

# 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 unbiassed truth, let him proclaim war with mankind—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 them of their virtues when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. 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.—*D. Fox.*

### THE ARMS BILL.

The only measure which this Government has brought forward for Ireland (excepting only that for its demoralization and debauchery—the Spirit Duties) is the Registration of Arms Bill, taking away the common constitutional right of possessing arms for self-defence. Under this law a man will be punishable for having arms unless he has procured a license, for which he must find sureties, and unless his arms are branded and registered. If an unlicensed person be informed of a plot to waylay, and rob or murder him, or of an intended attack on his cottage, he may not borrow a weapon for his protection, and must await the assault of his enemies without defence. As Mr Sheil observed in his forcible speech, “the effect of this measure is to take from the honest man the means of defence, while from ruffianism you cannot take the instruments of oppression.”

If all were deprived of arms, the ill-disposed would have every advantage which they can now possess in acts of outrage, for the attack is always made with superior numbers, and superior numbers without arms and unresisted by arms, will still be able to accomplish every murderous purpose.

The only effect of the law will be to diminish the apprehension of resistance which may now to some degree be a check to crime; for the aggressors will know that they have to deal with defenceless men, whom with superior force they may put to death by the many means of death which strong and wicked hands are masters of. Mr Roebuck well remarked—

“Did you deprive the assassin of the means of attack, who came from a distance to carry out his diabolical object? Not at all; but it was his victim that you deprived, by your bill, of the means of defence. True, you tell him that he must go and get a license before he could be allowed to carry arms. But suppose that he could not get security for this from his neighbours, and suppose he was exposed to the ill-will of certain persons; and this he was justified in supposing, for it was an every day case in that country. Now it happened that the attack of the assassin in Ireland was seldom directed against the large landed proprietors of that country, or those whom the right hon. baronet had described on a former occasion as living in slated houses; but the poor man who had happened to take a few acres of land over his fellow. (Hear, hear.) By such a bill as this they take from him the means of defence which science and art gave him, but you did not deprive the assassin of the means of offensive attack upon him.”

Persons in whose possession certain weapons are found, such as pikes and daggers, or spikes of any sort, are punishable with imprisonment or transportation. Lord Eliot asserts that such instruments can only be used for unlawful purposes. Why so? Guns and swords are the best weapons for defence, but if a man cannot afford to buy a gun or a sword for his defence, may he not resort to the ruder weapon for want of a better? Where there is the criminal disposition anything may be turned to the criminal use, and in default of any instrument of violence the assassin will make his fingers accomplish his fell purpose. On the other hand, weapons of the proscribed sort may have their uses in self-defence, and the most gallant self-defence on record was made in Ireland, with a knife, by a gentleman in the west of Ireland, of the name of Parnell, whose house was broken open in the night, and who killed three or four of his assailants, and routed the whole party of assassins. The blade of the knife, a common table knife, having been turned after two or three blows, he had the presence of mind to straighten it again with his teeth while engaged in a deadly grapple with one of his assailants. A dagger would have served him better, but a dagger is to be a prohibited weapon, though it might aid a man defending his life, as the knife served in the instance we have mentioned. It is impossible, indeed, to infer the uses of instruments, and to hold any particular sort devoted solely to either good or bad purposes. Wickedness will never be at a loss for want of tools.

As the mere circumstance of the finding of the prohibited instruments in the possession of or on the premises of a man will make a case against him, malice will have an easy method of accomplishing the ruin of its objects, and a spike head hid in a peasant's thatch will send him to gaol or beyond seas.

Lord Eliot answers that the same end can be accomplished anywhere by placing stolen goods in the possession of an innocent man, but there is much difference in the two cases, for there are a hundred means of disproving the charge of having stolen the goods, and there is none of showing that the pike head did not belong to the owner of the premises, or was not secreted by him.

It is pleaded for the Arms Bill that it is not new, that it has been in force before under Whig and Tory Governments; but has this experience proved its efficacy? have not murders and outrage had their course, notwithstanding its provisions, and shown the futility of them? and has not the only short period of tranquillity been referable to the system of government friendly to the people under Lord Normanby and Lord Ebrington? The coercive expedients are all used, and old unfortunately, and have all failed; the experiment of governing in accordance with the feelings of the country was new and successful, when it was interrupted by the restoration of the Tories to power; and now recourse is had again to the hackneyed and abortive measures for keeping down the people.

The difference between the Whig and the Tory Governments was, briefly, that the first had taught the people to put their trust in the laws, and the latter think they have done all their duty when they put the law on the people; the one was making the law the refuge, the bulwark of the people, the other lays it on them to grind them down to obedience, and makes it hated.

Under the Whig sway the laws were administered by men who had the respect and confidence of the country. The moment the Tories came into office persons who had signalized their hostility to the people were raised to the bench, and all confidence in justice was at an end.

It may or may not be true that the new Judges and Magistrates have discharged their duties uprightly; but it matters not to the main point, which is, that the appointment of such partisans filled the people with an invincible distrust, and destroyed that confidence in justice which is the atmosphere in which it has its healthy being and influence.

And after hardly two years of Tory government, things are again brought back to the old pass for the old expedients of coercion,—a menacing people on the one side, a menacing Government on the other, each straining their powers against the other, the people keeping within the law in their combinations, and the Government framing laws to make it less possible for them to do so.

It is the true Sangrado discipline of hot water and bleeding, bleeding and hot water, and so on as long as nature can endure the mistreatment.

Popular Magistrates are dismissed without just cause, or even a colourable pretext, troops ordered to Ireland, the guards doubled at the Castle, the Pigeon House (incomparable evidence of Tory vigour) fortified, public confidence is shaken, and the funds fall. The Repeal agitation, meanwhile, goes on with increased spirit and energy, new converts hastening in at the provocation of the Irish Chancellor. And how is all this to be dealt with? Conciliation has been discarded, and coercion is the only expedient on which Sir Robert Peel can count; and to what extremities is he prepared to carry it, and with what prospect of its even succeeding, as former coercions have done, in continuing the *status in quo* of the mischief to which it has been applied? The Minister has entered the lists against the Repeal agitation, and thrown down his Royal Mistress's glove to save his own gauntlet; and if he do not put down the agitation, the agitation must put down him, for things are now pushed to an extreme issue.

Mr Roebuck emphatically warned Sir Robert Peel—

“By the Chancellor's conduct the Government of the right hon. baronet had been shaken to its base. It was endangered by the present movement in Ireland. The right hon. baronet had on a former occasion prophesied that his chief difficulty would be Ireland. It was clear now that his chief difficulty was Ireland, and was to be found in the support of the hon. and learned member the Recorder of Dublin and his friends. The Government was making shipwreck by following their advice. The right hon. baronet might depend on it that his Government would be continued in difficulty by accepting their support, and that unless he escaped from their support the Government would escape from him. (Hear, hear.) His Government was getting involved in difficulties which would require all his skill to escape. Let him look at the state of the country, from John O'Groat's House to Ireland, and there was everywhere danger and difficulty. If he proposed measures, at present, of coercion for Ireland—if he were involved in contention with Ireland, he might look for the latent feelings which were rankling in the bosoms of the working classes of England to show themselves.

They would again set up their claims. There were strong feelings excited in Scotland too, which would have way. How could he escape? By what measures could the right hon. gentleman escape from all those difficulties and dangers which were brought on him by his desire to satisfy the demands of the dominant minority in Ireland, which was the weakness of the Government, and the plague-spot of the domination of England. He bade the right hon. gentleman take warning. He might be assured that there was a great danger hanging over the country. If the right hon. baronet would not risk the peace of the country, he must govern in the spirit of the age, and not with a view to satisfy the Orange Conservatives of Ireland.”

It is not by Arms Acts, or soldiery, that the peace of Ireland can ever be brought about. As much cruelty and death have been inflicted by the uses of the powers of property as by the pike and musket. There must be a different treatment for the poor by those in whose power their very existence is placed; and they must be taught the lesson they were so lately rapidly acquiring—the first in civilization—to look to the law for protection, as Mr Sheil so ably contended in his masterly speech. Instead of searching for weapons and branding arms, improve the administration of your laws, conduct your prosecutions better, diminish the chances of the escape of guilt, and strengthen the securities of the innocent. All these things are in many important districts neglected in the administration of the laws, as Mr Sheil showed, while the Legislature is framing its clumsy and abortive measures for depriving crime of what it will never long want,—its instruments, justice limping after deeds of outrage as much as has meddled in vain the oppressive law to estop them.

As the earnest for all other intentions and acts of justice, the Sinecure Church of Ireland must be removed, and the Catholic people of Ireland put on the same footing as the Presbyterian people of Scotland. So long as the Protestant ascendancy of the minority is maintained, there is the yoke reminding the people of the unfair subjection in which they are held, and showing them that they are governed, not as a component part of the empire, but as a conquered province. Without the abatement of this gigantic injustice Ireland can never feel that she is placed on the fair footing with the rest of the kingdom, to which she has every title.

Let us conclude in the not less wise than eloquent words of Mr Sheil—

“What a mockery it is, what an offence it is to our feelings, what an insult to the understanding it is to expatiate upon the advantages of the Union, and bid us rejoice that we are admitted to the great imperial copartnership in power, while you are every day making the most odious distinctions between the two countries, establishing discriminating rights which are infinitely worse than discriminating duties, and punishing the champions of Repeal with pretence more than plausible, for insisting that if for England and Ireland different laws are requisite, for Ireland and for England different law-givers are required. (Great cheering.)”

### HOW TO MAKE REPEALERS.

The dismissal of gentlemen from the Magistracy for having taken part, or merely proposed to take part, in the Repeal agitation is a proceeding against the freedom of discussion, which, if permissible for the suppression of one question, must be equally good for that of every other relating to the fitness of existing laws. Upon the same ground that the proposal of the repeal of the Union is visited with the forfeiture of authority, the endeavours to repeal the Corn Law, the Poor Law, or any other statute, might be subjected to the same penalty. It is said that the repeal of the Union would be attended with certain ruinous consequences, but results hardly less calamitous may be and are predicted as sure to follow the abrogation of other laws. There were persons called Statesmen in their time who believed that Catholic Emancipation would destroy the Constitution: Lord Eldon, a great oracle in his day, declared upon the passing of it that “the sun of England was set for ever;” but these men, though they deemed emancipation but another word for the careless ruin of the empire, never went so far in the fulness of their power as to proscribe the discussion of the question. Had they done so they would have greatly accelerated the success of the agitation.

According to the views of the landlords the repeal of the Corn Laws would convert Great Britain into a howling wilderness, and the agitation of the question undoubtedly keeps the country in a fever, and if we were under the Government of ultragriculturalists, they might plead the precedent of the steps taken by Sir Robert Peel's Administration for the discouragement of the Repeal agitation for dismissing from the Magistracy any gentleman who countenanced an anti-Corn-law meeting.

