenter—March 2, A. Ross and J. Ogilvie, Argyle street, army agents—March 5, L. J. C. Clayette, Manchester, commission agent—March 12, T. Fowler, Manchester, distiller—March 5, W. Beer, Washington, Sussex, grocer—March 3, J. Simpson, Spalding, Lincolnshire, hatter—March 8, R. Ferris, Bristol, and J. H. and J. Butler, Liverpool, merchants—March 17, W. Hood, Atherstone, Warwickshire, clock manufacturer—March 2, H. B. Burwood, Lowestoffe, Suffolk, fish merchant—March 8, J. P. Hubbard, Teignmouth, Devonshire, cabinet maker—March 12, J. Loos, Mottram in Longendale, Cheshire, cotton spinner.

CERTIFICATES.—MARCH 2.

J. H. Carter and C. Lawrence, Huddersfield, machine makers—R. J. and J. Fowles, Rochdale, Lancashire, joiners—J. Williams, Bath, veterinary surgeon—P. Egerton, Birmingham, wine merchant—T. J. Thomas, Halifax, Yorkshire, jeweller—J. Adams, York road, tobacconist—W. Arnour, Manchester, fancy drill manufacturer—E. Lax, Manchester, innkeeper—G. Brown, Bilston, Staffordshire, maltster—T. B. Milnes and R. Cowen, Nottingham, ironfounders—G. Robinson, Huddersfield, surgeon—R. L. Courtney, Walsall, Staffordshire, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Popplewell and W. Shackleton, Aberdeen, woollen manufacturers—J. Findlater, jun. Perth, merchant—D. M. Craig, Glasgow, writer.

Friday, February 12.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Halden and D. Brown, Bread street, Cheap-side, warehousemen—J. T. Blirton, R. Caley, and T. Thorne, Piccadilly, Proprietors of the Buckingham Club—T. Holt and S. Greenhalgh, Bury, Lancashire, tailors—E. and H. Cox, Wightwick Wharf, near Wolverhampton, sand merchants—J. and W. H. Cartwright, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—W. W. E. S., and J. Hickson, West Smithfield, wholesale shoe manufacturers; as far as regards W. E. Hickson—W. Aulton and J. Mosley, Nottingham, carriage manufacturers—W. and T. Lewis, Fen End, Balsall, Staffordshire, corn factors—W. and Elizabeth Frances Harrison and Ann Sayer Ansell, Ramsgate, hardwaremen; as far as regards Ann Sayer Ansell—J. Bingham, J. A. Boden, and H. May, Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition resembling ivory; as far as regards H. May—J. L. Chetham, S. Robinson, W. Batkin, J. Deakin, and J. Wardle, Longton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware—E. W. Oldaker and J. Ormond, Pershore, Worcestershire, attorneys at law—J. Jee and D. Bryan, Banbury, Oxfordshire, boot and shoe dealers—R. Gaunt and S. Bassett, Birmingham, manufacturers of buttons—A. G. Gifford and H. Mah, Hart street, Mark lane—A. Barton and G. Murphv, Hatton garden, silver spoon makers—W. Clifton, jun. and J. Clifton, King's Lynn, Norfolk, wine merchants—Cowarch Lead Mining Company, Dinas Mowddwy, Merionethshire—F. W. H., and N. Rains, Newton Wood, Cheshire, boiler makers—D. Simms and T. Walls, Coburg Hotel, Liverpool, licensed victuallers—G. Wainwright and S. Spafford, Old Garratt Dye Works, Manchester, dyers—J. and R. Mellor, Manchester, brassfounders—W. Ogg, D. Anderson, and C. Birnie, Montrose, grocers.

INSOLVENTS.

J. Ruttier, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer. J. Mann, Blackman street, Southwark, wine merchant. A. Harris, Dursley, Gloucestershire, wool broker.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Hirst, Mayman, and Co. and J. Hainsworth, J. Oldroyd, J. Clogg, J. Bailey, M. Healey, and J. Bromley, jun. Batley Carr, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, scribbling millers.

IS BANKRUPT.

Mary Butler, Adam and Eve public house, St Pancras road, licensed victualler. [Dimmock, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

J. T. Ratcliffe, Blackman street, Southwark, stationer. (Jacobs, Crosby square.)
L. West, Freeman's court, Cornhill, wine merchant. (Shearman, Gray's inn square.)
R. Woolven, High street, Southwark, butcher. (Jenkinson, Walbrook.)
W. Felmingham, Bath, sauce manufacturer. (Jones and Blackland, Crosby square, Bishopsgate street.)
W. Bell, sen. Bath, upholsterer. (Bishop, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.)
C. Allison and T. Mitchell, South Shields, Durham, fruiterers. (Lowrey, Crosby hall chambers, Bishopsgate street.)
S. Whithead, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, cattle salesman. (Adlington and Co. Bedford row.)
B. Wase, Hereford, brewer. (Smith and Son, Southampton street, Bloomsbury square.)
J. Banks, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, ship builder. (Bell and Co. Bow churchyard.)
W. Vavasour, Rochdale, Lancashire, wool merchant. (Norris and Co. Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.)

DIVIDENDS.
March 5, W. Francis, Birmingham, woollen draper—March 5, E. Weedon, West Smithfield, baker—March 5, E. Lees, Leather lane, Holborn, tea dealer—March 5, T. Munroe, Milk street, City, merchant—March 5, S. Parker, Botolph lane, wholesale grocer—March 5, J. Malcolm, Green Man tavern, Berwick street, Soho, licensed victualler—March 5, J. Williams, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, architectural book publisher—March 5, W. Baker, Hastings, Sussex, grocer—March 4, J. C. and T. Lucas, Abchurch lane, druggists—March 4, T. Shands, Pump row, Old street road, coach maker—March 5, J. Braddock, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer—March 5, T. H. Macleod, Tokenhouse yard, merchant—March 5, J. Hedley, Morpeth, chemist—March 5, J. Law, Rochdale, Lancashire, flannel manufacturer—March 5, J. Gibson and J. McGlasson, Liverpool, linen drapers—March 6, T. Law, jun. Hamer Mill, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn miller—March 8, T. W. Kirkbride, Nantwich, Cheshire, brewer.

CERTIFICATES—MARCH 5.
W. Wells, Kingston-upon-Hull, timber merchant—B. B. Smark, Honiton, Devonshire, scrivener—T. Homwood, Canterbury, baker—T. Evans, Mold, Flintshire, leather cutter—R. F. Beeston, Liverpool, marble mason—H. Johnson, Archer street, Haymarket, sword cutter—T. Fowler, Manchester, spirit merchant—T. W. Kirkbride, Nantwich, Cheshire, brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
J. Craig, Glasgow, insurance broker—J. Aitken, Fishersrow, Musselburgh, surgeon.

BIRTHS.
On the 11th ult. in Hertford street, Mayfair, the Lady Rosa Greville, of a son and heir.
On the 8th inst. in Devonshire terrace, Mrs Charles Dickens, of a son.

MARRIED.
On Wednesday, by special license, at St George's, Hanover square, Viscount Alford, M.P., eldest son to the Earl of Brownlow, to Lady Marianne Margaret Compton, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Northampton.

On Tuesday morning, the Hon. Miss Spring Rice, eldest daughter of Lord Monteagle, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Limerick (lately one of the maids of honour to her Majesty) to Mr John Garth Marshall.

Last week banns were published, in the cathedral of Nevers, of marriage of a woman who had already had five husbands, and was about to take to herself a sixth. The woman is 54 years of age, and her future husband, who is 71, is probably not destined to be the last.—Paris paper.