We are not advocates for the repeal of the Union;

we have always been opposed to it, and remain so, but when we see such steps taken to put down the agitation as the dismissal of Lord Ffrench, Mr O'Connell, and others from the commission of the peace, we almost wonder that every Irishman is not made a Repealer from the provocation to defy such an interference with one of the most important rights of the subject.

Every Irish Magistrate is now made to feel that in retaining his commission, he is either gagged, or supposed to be gagged, as to the Repeal question, and that he only holds his commission on the understanding that he has surrendered the right of free discussion.

Mr O'Brien, the member for the county of Limerick, who is no Repealer,\* and who entered Parliament, we believe, with Conservative tendencies, has set the spirited example of not waiting for a dismissal, nor of daring or courting a dismissal, but of resigning his commission at once, as the implied terms on which it must be held are the degrading ones of abandoning the freedom of opinion within the bounds of law. His motives are admirably stated in his letter to the Chancellor—

"My Lord,—I beg to resign into the hands of your Lordship my commission of the peace for the counties of Limerick and Clare.

"I am not aware that by any law now in force it is forbidden to the people of Ireland to seek the repeal of an Act of Parliament, which history tells us was obtained by the basest means, and by the foulest corruption; and, though anxious to exhaust every hope of good government through other means before I unite with them in soliciting the repeal of that Act, I cannot consent to retain any office which compels me to forego the acknowledged right to hold and propagate opinions not at variance with moral and statute law, which belongs to every subject.

"Nor am I sorry to be relieved from the responsibility of acting in any capacity under a Government which, while it forbids the expression of national indignation, loses no opportunity of exciting well-founded discontent.

"I am as anxious as your Lordship to uphold the cause of order. Perhaps I may be allowed to say that I have an infinitely greater interest than your Lordship in maintaining the public peace and the rights of property in Ireland; but so long as my fellow-countrymen abstain from violating any moral law, I shall feel it a privilege to participate in whatever indignities or sufferings may be inflicted upon them by their anti-Irish rulers.

"Being desirous to perform my duties as a free citizen of a free state without infringing any established law, I may be permitted to ask your Lordship, who are the chief interpreter of the laws of Ireland, not more for my own guidance than for that of others, with what number of loyal, peaceful, and well-disposed persons, I am at liberty to associate myself in an open public meeting, in case I should be driven by continued misgovernment to ask from the British Legislature a repeal of the Act of Union?

"Is the legal maximum 100, 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000? Does the law as interpreted by your Lordship apply equally to England?—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant."

The assertion that the magnitude of a meeting makes it illegal in proportion as it makes it formidable, is tantamount to this, that the popularity of the object of the meeting constitutes its unlawfulness. It would involve, too, this monstrous absurdity and injustice, that an act not illegal in itself would become illegal, because others having no illegal purpose had concurred in it. How could any man proposing to attend a meeting be assured that it might not attain a magnitude formidable in the eyes of some timid persons, and be therefore deemed illegal? The more occasion he might feel that there was for the meeting, the more moved to attend it numbers of people must be, in his opinion; and is he to stay away for the very reason that he knows that every one ought to go to it, and that therefore it is likely to be of a magnitude denounced as unlawful? Moore's lover says,

"The wish to stay grows stronger  
The more 'tis time to go."

And is a subject in Ireland to come to the conclusion that the expediency of staying away from a meeting becomes stronger the more urgent is the occasion for going to it? According to this rule, each man dreading an excess of others, no

\* Mr O'Brien, in reply to an application from the Repealers of Limerick to present a petition against the Union, has stated his reasons for declining in a most temperate and sensible letter, in which he says—

"If it had been my misfortune to have occupied a seat in the Irish House of Commons at the epoch of the Union, I have no doubt that I should have followed the example of my beloved and lamented father in recording my protest against that iniquitous measure. Under existing circumstances, however, I am deterred from seeking its repeal—on the one hand, by a conviction that the attempt to procure its dissolution must be attended with much risk to the peace and security of both countries, and on the other, by a persuasion that if Ireland were admitted to enjoy the advantages of a perfect union with England—of an union founded on equal participation of all civil rights and political advantages, accompanied by a due regard to the peculiar circumstances of each country—there would result from such an union many benefits, as well to Ireland as to the empire at large, which could not be obtained under separate legislation and government. If, indeed, I were to judge of the future by the past, I should not hesitate for a single moment to embark in the cause to which you now ask my support.

So long, then, as a hope of obtaining good government through other means than a severance of the Legislative connexion of the two kingdoms remains on my mind, I shall adhere to the Union. When that hope is extinguished, I shall not fear to contemplate the remaining alternative; but be assured, that by whatever name I may be called, my sympathies will be enlisted with the feelings of my countrymen, and my efforts will be devoted to the interests of my native land."

one would attend an Irish meeting. Or from the number of two persons the meeting would be making its approach to illegality, and the people last arriving, though with purposes as legal as those first on the ground, would bring to it an illegal character.

But to return to Mr O'Brien's resignation, if Irish gentlemen have the sense and spirit for which we would give them credit, this manly example will be generally followed; and in that case the Commission of the Peace will be left in array against the people, deserted by all their friends, and by all who know what is due to their own independence.

The result would be, the last blow to any confidence whatever in the administration of the laws. Another effect will be, the consolidation of the Irish democracy. The Church of the minority has precipitated the most aristocratically disposed population in the world into a democracy; and let the Magistracy be exclusively occupied by the anti-national Orange partisans, and the democratic league will perforce be complete.

In the remarks we have made we have not adverted to the special grounds on which the dismissals from the Magistracy have been placed, and which make the case much worse than it would appear in the general view we have taken, which supposes the true defence, bad as it is, of the step, instead of the preposterous one offered by Sir E. Sugden.

The Chancellor for Ireland informs Lord Ffrench that "it has been his earnest desire not to interfere with any Magistrate's expression of opinion in 'favour of Repeal;' but something has occurred which causes him to change this system, and what is it? Have the meetings become illegal in their character? No. Has there been any alteration in their tendency? No; their tendency has always been dangerous in the Chancellor's view. What, then, is it? Why, even this—

"Her Majesty's Government having recently declared in both houses of Parliament their fixed determination to maintain the Union, it becomes the duty of the members of the Government to support that declaration. The allegation that the numerous Repeal meetings are not illegal does not diminish their inevitable tendency to outrage; and considering the subject in all its bearings, it is the opinion of the Lord Chancellor that such meetings are not in the spirit of the Constitution, and may become dangerous to the safety of the State. It is necessary, therefore, that the Government should be able to place a firm reliance on the watchfulness and determination of the Magistracy to preserve the public peace. A Magistrate who presides over or forms a part of such a meeting can neither be prepared to repress violence nor could he be expected to act against a body for whose offence he would himself be responsible. To such persons the preservation of the public peace during the present agitation cannot be safely intrusted. Your Lordship's determination to preside over such a meeting, immediately after the declarations in Parliament, proves to the Lord Chancellor that the time has arrived for evincing the determination of this Government to delegate no power to those who seek by such measures as are now pursued to dissolve the Legislative Union. To allow such persons any longer to remain in the Commission of the Peace would be to afford the power of the Crown to the carrying of a measure which Her Majesty has, like her predecessor, expressed her determination to prevent. This view of the case, which the step taken by your Lordship has forced upon the attention of the Lord Chancellor, will compel him at once to supersede any other Magistrates who, since the declarations in Parliament, have attended like Repeal meetings."

The tendency of the Repeal meetings must have been the same before the declarations in Parliament that it has been since. The Chancellor characterises it as "an inevitable tendency to outrage," the tendency so inevitable having never had a corresponding result; but the tendency, whatever it is, has not been made worse by the declarations in Parliament, and the Chancellor had an earnest desire not to interfere with Magistrates' conduct at meetings of the alleged inevitable tendency before the two leaders of the Ministry uttered their feeble denunciations. On the same ground that the Chancellor now states that Magistrates cannot be prepared or expected to repress the violence to which Repeal meetings inevitably tend, they must before have been equally disqualified for their duties in the case contemplated, and yet he had an earnest desire not to interfere with their participation in such meetings, and forbore to do so till Sir Robert Peel so pusillanimously and imprudently used the Queen's name. What, then, constitutes the offence of the dismissed gentlemen? They have only done what they were tolerated in doing before: it is not pretended that they have committed any breach of the law, but they have not shaped their conduct in subserviency to a Ministerial declaration.

As Lord Lansdowne ably observed—

"This declaration of her Majesty's Ministers did not render that illegal which before had been considered perfectly legal. It did not alter the position of the Lord Chancellor for Ireland with regard to the administration of the power vested in his hands. He complained that the letter of the Lord Chancellor did not state, as it ought to have done, the grounds upon which the dismissal of Lord Ffrench really took place,—that it was in consequence of the illegality of the meetings, or any impropriety connected with them, which might have been of such a character as to justify that peculiar interposition which had been exercised. The only reason assigned by the Lord Chancellor was founded upon information derived from a source to which he had no right to attend. He (the Marquis of Lansdowne) concurred with his noble friend in lamenting the course which had been pursued by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland,

and which could not fail to be attended with the mischievous result of directing the attention of the people of Ireland—not to the law of the land, but to the debates in Parliament, from which to collect their notions of law."

Why, suppose Sir Robert Peel were to state to the House of Commons that he was empowered to communicate her Majesty's resolution to maintain the Corn Law, would every Magistrate attending an anti-Corn-law meeting, or proposing to attend an anti-Corn-law meeting, incur the punishment of dismissal, and would Lord Lyndhurst tell them that the declaration in Parliament rendered conduct which he had before not dared to interfere with, an utter disqualification for the Magisterial duties?

According to this doctrine, the whole Magistracy, comprising pretty nearly the whole gentry of the kingdom, may be gagged by a declaration in Parliament of the resolution to maintain any law or thing in question. Why not at once pronounce the whole Statute-book unalterable? It would save much trouble.

#### AGAIN THE FLOATING COFFINS.

In answer to a question put by Capt. Berkeley, the Secretary of the Admiralty stated it was the intention of the Admiralty to employ 10-gun brigs as cruizers on the coast of Africa.

The former naval administration had discontinued the use of that class of vessels in consequence of their lamentably proved unsafety, numbers of them having been lost; and some they had converted into brigantines, by which change of rig they were relieved of an enormous weight of top-hammer aloft, and their guns were reduced from ten to three.

By giving the command of them to Lieutenants with about 45 men, including officers, instead of 70, which is the complement for brigs under Commanders, the weight of stores, provisions, &c., was also lessened, so as to enable them to float more buoyantly, and to render them more lively in a sea.