DEATHS.
The Princess Narischkin, mother of the Princess Inssopov, has been unfortunately burnt to death at St Petersburg, from some sparks of fire falling upon her dress. Her femme-de-chambre was with her at the moment, but, instead of attempting to extinguish the flames, ran to call another servant, who arrived too late.

On the 1st inst. at Binns House, Lamlithgowshire, Sir James Dalryell, Bart., of Binns, convener of the county.

In Brynston square, in the 76th year of his age, Sir William Johnstone, Bart., of Gifford Hall, Downshire, Ireland. Sir William dying without issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

On the 6th inst. Lady Campbell, the wife of Sir Alexander Cockburn Campbell, Bart., of Gartford. The deceased lady was eldest daughter of the late Sir John Malcolm.

A party of five gentlemen were shooting on the estate of H. S. Waddington, Esq., M.P., at Cavenham, Suffolk, on Saturday evening, when, at the conclusion of the day, the gun of one of them went off whilst he was in the act of uncocking it, and the whole of the charge was lodged in the knee of the Rev. Humphrey Cholmeley, of Troston. He expired early on Sunday morning. The deceased was rector of Troston (in the gift of the Lord Chancellor), and rector of Saltfleet by St Clements, in the gift of Earl Brownlow.

On the 2d inst. at Hamburg, after a long and serious illness, Henry Canning, Esq., British Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.

On the 11th inst. at Great Cumberland place, Hyde Park, in the 58th year of her age, the lady of Sir Fred. Hamilton, Bart.

On the 4th inst. at Cockfield rectory, Suffolk, deeply lamented by all his friends, the Rev. Reginald Bligh, B.D., rector of Cockfield. Late Senior Fellow of St John's, Cambridge.

On the 11th inst. Charlotte, wife of Robert Rumball, Esq., of Church street, Lambeth.

On the 6th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, M. Crozet, bookseller to the Royal Library, Paris, and very well known for his great acquirements in the literary world.

A few days since, having reached the great age of 94 years, the last 20 of which he spent in retirement, Mr Justice Day.

Lately, at Carpentier, France, Mdle de Bertigne, who for nearly twenty years was seen at Brives and its neighbourhood dressed in male attire. This lady was a natural child of the Duke of Brunswick, held a colonel's commission in his regiment, and was, for her acts of courage, invested with several orders. She could speak with facility seven or eight languages.

An old lady residing in Charlemont street, Dublin, was suffocated on Tuesday week, by the window-sash having fallen upon her neck while she was looking out of the window.

At Calcutta, aged 29, Thomas Hague, second son of Mr John Dobson, of St Thomas's street, Southwark.

On the 6th inst. aged three months, Emily, youngest daughter of Mr Edward Gandell, of Clapham common.

NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN, especially the residents in the neighbourhood, are respectfully informed, that the READING ROOMS of the ASSOCIATION, No. 5 Cavendish square, are NOW OPEN, and communicate with the extended premises of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, in Regent street; to which Members of the Association have free access. Subscriptions commence, and are renewed, from the 1st of January last. Particulars to be had of the Secretary.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE or ASSISTANT in an established MUSIC SHOP, in a principal town in the country—a respectable youth, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who has a good address, and can write a good hand. A small premium will be required, and if he should have a talent for music, he may receive instructions accordingly. For further particulars apply to Mr V. Novello, 69 Dean street, Soho square, or No. 4 Craven Hill, Haymarket; if by letter, post paid.

PERSONAL ADVANTAGES.—The possession of a nature's best passport to favourable reception, a clear skin and bright complexion, is attained and preserved with pleasing facility by the use of GOWLAND'S LOTION, which removes every species of local irritability and discoloration of the skin. For toilet purposes the Lotion presents sustaining and refreshing properties of the most effective kind, attended in all cases by improvement and generally satisfactory results. HONEY DAW, London, is engraved on the stamp. Price, 2s. 6d.; 5s. 6d.; quart, 10s. 6d. Sold by all respectable perfumers and medicine vendors.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
TO-MORROW will be performed MONEY.
Evelyn, Mr Macready; Clara, Miss Faucit. And THE RENT DAY.
Madin, Mr Wallack. With other Entertainments.
On Tuesday, MONEY. With THE LADIES' CLUB. And A NABOB FOR AN HOUR.
On Wednesday, MONEY. With THE ADOPTED CHILD. And KATHERINE AND PETRUCCIO.
On Thursday, MONEY. And (by desire) THE LOVE CHASE.
On Friday, MONEY. And WILD OATS.
On Saturday, MONEY. And A NEW DRAMA.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.
The most beautiful Piece ever produced in London. Twenty-five Minutes are required to set the First Scene.—Agnes St Aubin every Evening.
TO-MORROW, and during the Week, will be performed the favourite Drama of AGNES ST AUBIN; or, The Two Husbands. Principal Characters by Messrs Yates, Lyon, Wright, O. Smith, Mrs Keeley, and Mrs Yates. After which (fourth time), a New Operatic Ballet Burlesque, entitled SATANUS AND THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY. Principal Characters by Messrs Yates, O. Smith, Lyon, Wright, Wieland, Paul Bedford, Mrs Keeley, Miss Fortescue, and Mrs Honey. To conclude with DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.
TO-MORROW, and every Evening during the Week.
Mr JACOBS, the Royal Ventriloquist, Modern Magician, and English Improvisatore, whose wonderful and extraordinary performances last season attracted many thousands of surprised and delighted spectators, has taken the above Theatre for a short season. The Entertainments are entirely new from those of last year; the Tricks, Transformations, and Illusions are performed with a splendid and gorgeous set of apparatus, made expressly for the occasion, and the Ventriloquism greatly improved by the introduction of a New Piece, entitled THE LANDLORD AT HOME; or, Gout versus Family Grievances; in which Mr Jacobs gives his astonishing imitations of twelve imaginary persons.
Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Second price.—Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.—To commence precisely at Half-past Seven o'clock. Half-price at a Quarter to Nine o'clock.

THE ARCHBISHOP of YORK, the LORD BISHOP of LONDON, the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, the DUKE of SUTHERLAND, the MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY, LORD PALMERSTON, MEHEMET ALI in Costume, and PAGANINI—Madame TUSAUD and SONS have the honour to inform their patrons, that they have added the above portrait models to their Collection, which contains nearly all the leading characters of the day, and is acknowledged to have no superior.
Admittance, One Shilling. Open from Eleven till Five and from Seven till Ten.
Bazaar, Baker street, Portman square.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALLMALL.—
The Gallery for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

AMERICA and the AMERICANS.—
Mr BUCKINGHAM'S New Course of LECTURES on AMERICA and the AMERICANS, at the City of London Literary Institution, 165 Aldersgate street, on MONDAY EVENINGS, at Eight; and at the Marylebone Literary Institution, 17 Edward street, Portman square, on FRIDAY EVENINGS, at Half-past Eight.
Tickets, 2s. each, to be had at the Rooms. Course Tickets at reduced prices.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.
The Committee beg earnestly to appeal to the public, and especially to the benevolent residents in the neighbourhood of the hospital, for renewed aid at this extraordinarily inclement season. In consequence of the great prevalence of sickness among the poor, and the unusual frequency of accidents during the last few weeks, a necessity has existed of providing increased accommodation for urgent cases, while for ordinary patients additional comforts in blankets and other clothing have been required. From these causes the committee have lately incurred an extraordinary expenditure, which they trust to new and increased contributions to enable them to defray.
Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received by W. Tooke, Esq., Treasurer, 12 Russell square; by the Apothecary and Matron at the Hospital; at the London and Westminster Bank (Bloomsbury Branch); at Messrs Courts and Co.'s, Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co.'s, and Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith's.
By Order,
February 10, 1841. WM. LONG, Clerk to the Committee.