But this improvement is rejected by the present Admiralty, and the old floating coffins, as the 10-gun brigs were commonly called in the service (though "floating" was by no means their tendency or habit, and they never floated longer than they could help, or after any opportunity for sinking), are to be re-established under Commanders, with all the appurtenances of sloops of war. The Secretary of the Admiralty states that this arrangement is only temporary, until better vessels are provided; but what satisfaction is it to officers and men, and to their friends, to be told that the plan for drowning them, is only temporary? If Mr Sydney Herbert were obliged to take his passage in a packet notoriously unseaworthy and unsafe, would he be at all reconciled to the danger by the assurance that the employment of her was only temporary? He would naturally answer, "If I happen, as is too probable, to be drowned in her, what matters it to me that a better class of vessel will be employed afterwards? I cannot consent to be drowned for your temporary convenience."

But officers have no choice; they cannot refuse to serve in any class of vessels on the score of their unsafety; and the Admiralty, which knowingly appoints them to the dangerous craft, incurs the responsibility for any loss of life in consequence. If in the merchant navy it were known that ships notoriously unfit for sea were about to be sent out to founder, what a just outcry would be raised against such cold-blooded inhumanity, such barbarous recklessness of life; and how indignantly would be rejected the apology that the doomed craft was only employed till safe and seaworthy vessels could be provided. But a Board of Admiralty is coolly satisfied to put forth so infamous an excuse. For the honour of humanity we do hope that some steps will be taken to prevent the re-establishment of the floating coffins. If the Admiralty wants "to use them up," as the phrase is (to use them down it would more aptly be), let them take measures for allowing them to find their way to the bottom according to their structural propensities, without the officers and men, and stores. We throw in the last consideration as of great weight with the Admiralty, for drowning officers and men does not cost anything; but drowning stores, the beautiful pork, beef, biscuit, and all, is expensive, and the Admiralty feels for these things.

#### LAW FOR THE RICH.

There appeared in the daily papers of last week the account of an indecent assault on a poor girl, followed by an attempt at violation. The parties accused were two gentlemen of fortune; both were alleged to have committed an indecent assault, and the one who proceeded afterwards to the criminal attempt, threatened with violence a man who interfered to save the woman. The person charged with the minor offence has written to one of the Morning Papers, denying the truth of the statement, both as to the character of the outrage and the defence. The Times, with its usual wariness, has, we observe, not inserted the denial, but referred it to its informant, and as we have seen nothing more about it in that journal, we infer that it did not see reason to admit error in the report.

But there has been no contradiction as to the more serious case, which, intoxication having been pleaded, the Magistrates, Mr G. Baillie of Handed, and the Rev. Dr Walmesley, disposed of well, and the sentence of a fine of 5*l.*, or two months' imprisonment!

If the plea of intoxication is to be admitted in extenuation of a criminal act, a man who is inclined to any outrage has only to qualify himself by drunkenness for attempting it with comparative impunity.

But suppose that the condition of the parties had been reversed, and that instead of a poor girl, a nobleman's daughter who had chanced to fall in the way of a ruffianly costermonger, had been so indecently assaulted by him, will any one believe that the two Magistrates would have admitted the excuse of intoxication, and let the fellow off for a fine of five shillings; and such a small penalty would to very poor men be heavier than 5*l.* to a person in the condition of the prisoner in the present case.

And what a farce, what an impudent mockery of justice, was the pretended alternative of the fine of 5*l.* or two months' imprisonment, as if the Magistrates had not known perfectly well that the gentleman would pay the penalty without the slightest inconvenience. The sentence only marks what the punishment would have been if the offender had been poor, in which case he would, in default of the money, have been sent to gaol for the term mentioned.

Men who can afford to throw away 5*l.* for their pleasures may see in this example that, for so moderate a sum they may offer the grossest of insults, and threaten with the worst of injuries, a girl in humble life, polluting her mind by the very attempt, to say nothing of the less grievance of the brutal violence to her person. But wrongs to the poor are not so thought of by worshipful justices.

When we see the treatment of the poor, nothing appears to us so wonderful as the existence of virtue amongst them. All the virtues the most difficult in their circumstances, exposed to temptation, are required and expected of them, while protection to the barriers of them is scornfully refused. To a gentleman how horrible would be the idea of his daughter struggling in the arms of a ruffian for half an hour, but make the case that of a poor girl whose virtue is her all, and Magistrates see in it only a trifle, like riding on the footpath or wrenching off knockers, sufficiently punished with a petty fine of 5*l.* From this example profligates may learn that attempts at violation are more economical than seduction, for if they do not succeed in a transportable offence, they have only to say that they were drunk, and drunkenness covering a multitude of sins in the eyes of our sapient Justices, they escape with the fine of a sum that they would throw away for a trinket or any nonsense that might serve for their momentary amusement.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE PERSONS VARIOUSLY ENGAGED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to remind our readers that a Commission under the Great Seal was appointed some months since, to inquire into the deplorable amount of ignorance and superstition alleged to prevail in the University of Oxford; concerning which, the representatives of that learned body in the Commons' House of Parliament, had then, and have since, at divers times, publicly volunteered the most alarming and astounding evidence. The Commission was addressed to those gentlemen who had investigated the moral condition of the Children and Young Persons employed in Mines and Factories; it being wisely considered that their opportunities of reporting on the darkness of Colleges as compared with Mines, and on the prejudicial atmosphere of Seats of Learning as compared with Seats of Labour, would be highly advantageous to the public interest, and might possibly open the public eyes.

The Commissioners have ever since been actively engaged in pursuing their inquiries into this subject: and deducing from the mass of evidence, such conclusions as appeared to them to be warranted by the facts. Their Report is now before us, and though it has not yet been presented to Parliament, we venture to give it entire.

The Commissioners find:

First, with regard to EMPLOYMENT—  
That the intellectual works in the University of Oxford are, in all essential particulars, precisely what they were, when it was first established for the Manufacture of Clergymen. That they alone have stood still (or, in the very few instances in which they have moved at all, have moved backward), when all other works have advanced and improved. That the nature of the employment in which the young persons are engaged, is, by reason of its excessive dust and rust, extremely pernicious and destructive. That they all become short-sighted in a most remarkable degree; that, for the most

part, they lose the use of their reason at a very early age, and are seldom known to recover it. That the most hopeless and painful extremes of deafness and blindness, are frequent among them. That they are reduced to such a melancholy state of apathy and indifference as to be willing to sign anything, without asking what it is, or knowing what it means; which is a common custom with these unhappy persons, even to the extent of nine-and-thirty articles at once. That, from the monotonous nature of their employment, and the dull routine of their unvarying drudgery (which requires no exercise of original intellectual power, but is a mere parrot-like performance), they become painfully uniform in character and perception, and are reduced to one dead level (a very dead one, as your Commissioners believe) of mental imbecility. That cramps and paralysis of all the higher faculties of the brain, are the ordinary results of this system of labour. And your Commissioners can truly add, that they found nothing in the avocations of the miners of Scotland, the knife-grinders of Sheffield, or the workers in iron of Wolverhampton, one half so prejudicial to the persons engaged therein, or one half so injurious to society, as this fatal system of employment in the University of Oxford.

Secondly, with regard to the PREVAILING IGNORANCE—

That the condition of the University of Oxford, under this head, is of the most appalling kind; inasmuch that your Commissioners are firmly of opinion that, taking all the attendant circumstances into consideration, the Young Persons employed in Mines and Manufactories are enlightened beings, radiant with intelligence, and overflowing with the best results of knowledge, when compared with the persons, young and old, employed in the Manufacture of Clergymen at Oxford. And your Commissioners have been led to this conclusion: not so much by the perusal of prize poems, and a due regard to the very small number of Young Persons accustomed to University Employment who distinguish themselves in after life, or become in any way healthy and wholesome; as by immediate reference to the evidence taken on the two Commissions, and an impartial consideration of the two classes of testimony, side by side.

That it is unquestionably true that a boy was examined under the Children's Employment Commission, at Brinsley, in Derbyshire, who had been three years at school, and could not spell "Church;" whereas there is no doubt that the persons employed in the University of Oxford can all spell Church with great readiness, and, indeed, very seldom spell anything else. But, on the other hand, it must not be forgotten that, in the minds of the persons employed in the University of Oxford, such comprehensive words as justice, mercy, charity, kindness, brotherly love, forbearance, gentleness, and Good Works, awaken no ideas whatever; while the evidence shows that the most preposterous notions are attached to the mere terms Priest and Faith. One young person, employed in a Mine, had no other idea of a Supreme Being than "that he had heard him constantly damned at;" but use the verb to damn, in this horrible connexion with the Fountain Head of Mercy, in the active sense, instead of in the passive one; and make the Deity the nominative case instead of the objective; and how many persons, employed in the University of Oxford, have their whole faith in, and whole knowledge of, the Maker of the World, presented in a worse and far more impious sentence!

That the answers of persons employed in the said University, to questions put to them by the Sub-Commissioners in the progress of this inquiry, bespoke a moral degradation infinitely lower than any brought to light in Mines and Factories; as may be gathered from the following examples. A vast number of witnesses being interrogated as to what they understood by the words Religion and Salvation, answered Lighted Candles. Some said water; some, bread; others, little boys; others mixed the water, lighted candles, bread, and little boys all up together, and called the compound Faith. Others again, being asked if they deemed it to be matter of great interest in Heaven, and of high moment in the vast scale of creation, whether a poor human priest should put on, at a certain time, a white robe or a black one; or should turn his face to the East or to the West; or should bend his knees of clay; or stand, a worm on end upon the earth; said, "Yes, they did:" and being further questioned, whether a man could hold such mummeries in his contempt, and pass to everlasting rest, said boldly, "No." (See Evidence of Pusey and others.) And one boy (quite an old boy, too, who might have known better) being interrogated in a public class, as to whether it was his opinion that a man who professed to go to church, was of necessity a better man than one who went to chapel, also answered "Yes;" which your Commissioners submit, is an example of ignorance, besotted dulness, and obstinacy, wholly without precedent in the inquiry limited to Mines and Factories; and is such as the system of labour adopted

in the University of Oxford, could alone produce. (See Evidence of Inglis.) In the former Commission, one boy anticipated all examination by volunteering the remark, "that he warn't no judge of nuffin;" but the persons employed in the University of Oxford, almost to a man, concur in saying "that they ain't no judges of nuffin," (with the unimportant exception of other men's souls); and that, believing in the divine ordination of any minister to whom they may take a fancy, "they ain't answerable for nuffin to nobody;" which your Commissioners again submit, is an infinitely worse case, and is fraught with much greater mischief to the general welfare. (See the Evidence in general.)

We humbly represent to your Majesty that the persons who give these answers, and hold these opinions, and are in this alarming state of ignorance and bigotry, have it in their power to do much more evil than the other ill-qualified teachers to whom we referred in our report on the condition of Young Persons employed in Mines and Factories, inasmuch as those were voluntary instructors of youth, who can be removed at will, and as the public improvement demands, whereas these are the appointed Sunday teachers of the empire, forced by law upon your Majesty's subjects, and not removable for incompetence or misconduct otherwise than by certain overseers called Bishops, who are, in general, more incompetent and worse conducted than themselves. Wherefore, it is our loyal duty to recommend to your Majesty that the pecuniary, social, and political privileges, now arising from the degradation and debasement of the minds and morals of your Majesty's subjects, be no longer granted to these persons; or at least that, if they continue to exercise an exclusive power of conferring Learned degrees and distinctions, the titles of the same be so changed and altered, that they may in some degree express the tenets in right of which they are bestowed. And this, we suggest to your Majesty, may be done, without any great violation of the true Conservative principle: inasmuch as the initial letters of the present degrees (not by any means the least important part of them) may still be retained—as Bachelor of Absurdity, Master of Arrogance, Doctor of Church Lunacy, and the like.

All which we humbly certify to your Majesty.

THOMAS TOOKE (L.S.)  
T. SOUTHWOOD SMITH (L.S.)  
LEONARD HORNER (L.S.)  
ROBT. J. SAUNDERS (L.S.)

Westminster, June 1, 1843.

Lord Campbell has brought in the Report of the Committee of the Lords on the law of Defamation and Libel, and has, with his usual clearness of exposition, stated the conclusions to which they have come, and the reasons for them. In most of the recommendations for the improvement of the Libel Law we concur; there is one which we decidedly disapprove, but we would not give our opinion on it, or say more of the general outline of the proposals, till we have the report before us, and have thoroughly considered it, when we shall submit our views of them to our readers.

#### CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

##### SPAIN.

The faults and follies of Constitutional Governments and Representative Assemblies in the Peninsula form a painful and anxious study, since it must be felt that every false step not only endangers freedom and peace where it is made, but diminishes the faith, not too predominant, in the fitness of southern population for a constitutional system of any kind. I am not of those who despair of the final triumph and establishment of freedom in Spain, but I do much fear that it is at present about to suffer a syncope. If from 1820 to 1823 the Cortes resembled the French Constituent Assembly and a portion of the Convention, the same assembly in 1843 bears a strong resemblance to the Council of Five Hundred, the Ancients, and the Directory. In Paris, towards the exit of the Revolution into a military dictatorship, as in Madrid at present, all combat for principle ceased, and rivalry between persons alone survived. The stern old veterans of the early Revolution had disappeared, or were slighted. In Madrid, at present, who appeals to or respects a man like Arguelles, a name, nevertheless, ever sacred in history. The struggle at both periods was between the civilians and the military, the civilians unfortunately in both cases standing up for anarchy, not liberty, and urged on by mean, corrupt, and selfish views, and the military chiefs, driven in their own despite to crush enemies who were actuated by personal more than by political rancour.

There is no denying that Espartero, as Regent, has committed great faults. He mistook altogether the functions of a sovereign, imagining that as such he might slumber, leaving the helm to Ministers. He was neither bred to nor skilled in the art of constitutionally reigning, an art which Louis Philippe and Leopold have shown themselves so conversant in. These Sovereigns have had most capricious and unruly Chambers to deal

with. Powerful and able as they are, they have often been forced to change course, to tack and to yield. Even with this it has required much patience and skill to hold their ground. Espartero, fresh from the camp, was not aware of the difficulties of his task. No sooner was he Regent than he shut himself up in his palace, and saw no one save a few aids-de-camp. He neither interfered, nor tyrannised, nor plotted, nor intrigued, nor spent, nor saved, nor played in the funds; he took no man's wife or mistress or character, nor did he take friends to-day to fling them off to-morrow. In short, he indulged in none of the pastimes or caprices of Royalty. In consequence he became thoroughly hated, not by the people, who cared little about him, not by the upper classes, who were in the same opinions, nor yet by the middle classes, who liked his firmness, disinterestedness, and simplicity of life; but Espartero became hated by the politicians. They saw that there was no fortune to make or break with such a Sovereign as this, to whom Parliamentary talents were *caviare*, and who would have made his horse President of the Council. Louis Philippe united against him all the Parliamentary talents and forces of France, because he dreaded them and kept them at a distance. Espartero has done the same, not from jealousy, but really from his not understanding the worth or necessity of such. Accordingly, a coalition has attacked Espartero, as it attacked Louis Philippe, and pretty much from the same cause. Louis Philippe resisted and dissolved, but was obliged to succumb; Espartero is doing the same. There is this difference, however, France is a polite country, wherein, though politicians conspire, they no longer aim at life. In Spain the most received and usual manoeuvre of opposition is to get up a conspiracy, attack the palace with an armed band, and try to carry off the Sovereign at the point of the sword. The party which called itself *Moderate* actually did this; and these same falsely-styled *Moderates* form the leading spirits of the new coalition. If Espartero, like Louis Philippe, had merely been menaced by the substitution of Cortina for Calatrava, as Thiers might have been substituted for Molé, he would have turned on his other side and continued his *siesta*, letting who will be Minister. But the Spanish coalition, like Sir R. Peel, insisted on changing the *personnel* and attendants of the Sovereign's bedchamber. They would be lords of the dressing-room and of every species of closet. In England Sir Robert deserved to have a napkin pinned to his tail; but in Spain it was no old wives' nor young wives' matter. People there wear daggers and administer poison—witness the dynastic revolutions of Portugal—and when the Regent was told that the new Ministry would provide new aids-de-camp for him in lieu of the old, that they would provide a new picked escort for his person, a new garrison for their capital, and a new colonel for his favourite regiment, that colonel being his incarnate and personal enemy,—why then the Regent sate bold upright in his bed, and dismissed his coalition Ministry with a soldier's oath. "I am very anxious to play the Constitutionalist," said he; "but when I am asked to put a halter round my neck, and put myself into the hands of the executioner in the name of the Constitution, why then I must say, *Halt!*"

The leading spirit of the Parliamentary party now in opposition to the Regent is Olozaga. Olozaga is most ambitious and anxious for power. The Ministry has been offered to him a dozen of times, and every time he has refused it, because he would have held it on a precarious and temporary footing. He imagines, however, that if he could set aside Espartero, and marry the young Queen to the son of the Infante, he could, as the Minister of the new Monarch, enjoy power for a sufficient length of time. The hatred of Donna Carlotta, the Infante's wife, for Maria Christina, would keep her off; and his intention was to dupe the Moderados, at least those Moderados personally attached to Christina. The Regent, however, has defeated the scheme, after having partially exposed it; and the latter is a great point. The last election took place whilst the country was completely in the dark as to the views of the coalition. But their appointments, their attacks on the army and the Regent, their tenderness for the anti-Septembrists, the Moderados and Republicans, will afford ample means for exposing them, and making the electors acquainted with their schemes. The last Ministry was a lazy one, and did not manage the elections well. Mendizabal now undertakes the task with more superior skill and activity—we shall see with what success. He is evidently the Minister who has undertaken the bold task. He has commenced by publishing an amnesty for all those tried and condemned for political offences since 1840, thus excluding all who escaped or emigrated without trial. He has also proclaimed that people may pay taxes or not, as they please, which does not extend to the customs or the mines, and on these he can live for three months. Linage, too, the Regent's friend and favourite, has resigned the Inspector-Generalship of the line, which was the great bone of contention between the Duke of Victoria and Lopez. In all these measures Mendizabal has shown great circumspection and address.

The French Ministerial paper threatens us with an insurrection, nay, says that a movement has already taken place in Saragossa. Before the *Examiner* goes to press more will be known on this head. The military friends of the Regent are anxious that their opponents should commit the first breach of legality and appeal to arms, for such a step on their part would throw light, as well as probability of success, on the side of the Regent. Burgos, Saragossa, and the Catalonian towns are chiefly feared; but they are far apart, and in Saragossa, at least, parties were much divided. The manufacturing towns of Catalonia are more to be feared, influenced as they are by the agents of France. But unless the peasants and the Carlist population can be induced to take part in the struggle, the mere townspeople could not resist the army. The situation is, however, one of uncertainty and peril.

We repeat, that at the end of every revolution comes a point at which civilian and military influence struggle for supremacy. There scarcely has been known an instance where the military has not prevailed, at least for a time, for generally the civilians should have the good wishes of the liberal and disinterested observer. But if a Frenchman were asked in 1798 whether he preferred the sovereignty of Barras or that of Bonaparte, is he to be blamed for preferring the latter?

### THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

*The Ingoldsby Legends; or Mirth and Marvels.*  
By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq. Second Series.  
Bentley.

This book deserved earlier welcome. But the *Sir I can wait* of Samuel Johnson will apply to Thomas Ingoldsby. Good wit keeps like good wine.

We will not say that this *Second Series* is better than the *First*. But it is quite as good. Abundant as at first in humour, observation, fancy; in extensive knowledge of books and men; in palpable hits of character, exquisite grave irony, and the most whimsical indulgences of point and epigram: we doubt if even Butler beats the author of these *Legends* in the easy drolleries of verse. There is certainly, as with that great old writer, a wit in Mr Ingoldsby's rhyme as well as in Mr Ingoldsby's reason; nor can we pass the most extravagant combinations in the taggings of his verse, without acknowledging a witty propriety that is in them.

.. To gain but your smiles, were I Sardanapalus,  
I'd descend from my throne, and be Boots at an Alehouse.

Mr Ingoldsby is a scholar, and a ripe and good one; and we have heard objections to so much levity by the side of so much learning. But if, without shame or blame, reverends and right reverends hob and nob with Aristophanes, Mr Ingoldsby might find a worse employment for his learned leisure than the promulgation of light-hearted legends. It is not always that a man is amused most profitably when most gravely amused. Sir John Davies wrote a poem on Dancing and a poem on the Soul, and it has happened that the solemn discursions of his reason in the one, have been to our thinking much less pleasing and instructive, than the lively pirouettes of his fancy in the other. The cheerful, wise Montaigne, held that to laugh was at all times a better thing than to weep, and that Diogenes rolling in his tub and making nothing of great Alexanders, was a better man, a more penetrating, sharp, and just man, than faith-compelling Athanasius, or man-hating Timon. So give us Ingoldsby and his *Mirth and Marvels*, and any one else may take Doctor Pusey and his Christ Church sermon, or Mr Newman with his *Tracts for the Times*.

The *Legends* are of France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, of Palestine and the Isle of Thanet, of Canterbury, Shropshire, Hampshire, and Shrewsbury, of the Haymarket and the North Countree, of Salisbury, Blois, Dover, and Africa. They take a wide range. But to one thing Mr Ingoldsby is pretty constant. He runs the great circle and is still at home—in unceasing pursuit and sharp exposition of that ancient craft and brotherhood of Monk and Friar, of Canon, Dean, Abbot, Saint, with which it seems to have been the special fortune of the Ingoldsbys to have been at various times and seasons, ever since the Conquest, remarkably familiar. Thomas detects them at all their tricks, and *dings them well*. Whitgift never belaboured Puritan, Marprelate never belaboured Bishop, more effectively than monkish specimens of their tribe are belaboured by our well-loved Ingoldsby. And with no rude weapon: nay, with something like charity, mercy, a sort of sneaking kindness.