SUPERLATIVE BLACK CLOTHS, late the Stock of an eminent manufacturer in Gloucestershire, and purchased by W. P. and E. DUDDEN, are being re-sold by them at Thirteen shillings and Ninepence per yard, at the LONDON CLOTH ESTABLISHMENT. Wholesale buyers allowed the usual deduction of 5 per cent. measure.—London Cloth Establishment, 16 Coventry street.

SHERRY.—The most various and most curious of the SHERRIES shipped in the Bay of Cadiz are to be met with at the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment, and offer a rich treat to the connoisseur in really pure and virgin wine. The pale dinner Sherry, at 6s. per butt, or 17l. 10s. per quarter cask; and the old, soft, high-flavoured wine, at 8s. 6d. per butt, or 21l. 10s. per quarter cask, are particularly recommended.
HENEKEY, KISLINGBURY, and Co.
No. 23 High Holborn.
Note.—Price Currents forwarded upon application.

DRESS COATS, in the first Style of Fashion, 30s. and 35s.; superfine, 40s. to 50s.; frock coats, silk facings, 35s. to 45s.; superfine silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; Gambroon, Canton, and Tweed, trousers, 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; fancy doeklin, buckskin, and Cassimere, 16s., 21s., and 25s.; new pattern waistcoats, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; rich silk and Cassimere, 10s. to 15s.; pilot coats, 16s., 21s., and 30s.; Peterborough great coats, 25s. and 30s.; shooting jackets, 18s.; dressing gowns, 10s. 6d.; boys' and youths' clothing—cloth tunic suits, 30s. to 40s.; a suit of clothes, 3l. 15s.—superfine black, 3l. 5s.—At FISHER and CO.'S, Tailors, 31 King William street, City, 10 doors from London bridge.

THE RATIONAL SYSTEM of SOCIETY, derived solely from nature and experience, as propounded by ROBERT OWEN; versus SOCIALISM, derived from misrepresentation, as explained by the LORD BISHOP of EXETER and Others; and versus the Present System of Society, derived from the inexperienced and crude notions of our ancestors, as it now exists in all the opposing, artificial, and most injurious divisions in all civilized nations, but more especially in the BRITISH EMPIRE and in the UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA. To be explained in FOUR MORNING and FOUR EVENING COURSES of LECTURES, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, each Morning and Evening Course explanatory of a different part of the New System or of the errors of the Old; by ROBERT OWEN.

The First Morning and Evening Courses, of Six Lectures each, to be general introductory Courses, in which a brief Outline of the whole Subject, with a contrast between the rational and good, and the irrational and evil, systems of society, will be given.
These Lectures will be given on the following days. Morning Lectures commencing at one o'clock p.m., and Evening Lectures at seven.—Monday, 22nd; Wednesday, 24th; Friday, 26th February. Monday, 1st; Wednesday, 3rd; Friday, 5th March.

The Second Courses will be given in the Mornings and Evenings of Monday, 8th; Wednesday, 10th; Friday, 12th; Monday, 15th; Wednesday, 17th; and Friday, 19th of March.

The Third Courses will be given in the Mornings and Evenings of Monday, 22nd; Wednesday, 24th; Friday, 26th; Monday, 29th; Wednesday, 31st of March; and Friday, 2nd April.

The Fourth Courses will be given in the Mornings and Evenings of Monday, 5th; Wednesday, 7th; Friday, 9th; Monday, 12th; Wednesday, 14th; and Friday, 16th of April.

To conclude with two short Morning Lectures and two similar Evening Lectures, on Monday the 19th, and Wednesday the 21st of April. After each of which, the Lecturer will answer all questions relative to the Subject, and explain every difficulty to the satisfaction of a decided majority of his Morning and Evening audiences, or publicly renounce the whole System.

Admission to each Lecture, 1s.—Reserved Front Seats, 2s.—Tickets for each Course, 5s.—Reserved Seats, 10s.