Take this sketch of the hero of one of his best tales.

It was in bluff King Harry's days,—and Monks [and Friars were then,  
You know, dear Uncle Ingoldsby, a sort of Clergymen.  
They'd coarse stuff gowns, and shaven crowns,—no shirts,  
—and no cravats;  
And a cord was placed about their waist—they had no shovel hats!

It was in bluff King Harry's days, while yet he went to shrift,  
And long before he stamped and swore, and cut the Pope adrift:

There lived a portly Canon then, a sage and learned clerk;  
He had, I trow, a goodly house, fast by that Entry dark!

The Canon was a portly man—of Latin and of Greek,  
And learned lore, he had good store,—yet health was on his cheek.

The Priory fare was scant and spare, the bread was made of rye,  
The beer was weak; yet he was sleek—he had a merry eye.

All the mischief is in the *merry eye!* most ancient harbourer of mischief. Consult the inimitable legend.

The more cautious and saint-like pretences of monkery in earlier days are adverted to in settling the period of a subsequent narrative.

.. all that one knows is,  
It must have preceded the Wars of the Roses.  
Inasmuch as the times  
Described in these rhymes,  
Were as fruitful in virtues as ours are in crimes;

And if 'mongst the Laity  
Unseemly gaiety  
Sometimes betray'd an occasional taint or two,  
At once all the Clerics  
Went into hysterics,  
While scarcely a convent but boasted its Saint or two:  
So it must have been long ere the line of the Tudors,  
As since then the breed  
Of Saints rarely indeed  
With their dignified presence have darken'd our pew doors  
—Hence the late Mr Froude, and the live Dr Pusey  
We moderns consider as each worth a Jew's eye;  
Though Wiseman, and Dullman, combine against Newman,  
With Doctors and Proctors, and say he's no true man.

But for what the real worth might be of these clerical hysterics and sanctified pretences, consult this *Old Woman clothed in Grey*. Dullman is but a trifling error of the spelling for Dolman, the great Catholic Doctor's publisher.

In a later Legend, the *Lay of St Medard*, the master spirit and grand rival of monkery makes personal entrance. This is that legend (much better treated here than by Victor Hugo in his *Rhine*) wherein St Medard outwits the Devil and lets out a great number of erring but repentant souls which the Old one was bearing off in a sack. The scene took place in Africa.

The day had been hot, and the way was long;—  
— Hoof-sore, and weary, and faint, was he;  
He lower'd his sack,  
And the heat of his back,  
As he leaned on a palm-trunk, blasted the tree!

He had had a good day's sport.  
He had pick'd up in France a *Maitre de Danse*,—  
A *Maitresse en titre*,—two smart *Grisettes*,  
A Courtier at play,—  
And an English *Roué*—

Who had bolted from home without paying his debts.—  
— He had caught in Great Britain a Scrivener's clerk,  
A Quaker,—a Baker,—a Doctor of Laws,—  
And a Jockey of York—  
But Paddy from Cork

"Desav'd the ould divil," and slipp'd through his claws!  
In Moscow, a Boyar knouting his wife  
— A Corsair's crew, in the Isles of Greece—  
And, under the dome  
Of St Peter's, at Rome,  
He had snapp'd up a nice little Cardinal's Niece,—

He had bagg'd an Inquisitor fresh from Spain—  
A mendicant Friar—of Monks a score;  
A grave Don, or two,  
And a Portuguese Jew,  
Whom he nab'd while clipping a new Moldore.

And he said to himself, as he lick'd his lips,  
"Those nice little Dears!—what a delicate roast!—  
— Then, that fine fat Friar,  
At a very quick fire,  
Dress'd like a Woodcock, and serv'd on toast!"

But let us pass to one of those humbler scenes of life, in which, forgetting monks and marvels, the mirth of Ingoldsby unbends to lighter sport. In the character of Mr Simpkinson—a somewhat simple shoot of the family tree—he relates, as a *Legend of Jarvis's Jetty*, certain misadventures at Margate. Mr Simpkinson had had his sympathies suddenly roused by seeing a 'little vulgar boy' stand crying on the pier.

The tear-drop in his little eye again began to spring,  
His bosom throbb'd with agony,—he cried like anything!  
I stoop'd, and thus amidst his sobs I heard him murmur—  
"Ah!

I haven't got no supper! and I haven't got no Ma'!!  
"My father, he is on the seas,—my mother's dead and gone!  
And I am here, on this here pier, to roam the world alone!  
I have not had, this live-long day, one drop to cheer my heart,  
Nor 'brown' to buy a bit of bread with,—let alone a tart!

"If there's a soul will give me food, or find me in employ,  
By day or night, then blow me tight!" (he was a vulgar Boy.)

"And, now I'm here, from this here pier it is my fixed intent  
To jump, as Mister Levi did from off the Monument!"

"Cheer up! cheer up! my little man—cheer up!" I kindly said,  
"You are a naughty boy to take such things into your head:  
If you should jump from off the pier, you'd surely break your legs,  
Perhaps your neck—then Bogey'd have you, sure as eggs are eggs!"

"Come home with me, my little man, come home with me and sup;  
My landlady is Mrs Jones—we must not keep her up—  
There's roast potatoes at the fire, enough for me and you—  
Come home, you little vulgar Boy—I lodge at Number 2."

The result of Simpkinson's sentiment is the loss of his most valuable property. The little vulgar boy wickedly made off with it from Mrs Jones's, while Simpkinson had gone humanely out to bring him a supper of mild ale.

I went and told the Constable my property to track;  
He asked me if "I did not wish that I might get it back?"  
I answered, "To be sure I do!—it's what I'm come about."  
He smiled and said, "Sir, does your mother know that you are out?"

Not knowing what to do, I thought I'd hasten back to town,  
And beg our own Lord Mayor to catch the Boy who'd  
"done me brown."

His Lordship very kindly said he'd try and find him out,  
But he "rather thought that there were several vulgar boys about."

To a similar walk of life, with some slight difference, belongs the *Legend of the Haymarket*, nobly commemorative of a Row in an Omnibus (Box). Swift's Epigram on Handel and Bononcini never had such witty illustration as Thomas Ingoldsby furnishes here.

The Prompter bow'd, and he went to his stall,  
And the green-baize rose at the Prompter's call,  
And Fal-de-ral-tit sang fol-de-rol-lol;  
But, scarce had he done  
When a "row" begun,  
Such a noise was never heard under the sun.  
"Fiddle-de-dee!"  
—Where is he?  
He's the *Artiste* whom we all want to see!—  
Dol-drum!—Dol-drum!—  
Bid the Manager come!  
It's a scandalous thing to exact such a sum  
For boxes and gallery, stalls and pit,  
And then fob us off with a Fal-de-ral-tit!—  
Deuce a bit!  
We'll never submit!  
Vive Fiddle-de-dee! à bas Fal-de-ral-tit!"

Again:  
Dol-drum the Manager, full of care,  
With a gloomy brow and dissatisfied air,  
Looks distressed,  
And he bows his best  
And he puts his right hand on the side of his breast,  
And he says,—says he,  
"We can't agree;  
His terms are a vast deal too high for me.—  
There's the rent, and the rates, and the sasses, and taxes—  
I can't afford Fiddle-de-dee what he axes.  
If you'll only permit  
Fal-de-ral-tit——"

The "Generous Public" cried, "Deuce a bit!  
Dol-drum!—Dol-drum!—  
We'll none of us come.  
It's 'No Go!'—it's 'Gammon!'—it's 'all a Hum!'—  
You're a miserly Jew!  
'Cock-a-doodle-do!'

He don't ask too much, as you know—so you do—  
It's a shame—it's a sin—it's really too bad—  
You ought to be 'shamed of yourself—so you had!"

We cannot open a page of the book that is not sparkling with its wit and humour, that is not ringing with its strokes of pleasantry and satire. And by a little gentle thought, a modicum of small reflection, how easy to discover, beneath the careless laughing surface of the *Legends*, the sensible manly purpose. In the *Ingoldsby Penance* for example, *Nell Cook*, the *Auto da Fé* (capitally illustrated by Mr Lecch), *Bloudie Jack of Shrewsbury*, *Sir Rupert the Fearless*, and the *Dead Drummer*—the masterpieces of the collection. Certainly Mr Ingoldsby distances all competitors in this particular field of verse. It is champagne to soda water. They have the fizz and fume, but he has the delicate spirit, the body and substance, and the lasting flavour.

As we turn his volume over again and again, we fancy that we see, amidst its whim and fun, more perceptible indications than in its predecessor, of the serious feeling of the poet.

"When woman," as Goldsmith declares, "stoops to folly,  
And finds out too late that false man can betray,"  
She is apt to look dismal, and grow "melancholy,"  
And, in short, to be anything rather than gay.  
He goes on to remark that "to punish her lover,  
Wring his bosom, and draw the tear into his eye,  
There is but one method" which he can discover  
That's likely to answer—that one is "to die!"  
He's wrong—the wan and withering cheek;  
The thin lips, pale, and drawn apart;  
The dim yet tearless eyes, that speak  
The misery of the breaking heart;  
The wasted form, th' enfeebled tone  
That whispering mocks the pitying ear;  
Th' imploring glances heaven-ward thrown,  
As heedless, helpless, hopeless here;  
These wring the false one's heart enough,  
If "made of penetrable stuff."

Again:  
Oh! sweet and beautiful is Night, when the silver Moon is  
high,  
And countless Stars, like clustering gems, hang sparkling in  
the sky,  
While the balmy breath of the summer breeze comes whis-  
pering down the glen;  
And one fond voice alone is heard—oh! Night is lovely  
then!  
But when that voice, in feeble moans of sickness and of  
pain,  
But mocks the anxious ear that strives to catch its sounds  
in vain—  
When silently we watch the bed, by the taper's flickering  
light,  
Where all we love is fading fast—how terrible is Night!!

More terrible yet,  
If you happen to get  
By an old woman's bedside, who, all her life long,  
Has been, what the vulgar call, "coming it strong"  
In all sorts of ways that are naughty and wrong.  
One more laugh to close with. In *Netley Abbey*  
Mr Ingoldsby seeks the grave where a hapless nun  
was starved and buried, and comes upon the spot  
where Sunday pleasure folks now regale and are  
jolly.

Sublime in ruin!—grand in woe!  
Lone refuge of the owl and bat;  
No voice awakes thine echoes now!  
No sound—Good gracious!—what was that!  
—Was it the moan,  
The parting groan  
Of her who died forlorn and alone,  
Embedded in mortar, and bricks, and stone?—  
—Full and clear  
On my listening ear  
It comes—again—near and more near—  
Why 'zooks! it's the popping of Ginger Beer!  
—But we have not given a single specimen of  
the antiquarian notes and prefaces in prose. Thus  
speaks our learned friend of the armorial bearings  
of an ancient functionary:  
"Jehan de Ketché acted as Provost Marshal to the army  
of William the Conqueror, and received from that monarch

a grant of the dignity of Hereditary Grand Functionary of  
England, together with a 'croft or parcel of land,' known by  
the name of the Old Bailie, co. Middx., to be held by him,  
and the heirs general of his body, in Grand Serjeantry, by  
the yearly presentation of 'ane hempen cravatte.' After  
remaining for several generations in the same name, the  
office passed, by marriage of the heiress, into the ancient  
family of the Kirbys, and thence again to that of Callcraft  
(1st Eliz. 1558). Abhorson Callcraft, Esq., of Saffron hill,  
co. Middx., the present representative of the Ketches, exer-  
cised his 'function' on a very recent occasion, and claimed,  
and was allowed the fee of 13½d. under the ancient grant as  
Hangman's Wages.

"ARMS.—1st and 4th, Quarterly, Argent and Sable; in  
the first quarter a Gibbet of the second, noosed proper. *Call-  
craft*. 2nd, Sable, three Night-caps Argent, tufted Gules,  
2 and 1. *Ketché*. 3rd, Or, a Nosegray fleurant, *Kirby*.

"SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: A Sheriff in his pride, robed  
Gules, chained and collared Or. *Sinister*: An Ordinary  
displayed proper, wiggid and banded Argent, nosed Gules.  
"MOTTO.—SIC ITUR AD ASTRA!"

And with this must we part reluctantly from the  
most cheerful companion that any man could wish  
to have beside him in these dull sad times, when  
*the rain it raineth every day.*

*Excursions along the Banks of the Rhine.* By  
Victor Hugo. Colburn.

This is a clever translation of a remarkable book.  
The writer of the preface, who is not the translator,  
thinks that, if Hugo were able to discern merit in *any-  
thing English* just now, even Hugo might be pleased  
with such a version of his famous Letters.

We doubt this, for two reasons. The first is  
that, with excellent taste, certain gross expressions  
of the original are in the copy rather pleasingly  
modified: a thing which Hugo would never in any  
case forgive. The second is, that the 'Conclusion'  
of the French seems to be in the English omitted  
altogether: a conclusion to men of sense very silly  
and preposterous we may admit, but to Hugo, we  
will venture to say, the very most precious part of  
all his lucubrations.

For was it not there that the profound poet and  
politician and, as they say, peer that is to be, set  
forth his glorious scheme of making *A Europe* out  
of France and Prussia? And how but in the sim-  
plest of all earthly ways? Prussia was merely to  
seize Hanover, Hamburg, and other *arrondisse-  
ments*; France was only to *get back the Rhine*,  
and 'protect' the smaller kingdoms of the south;  
Russia was simply to be pushed back into his  
snows, and England to be left isolated in her seas;  
and there was a *EUROPE* for you without the least  
trouble, and worth a thousand of the silly arrange-  
ments that at present usurp the name.

We do not find anything of this, we say, in the  
translation before us, and though we can hardly  
approve the discretion of such large omissions, we  
cannot but be glad to have an able and striking  
book without the disfigurement of such egregious  
nonsense. In its better passages—none of which  
are touched or tampered with—it is a happy speci-  
men of the genius of Hugo. Its descriptions are  
various and admirable: with now the gorgeous  
fancy of a Rubens, and now the homely truth of  
an Ostade. Scenery which other tourists had tra-  
velled and trampled into hopeless commonplace,  
takes from Hugo a new lease of old romance, a  
new impression of picturesque reality.

He says, in his pompous way, that he took little  
baggage with him saving and except his friends  
Virgil and Tacitus. But his friends Virgil and  
Tacitus—without some such homelier little page  
out of livery as (peradventure) a Murray's Hand-  
book (in French)—could surely never have helped  
him to the outpourings of historic and legendary  
lore which we observe to be another most agree-  
able feature of his lively Letters. He calls back to  
vigorous life the (of late fast-fading) poetry of the  
Rhine, and reanimates some of the legends of the  
fine old river with the quaint humour and nervous  
passion, the French wit and German thought, of  
his immortal *Notre Dame de Paris*.

*Benthamiana: or Select Extracts from the  
Writings of Jeremy Bentham. With an Out-  
line of his Opinions on the principal Subjects  
discussed in his Works.* Edited by John Hill  
Burton, Advocate. Tait.

We have recently spoken of Bentham's writings  
and of Mr Burton's clear and masterly exposition  
of Bentham's opinions. To mention the publica-  
tion of the book before us, is to commend it to the  
best attention of all who have interest in the sub-  
ject. The selection is admirably made, and the  
result we cannot hesitate to describe as one of the  
most delightful single volumes in the language.

The extracts are not taken with any special re-  
ference to a supposed acquaintance with Bentham's  
philosophy or a partiality for his modes of thought.  
They are not intended to embody illustrations of  
his opinions or of his methods of treating particular  
questions. Involving, as a matter of course, many  
valuable points of this kind, their object is much  
more general, comprehensive, and popular. They  
are made for the use, and will contribute to the  
amusement, instruction, and delight, of the most  
pleasure-seeking reader. Mr Burton has suffered  
himself, we think wisely, to be guided in the prin-  
ciple of his selections by the determination to pro-  
duce a volume thoroughly readable and agreeable

to every class. What else the living philosopher  
could have desired, is almost sure to follow. He  
who can lay down *Benthamiana* without the wish  
and resolve to know more of Bentham and his  
works, is little likely to read anything, on any sub-  
ject whatever, to a good purpose.

Mr Burton has prefixed an introductory notice  
on the life of Bentham; a brief but pleasing sketch;  
and has closed with an abridgment of his own  
*Introduction* to the study of the works. As for  
the extracts so worthily accompanied, we shall  
only add that for some of the finest rhetorical  
qualities—for liveliness of illustration, for wit and  
force in argument, for eloquence of the most spir-  
ited order, and a style enchantingly graceful—they  
seem to us to test to the very utmost the  
power and beauty of our English tongue.

*A Paper Lantern for Puseyites.* By Will-o'-the-  
Wisp. Smith and Elder.

A lively piece of satire against the Oxford theo-  
logy—in verse perhaps a little too good-natured.  
The fault is not very common.

The Reverend Hilary Oriel writes to his friend  
the Reverend Clement Loyola, of his doings and  
sayings in a newly-gotten country living. His  
first encounter is with what, under favour, we may  
call an awkward customer. The squire of his  
parish happens to be a Bradshaw: not only de-  
scendant of the sturdy old President of the High  
Court of Justice, but, to the greater dismay of Mr  
Oriel, inheritor of the dreadful ways of thinking  
peculiar to regicides. Mr Oriel maintains the fight  
as long as he can, and only at last surrenders to  
certain solid and substantial charms, which render  
the anti-Puseyite arguments of one of the younger  
female regicides in the mansion of the squire, per-  
fectly irresistible. He resigns himself to his fate,  
forswears celibacy, turns his thoughts from Rome,  
and marries Rachel Bradshaw.

Perhaps we ought to be contented with this  
piece of quiet satire, good-humoured though it be.  
Devotion to such solid things as money and lands  
—what, after all, could illustrate the spirit of the  
Pusey men better than this? For might not Apos-  
tolic Succession, for anything they care, be Apos-  
tolic Fiddlestick, if it concerned the doctrines  
which they abandon, and did not concern the livings  
which they stick to? Wherefore Mr Oriel, whether  
he devour or reject that cold hash of stale traditions  
of which the Pusey banquet is composed, still fol-  
lows faithfully the new persuasion. He provides  
for himself. We suspect that the whole heresy,  
in the long run, will be found to mean little more  
than this.

There are some clever woodcuts in the *brochure*  
we are noticing—well designed, and of solid, sub-  
stantial merit in the execution. Some specimens  
of the author's verse we meant to have added, but  
space restricts us to those half-dozen lines in  
which Mr Oriel describes the condition of his  
saints in the poor old Protestant parish church.

"There is one wants a head, and another a nose;  
St Chad has no fingers, St Crispin no toes;  
The stigmata gone from St Francis's hands;  
Without arrows or wounds St Sebastian stands;  
Poor St Ursula's there, but she hasn't a rag on;  
They've taken St Michael, and left me the dragon."

## THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

An opera of Donizetti's has at length been pro-  
duced, which, if it do not create the *furor* which is  
said to have attended its performance at Paris, is  
likely to conciliate the frown of the stern abhorers  
of modern Italian composition more than any  
previous work of this master—excepting perhaps  
*L'Elisir d'Amore*. *Linda di Chamouni*—so the  
opera is called—though perfectly serious, has this  
much in common with *opere buffe*, that being  
founded on a domestic subject, it is more within  
the grasp of the present trivial school of writers,  
than a really tragical and lofty theme.

There is something indeed exceedingly satisfactory  
in the new opera, and if it has many of the common-  
places of Donizetti, it is interspersed with much  
pleasing and simple melody, of by no means a  
hackneyed kind. The story, though rather diffusely  
told, is interesting; and the scene, placed as it is  
among the Savoyards, who annually take leave of  
their parents to earn a few *sous* in Paris, at once  
strikes as a pretty picture of a life which one is not  
accustomed to see represented.

We shall not detail the plot, which is that of  
*La Grace de Dieu*, played at Mr Mitchell's most  
agreeable and well-conducted little French theatre,  
while it has a close affinity with several popular tales.  
It entirely turns on the grief of a peasant-father  
who believes his daughter is living in a state of  
splendid dishonour, and her temporary loss of  
reason in consequence of a belief that she is de-  
serted by her lover. The father affords a new  
character for Fornasari, who by the assumption of  
decrepitude, and the genius he displays in his act-  
ing, again shows himself the thorough artist.  
Fornasari wants finish, and his disposition is deci-  
dedly to run into the exaggerated, but for a reality  
of pathos, both in his acting and in his expression  
as a vocalist, he stands unrivalled.

Mario's position becomes more and more secure. The value of that true tenor voice, that sweet tone, that even style of singing, is generally felt. Brambilla, who plays a Savoyard boy, has a charming little song, and as it is completely within the limits of her voice, her artistical finish and beautiful expression are displayed to the fullest advantage.