Tickets to be had at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY; and at the HOME COLONIZATION OFFICE, 37 PALL MALL.

For particulars see Syllabus of each Course, to be had as above. The Lecture Room, which is on the first floor, has been fitted up for the Lectures, and will be well lighted and heated.

The doors will be opened half an hour previous to the commencement.

Mr OWEN anticipates that these Courses of Lectures will prove of deeper general interest to all ranks and classes than any Public Discourses that have been given to the civilized world. It is a trial to ascertain whether Ignorance, Mystery, Falshood, Injustice, Division, Poverty, Universal Disorder, and Discord, with their consequent immorality, Crime, and Misery, shall, as heretofore, continue to direct the affairs of men, to the inevitable injury of every individual; or whether Knowledge derived from unchanging Facts, Truth, Union, Wealth, Harmony, Order, and Harmony, and their consequent Morality, Justice, and Happiness, shall, in future, govern the destinies of the human race, to the inalienable advantage of every individual.

CONTRACTS for MEAT, BREAD, &c. for the ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARIES at WOOLWICH and CHATHAM.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF NAVAL HOSPITALS AND FLEETS
SOMERSET PLACE, February 11, 1841.

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 25th instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to contract for supplying all such quantities of all or any of the following Articles as shall from time to time be required for the use of either or both of the Royal Marine Infirmaries at Woolwich and Chatham, from the 1st day of April next to the 31st day of March, 1842, viz.:

FRESH BEEF and MUTTON, BREAD, MILK, SOAP, and CANDLES.

Samples of the Soap and Candles, and the Conditions of the Contracts, may be seen at the said Office, or on application to the Purveyor of the respective Infirmaries.

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, duly authorized in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for" and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of 100% for the due performance of each of the Contracts for Beef and Mutton, and in the sum of 50% for each of the others.

FURS SELLING OFF.—The RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 24 Regent street, respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry, that in consequence of very extraordinary alterations in their Premises being rendered necessary by the great patronage they have been honoured with, the whole of their large and valuable stock (all of which has been manufactured since the opening of the Establishment in September last) will be sold considerably under cost price, as the premises must be cleared immediately.
Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 24 Regent street.

SECOND COLONY of NEW ZEALAND.
Several Gentlemen, who are engaged in preparing to found a Second Colony in New Zealand, on a plan resembling that of the First Colony which emigrated in 1839 under the direction of the New Zealand Company, invite the co-operation of others who may be disposed to join in the enterprise. It is intended that the Second Colony shall be on a larger scale than the First, and shall emigrate in a body during the ensuing summer. For further information apply, by letter or personally, every day, between the hours of Twelve to Four, to BRYAN EDWARD DUPPA, Esq., Colonists' Room, New Zealand House, London.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
34 Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823.
Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.
Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows:—

Table with columns: Age, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50. Row 1: £1 10 8 | 1 14 7 | 1 19 0 | 2 4 3 | 2 10 11 | 2 19 9 | 3 11 9 | 4 1 4 | 5 0 0. Row 2: The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16% per cent. on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 3 1/2% per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.
Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country, on application.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, incorporated by Royal Charter.
The whole profits are divisible among the policy holders and appropriated triennially, whilst the premiums are fixed at as low a scale as is consistent with security.

The importance of life assurance is now so generally admitted that its advantages no longer require to be pointed out, but as yet a comparatively small portion of the community have availed themselves of it.

To those whose annual incomes are derived from their own personal exertions, who have families and connexions dependent upon them for the means of support, it offers a certain provision by which the evils of poverty or reduced circumstances may be avoided in the event of their sudden decease. To this class the Scottish Equitable offers great advantages, the business of the Society being confined to the assurance of capital sums payable at death.

Table with columns: Age, 21, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50. Row 1: £2 2 5 | £2 17 6 | £4 8 3. Row 2: 25 | 2 5 10 | 40 | 3 5 6 | 55 | 5 4 2. Row 3: 30 | 2 11 1 | 45 | 3 15 6 | 60 | 6 5 4.