The heroine is Persiani, who by the bird-like delicacy of her execution gives an importance to a flowing little aria which it does not intrinsically possess, as well as to some very unmeaning duets, with which the second act is closed. We would not, however, include within this category of 'unmeaning' the very pretty duet sung by Linda and her father towards the conclusion of this act. Lablache has a character less conspicuous than is usually assigned to him, that of the village *pre-fette*, who is rather an universal confidant than an agent in the piece. The power of his voice he exhibits to its full extent, singing in one instance against a terrific storm of trombones in unison.

The opera was perfectly successful; and on Thursday, the night of its production and also of Persiani's benefit, the principal vocalists passed hand-in-hand before the curtain, amid such lively acclamations, that it was easy to be seen that the real feeling of the audience, and not a mere observance of a custom (now too general), had called them forward.

The HAYMARKET and the PRINCESS'S THEATRE have both produced, within the last week, adaptations of a French drama, the scene of which is laid in the midst of the Revolution. At the Haymarket it is called *Louison*, and at the Princess's *The Angel of the Attic*, and the story being interesting, and of homely pathos, it has been played with great success at both houses.

The Wizard of the North continues to amaze his friends at the ADELPHI, and emulates some few of the master wonders of even the Döbler himself. The incomprehensibility of his tricks, and the courtesies of his address, lose nothing by the lapse of time. He is quite as amusing as when we saw him first.

Mr Macready's HENRY IV in our next publication.

## MUSICAL EXAMINER.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

Eighth Concert, Wednesday, May the 31st.  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE PRINCE ALBERT,  
FOR THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

### PART I.

The National Anthem, "God save the Queen!"	
Selection from Service in C	Cherubini.
Gregorian Hymn (Double Choir), "Crudelis Herodes"	A. D. 570.
Quintetto and Semi-chorus (Joseph)	Mehul.
Selection from the <i>Zauberflöte</i> , "Chi in queste sponde"	Mozart.
Ditto from Service in E flat, "Gloria"	Hummel.
Terzetto, "Gia fan ritorno" ( <i>Die Zauberflöte</i> )	Mozart.
"Miserere" (Double Choir)	Bai.
Selection from Service in D, "Gloria"	Haydn.

### PART II.

Overture, <i>Coriolan</i>	Beethoven.
Selection from Cantata, "The praise of music"	Ditto.
Recit. and Air, M. Staudigl, "O ruddier than the cherry" ( <i>Acis and Galatea</i> )	Handel.
Selection from <i>Armida</i>	Gluck.
Quintetto (Double Choir) and Chorus, "Salvator Mundi"	Palestrina, A. D. 1569.
Terzetto, "Dolce ne gual ristoro" ( <i>Faniska</i> )	Cherubini.
Aria, Signor Lablache, "Non più andrai" ( <i>Figaro</i> )	Mozart.
Glee, "Blow gentle gales"	Bishop.
Double Chorus, "Fixed in his everlasting seat" ( <i>Samson</i> )	Handel.

The Prince Albert is no sleeping partner in this concern. The two selections made by his Royal Highness during the present season prove that he does not merely lend his name to the institution, but devotes a fair proportion of his time and thought to it, knowing how much the art owes to the Ancient Concerts, and that it still has to rely on them for protection against the powerful influence of fashion, which only tolerates that which is called new, and abhors whatever demands the smallest quantity of mental exertion. Of novelty, however, the present concert exhibited enough to satisfy the most craving appetite, for what is unknown is, in effect, new; and of the eighteen pieces in the above list thirteen had never before been produced at these concerts, though all, we believe, admissible according to the strictest interpretation of the laws of the institution.

The introduction of music of so high an order as Cherubini's and Hummel's masses, and Mehul's sacred drama, *Joseph*, shows that prejudices no longer reign here. A French composer is admitted on an equal footing with an Italian and a German; and the specimen now produced of a school which has been treated with a contempt no less undeserved than illiberal, entitles the director to the thanks of every one who knows how to appreciate excellence, proceed from what quarter it may. The free admission, too, of Beethoven's works, is another proof of the enlarged views of the art now taken by the Royal and Noble managers of these concerts; and the "Selection from the Cantata" was not the happiest choice that could have been made from a composer whose characteristics are originality in design and originality in carrying it out. The Gregorian Hymn is a "modern antique." An inner part of it—the *Sanctus*—may be as old as the time of Gregory the Great, but every note of the *discantus* (i.e. the melodies

and harmonies) is, incontestably, of comparatively modern date, and has been, we suspect, added "for the nonce." The selection from the *Zauberflöte* requires scenic effect to give due force to it; but the terzetto from the same is charming, even in its isolated state, and now operated as a great relief to the ponderous accumulation of masses of which the first part of the concert consisted.

In the fine air from *Acis and Galatea*, M. Staudigl may, for aught we know to the contrary, be very effective on the stage, but—under, perhaps, the restraint of a concert-room—his performance now was the most dry, hard, and passionless that we were ever doomed to witness. And Mr Phillips, who, taking the late admirable Bartleman as his model, so entirely enters into the spirit of both poet and composer of this highly characteristic song, was sitting by unemployed, rejoicing, we can easily imagine, that her Majesty had quitted the room before one of Handel's happiest productions was so unhappily treated. The "Non più andrai," however, from the modern Stentor, compensated for the preceding failure; and Bishop's beautiful *trio* (not *glee*) left everybody in good humour.

The Queen and the whole of the Royal family were present at this concert; but her Majesty, overcome by the heat it was said, retired at the conclusion of the first part. The crowd certainly was great, though the Royal box, having had an open window near it, must have been the coolest part of the room. Hence some were inclined to listen to a rumour that the state of public affairs had rather disturbed the Royal mind; and the gravity of her Majesty's countenance during the performance gave some colour to the report.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 30.

IRISH MAGISTRACY.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to the official communication from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to Lord Ffrench, and asked if any communication had been made to the Irish government, so that they could be officially aware of the opinion of her Majesty on the subject of the repeal of the union.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that general instructions had been given, that all the power and authority of the Lord Chancellor and the Irish government should be exerted to discourage the repeal agitation.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE considered the letter of the Lord Chancellor most improper and unfortunate.—The Duke of WELLINGTON adverted to the anxiety caused by the agitation in Ireland, and stated that the government had adopted measures to enable the Lord Lieutenant to preserve the peace, and to adopt all necessary measures to preserve the union inviolate. Magistrates were presiding over repeal meetings although her Majesty had declared her intention of preserving the union. When it was well known to be the intention of the government to preserve the inviolability of the union, the Lord Chancellor had only performed his bounden duty in endeavouring to suppress agitation.—After a few remarks from Lord Glengall, Lord CAMPBELL condemned the Lord Chancellor's letter, and denied that repeal meetings were necessarily illegal.—After some observations from the Earl of Charleville and the Earl of Wicklow, the LORD CHANCELLOR upheld the course pursued by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and declared that had he acted otherwise he would have neglected the duty which he owed to his Sovereign and to his country.—Lord COTTENHAM and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE disapproved of the letter.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE, although he admitted that the peace had not been broken at these meetings in Ireland, contended that the assemblage of 200,000 people must create terror, and should not be tolerated. He was quite willing to take his share of the responsibility attaching to the dismissal of Lord Ffrench, for any magistrate who attended such meetings was not fit to continue in the commission of the peace.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for the production of the letter of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which was agreed to.—Their lordships then adjourned.

Wednesday, May 31.

Their lordships met at four o'clock, in order that the royal assent might be given by commission to certain bills.

Thursday, June 1.

A short discussion occurred upon the Northampton and Peterborough railway bill, the second reading of which was carried by a majority of 1; and after the presentation of one or two petitions, Lord CAMPBELL presented the report of the committee on the law of defamation and libel. He explained the recommendations of the committee, and the evidence upon which the report had been drawn up, at considerable length.

Lord ABERDEEN then moved the first reading of his bill respecting the admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland; and the motion having been acceded to, their lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 29.

Amongst the preliminary business there was a series of questions from Mr Redington and other Irish members, as to the use of her Majesty's name on the subject of the repeal of the union and the dismissal of Lord Ffrench and other Irish magistrates.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had received general directions to use all his official authority in order to discourage the agitation; and as to the use of her Majesty's name, it had been done under the direction of her responsible advisers.

Sir A. L. HAY obtained an order for a copy of the deed of separation signed by the seceders from the church of Scotland, of which Sir J. Graham acknowledged the receipt, and consented to its production.

Sir R. PEEL, amidst loud bursts of laughter, moved the usual annual vote of thanks to their chaplain, for the

sermon which he had that day preached "to the house," in commemoration of the restoration of Charles II, and which was ordered to be printed. The laughter arose, he presumed, from the fact that only six or eight members were present in St Margaret's, along with the Speaker and the mace.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The report on the resolutions on the importation of Canadian wheat and flour was moved; and Mr M. GRASOY then moved, as an amendment, that in reducing the duty on the importation of Canadian wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, it is not expedient that such reduction should be made contingent on the imposition or maintenance of a duty on the importation of foreign corn into Canada.—The amendment was seconded by Dr BOWEN.

Lord STANLEY declined re-opening the question, which had been so recently discussed, and affirmed by a majority of two to one. He briefly replied to the speeches of the mover and seconder of the amendment.—Mr THORNELY adverted to Lord Ashburton's declaration, that the tariff of the United States had been passed for revenue purposes only. His own experience, derived from a visit to America last autumn, enabled him to affirm that the current opinion of the Americans themselves was, that it was passed for protection, in order to foster American manufactures.—Mr VILLIERS pointed out the violation of all principle in the Canadian measure, which was, in fact, the creation of a corn law in Canada, and, therefore, an expedient to raise the price of food.—On a division, the amendment was rejected by 195 to 83.

On the question that leave be given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions, Lord J. RUSSELL briefly protested against the measure being considered in the light of a contract, or that the imperial legislature was to be restrained from altering or repealing it when sounder views prevailed.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM then moved the consideration of the Lords' amendments on the registration of voters bill, which were agreed to.