And proportionally for Intermediate ages.
The progress of the Society has been unexampled, not only in Scotland, where it was instituted, but throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, and the principles upon which it is conducted are such as to insure its increasing prosperity.

Table with columns: Amount Assured, Annual R. venue, Accumulated Fund. Row 1: At 1st March, 1834 | £274,191 | £7,460 | £15,593. Row 2: Ditto 1837 | 740,432 | 20,993 | 56,114. Row 3: Ditto 1840 | 1,257,706 | 46,827 | 118,900.

For further particulars apply to the agents in London, through whom policies may be effected:—
Messrs Cunard, Ingram, and Co., 4 New Broad street.
Charles Lever, Esq., Solicitor, 10 King's road, Bedford row.
Messrs Wansley and Tagart, 30 Ely place, Holborn.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND, LIFE ASSURANCE, and DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY,
26 Cornhill.
Capital, 500,000.
Empowered by Act of Parliament.

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LIFE ASSURANCE.
Besides the perfect security to the policy holder of a large paid-up capital, and accumulating funds, with moderate rates of premium, the following is one amongst many of the advantages which belong exclusively to the principles of Life Assurance and Deferred Annuities, originated by the Society, viz. —Power to borrow (without delay, expense, or forfeiture) Two-thirds of all premiums paid upon a Policy of Assurance.

Table with columns: Age, £ s. d. | Age, £ s. d. | Age, £ s. d. Row 1: 25 | 1 18 6 | 35 | 2 10 11 | 45 | 3 9 4. Row 2: 30 | 2 4 4 | 40 | 2 18 8 | 50 | 4 4 2.

DEFERRED ANNUITIES DEPARTMENT.
By the plan exclusively developed by the Society, a single Deferred Annuity is made, not only to answer the same object, but to equal in amount the entire sum of all the advantages heretofore only obtained by the middle and industrious classes by separate investments in Savings' Banks, Benefit Societies, and Loan Banks.

1. A small yearly or weekly contribution will secure the most ample return for after life; thus, —2l. 12s. per annum (1s. a week) at 25, will, at 65, give the policy holder the choice of an annuity for life of 4l. 16s. 6d.; 394l. 11s. in cash; or Policy without further contribution, of 466l. at death.
2. Two-thirds at any time lent on deposit of Policy, being a fund always available during sickness or want of employment.
3. Two-thirds of all payments returned to representatives in case of premature death.

4. Policies, as collateral money security for periods of one to five years, effected at lower rates than charged by any other office (See Tables A. and B.) with option of continuance for life at the usual rates.
The Reports to the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, Trustees, and Agents, may be obtained at the Office of the Society, by letter or otherwise, 26 Cornhill, London, or at any of its Branches throughout the country.
F. FERGUSON CARROLL, Secy.

Now ready, Third Edition, price 1s.; post free, 1s. 4d.; Five Plates, with Portrait. THE LIFE AND EXPLOITS OF COMMODORE NAPIER, K.C.B. "Off Alexandria."

Lately published, in 1 vol. 8vo. bound in cloth and lettered, price 12s. PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and the connection of these with general and particular Morbid States and Symptoms—Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone, &c. (Urinary Diseases and their Treatment.)

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BOOK SOCIETIES AND FAMILIES throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, can now obtain BULLS LIBRARY SYSTEM and CIRCULAR for February, comprising—1, the Select Library Catalogue; 2, full descriptions of all the New Publications to the present date; and 3, every information for Societies and Families desiring to be supplied regularly with whatever Works, Magazines, and Reviews they may desire for perusal.—Apply to Mr Bull, English and Foreign Public Library, 19 Holles street, Cavendish square, London.

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Notice.—The name and address of the proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20 Hatton garden, London, is engraved on the Government stamp which is pasted on each box.—"Be sure to ask for 'Rowland's'."

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