IRISH ARMS BILL.—The second reading was next moved; and Lord ELIOT briefly adverted to the past legislation on the subject of the importation of arms into Ireland, their registration, and so forth. A bill, similar in its provisions to the present one, had been introduced into the house by Lord Morpeth in 1838. He did not deny that the restriction imposed by the bill was an infringement of the liberty of the subject, but the state of society must be taken into account. (Hear.) Colonel Macgregor, the head of the Irish constabulary force, had strongly reported on the evils arising from the possession of unregistered arms, for which the law at present provided no effective remedy; in which he was corroborated by his second in command. These men were well qualified to judge of the state of the rural population in Ireland; but, as additional testimony, he cited various cases of violent and forcible entries into houses of recent occurrence, as well as the number of murders committed, which he ascribed to the possession of fire-arms. The contrast between the number of criminal offences, and amount of convictions, in England and Wales, and in Ireland, farther showed the necessity of the measure, the provisions of which placed Protestants and Roman Catholics on the same footing. (Hear.) All fire-arms for whatever purpose, in the possession of individuals, are to be registered, and their owners licenced, under certain regulations, and with penalties for non-compliance; and with respect to the possession of unlawful arms, as pikes and daggers, some slight modification is to be made in the existing law, which leaves at present no alternative but transportation. In this matter, a discretion is now to be given to the court which tries the convicted individual. (Hear.) Instead of the warrant of two justices, in order to search districts for arms, which is required by the existing law, and which in practice has been found inconvenient, one justice is to grant a search warrant, in which, however, the police to whom it is entrusted are to be named. Some other modifications are introduced into the present measure, which in his soul and conscience he believed to be necessary for the protection of property, and the maintenance of law and order. (Hear.)—Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD admitted Lord Eliot's sincerity, but hoped to be able to convince him that no necessity existed for the measure. The question was whether Ireland was to be governed by wise legislation or by force. Any infringement of the liberties of Ireland reacted on England. (Hear.) No doubt precedents existed for the measure; but to these he was no party, and was not to be bound by them. He objected to the bill as arbitrary, unnecessary, and vexatious. To show this he commented on the provisions of the bill, contending that the regulations for licencing the use of fire-arms were excessively stringent, and the penalties for even a casual breach of them severely penal. In ascribing the agrarian disturbances of Ireland to the possession of fire-arms, Lord Eliot took a very superficial view of the condition of that country. The relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland was not understood; it had ever been treated as a conquered country; the people, feeling they could get no justice from the law, resorted to the reckless system of retaliation, out of which these outrages sprung, which it was now sought to repress by this arms bill. The proper course was to improve the condition of the people, by amending the law of landlord and tenant, and giving protection, as well as employment to the starving masses, whose wrongs drove them to despair. (Cheers.) Since the pledge given in 1834, nothing had been done, unless it were the Irish poor law, which satisfied no one. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord CLEMENTS seconded the motion, only regretting that it was not a direction to the Sergeant-at-Arms to kick the bill out of the house. He admitted that Lord Eliot had stated the case fairly; but it was melancholy to see the government bringing forward such a measure, instead of amending the laws. It was absurd to say

worse outrages were committed in Ireland than in England: were not people shot at in the streets of London and Manchester? (Oh!) Nay, what was the character of the outrages on her Majesty? You call them mad, said the noble lord, and the theory seemed to be, that murders were committed by madmen in England, and by Roman Catholics in Ireland. (Hear.) He quoted the sentiments of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and Lord Glenelg, uttered on former occasions, advocating the exercise of the ordinary powers of the law, rather than a resort to severe and coercive measures; and adduced a mass of documentary evidence relative to the past legislation of coercion, in order to prove the uselessness of the present measure, the provisions of which the magistocracy of Ireland, as a body, would not enforce, though individuals might look to it as a means of oppression and revenge. (Cheers.) If they were to legislate for Piccadilly as they did for Ireland, they would find the inhabitants as discontented as the people of Ireland. (Laughter.)—Mr BATESON, though not approving of coercion, supported this bill, because it would prevent such mischief.—Mr SHEIL said if he were satisfied that such an arms bill would be effectual for the suppression of crime in Ireland, he would give it a reluctant but strenuous support. But he traced the discounts of the country to other causes, requiring other methods of cure. One was a great defect in the administration of justice—the mode of employing witnesses for the crown, by which informers were bribed, and honest witnesses left wholly unprotected. Crown prosecutions were got up with injurious precipitancy; and the power of compelling jurors was also exercised to the obstruction of justice. He objected to the arms bill, because it deprived the honest man of the means of defence, without taking from the ruffian the means of aggression; and, above all, because it established a distinction between England and Ireland. (Cheers.) Canning had exclaimed, "Repeal the Union—restore the Heptarchy!" But they were teaching Ireland that with different legislation there ought to be different legislators. (Cheers.) Compare the English and Irish arms bills—the one occupying but a page of the statute book (exhibiting the volume), the other—this (holding up the copy of the bulky bill). Lord Grey, in 1819, had denounced a similar measure; and Henry Brougham—not Lord Brougham—had asked if he were an Englishman, to witness its propounding. The bill was said not to be new; but it did contain some novelties in domination. (Cheers.) The original arms bill had been introduced by Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1807; but the difference between Ireland in 1807 and 1843 was as great as between the Sir Arthur of Dublin castle, and the Duke whose fame filled the world. Sir Samuel Romilly had denounced these efforts at coercion; and Sir Robert Peel had himself joined in a similar denunciation, and had asked if such a state of things was to continue. It was said that Catholic emancipation had not produced its desired results. But had it been conceded earlier—had it been granted in 1825, when they had agreed that the Catholic clergy should receive a salary from the state, and thus be connected by a "golden link"—he would not venture to say what would have been the result, but it would have been very different from the results of that measure which was—he would not say extorted—but won, from the government of the day. (Cheers.) It was constantly assumed that the repealers were wrong, as if they were themselves right. Where was the registration bill? Where were Lefroy, Jackson—nay, where was Lord Stanley, who, before the Whigs were driven from office, was seized with so strong a penchant for legislating for Ireland? The Irish registration bill—that bill so indispensable in 1841, which would not then admit of a moment's delay, was postponed till after the English registration bill; and then till after the arms bill! (Cheers.) Lord Eliot used a curious metaphor—he talked of the *thirst* of the people of Ireland for arms. But had not the present government, by their fiscal legislation of last year (the increase of the spirit duties), opened a new fount of crime, by every private still which their bad measure had opened? (Cheers.) Sir R. Peel, on a recent occasion, had come down to the House of Commons with a prepared and sternly unconciliatory speech on the subject of the repeal of the union, and in that speech he had mixed up the name of our beloved sovereign. What had been the course in 1837 on the accession of the Queen? On that occasion Lord J. Russell, in officially confirming the Lord Lieutenant in his office, had been commanded by her Majesty to express her satisfaction at the tranquillity of Ireland, and her wishes for its welfare. The young Queen had read the history of his country; she had felt that for great wrong there was great reparation due; and, with all the warm feelings of her heart, had commanded her then Home Secretary to give utterance to those sentiments of gentleness and mercy by which she was animated. (Loud cheers.) Never did a sovereign impose upon a minister a more pleasurable office—with what admiration, with what a sentiment of respectful and reverential admiration must he have looked upon that young and imperial lady, when, in the morning of her life and in the dawn of her resplendent royalty, he beheld her, with the most brilliant diadem in the world glittering upon her smooth and unruffled forehead, her countenance beaming with dignified emotion, and heard her, with that voice which seems to have been given to her for the utterance of no other language than that of gentleness and of mercy, expressing her affectionate and lofty sympathy for an unfortunate, but a brave, a chivalrous, and, for her, enthusiastically loyal people. (Great cheering.) How different a spectacle does Ireland now present from that which it then presented to the contemplation of her sovereign! She cannot be insensible to the change. In return for your stern advice to your sovereign, did you not receive a reciprocal admonition? and did she not tell you, or did not your own conscience tell you, to look on Ireland, and to compare her condition under a Whig and Conser-

vative administration? (Great cheering.) Why not treat Ireland as they had treated Canada? That colony had been governed as Ireland was still: but they now gave it a liberal governor, who did not even belong to their party, and they had called to the functions of office men who had been hunted to the death. Pursue a similar course in Ireland; carry out the emancipation bill; conciliate the clergy; strip the agitators of their three-fold panoply; and the whole past history of the world informed them what would be the result. (Prolonged cheers.)—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland referred to the fact, that a similar measure had been introduced by Lord Morpeth in 1838, and afterwards in 1840, and though, at that latter period, Mr Sheil had been Vice-President of the Board of Trade, neither he nor any Irish member had raised a voice against what was now denounced as a violation of the constitution. (Cheers.) He entered into statistical and other details vindicatory of the necessity of the present measure. He admitted, however, that the question of an arms bill for Ireland was one of some doubtfulness, and to be fitly considered by the house; and replied in detail to some of the arguments of Lord Clements and Mr Sheil, as to the remedial measures which they considered involved in "justice to Ireland." (Hear.)—Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that it was unquestionably true that the late government had, in 1838 and 1840, brought in bills similar in their provisions to the present one. But the policy of that government was wholly different from the present. They had sought to inspire confidence in the law—to conciliate the people—a policy whose results required not a single act of the legislature, but the continued operation of a wise policy. (Cheers.) In this he, as Home Secretary, and Lords Normanby and Morpeth had been well seconded by the late Sir M. O'Loughlin, whose memory was now justly revered. They also had filled offices with men in whom their countrymen had confidence, and the sympathies of the people of Ireland had been sought. (Cheers.) But this course had not been pursued by their successors; they had filled the bench of justice with individuals whose attachments were not with the majority, but the minority; and their treatment of the Irish magistrates was not calculated to maintain public tranquillity. Anxious for the maintenance of that tranquillity, he had early expressed his satisfaction on the appointment of Lord Eliot as Irish Secretary; and he was aware that much of the system of the late government had been maintained. But, somehow or other, there was an essential departure from the spirit by which it had been actuated; would, for instance, such a man as Sir M. O'Loughlin have been promoted by the present government? (Cheers.) He could not vote against the second reading of the arms bill; but he warned the government against resting on such measures. As to the repeal of the union, he felt that the arguments against it were so strong, that he should not dread any discussion in parliament on the subject. But he reminded the ministerial side of the house of the unfair manner in which they used to treat the late government, laying every outrage at its door, and seemingly rejoicing at the intelligence of a fresh one, in order to use it for a party purpose. (Hear.) But it was and ever will be a consolation to me, that on more than one occasion that generous and warm-hearted people, believing that we really did wish their prosperity, rewarded us with an unusual, perhaps an undeserved, degree of confidence. (Cheers.) I do think it a remarkable proof of the generous disposition of that people, that although our legislative measures were defeated, yet, by means of our administration—by the novelty of a fair and impartial administration of affairs in Ireland (cheers), that confidence and support was never withdrawn from us while we remained in power. (Continued cheers.) I do believe that in the course of a considerable period those reforms which we begun did much to improve the social condition of the people; and most disappointed I shall be if I find that the present government show not only a disposition to refuse the measures which they consider inconsistent with their principles, but that, besides this, they are going back towards the point from which we commenced (loud cheers), and that without any fear—for I have no fear—of civil war or of insurrection, the result of their government is that the people of Ireland and England are alienated from each other, and that the union, which by act of parliament is established, is not established in the hearts of the people. (Loud cheers, in which the Irish members joined vehemently.)

The debate was adjourned; and, after some routine business, the treatment of Ireland came once more under discussion, on a motion of Mr S. O'BRIEN, for certain returns, to exhibit, amongst other matters, the "name, native country, and religious persuasion" of individuals appointed to offices, or dismissed from them, in Ireland, by the present government. The object intended was to show that Irishmen were overlooked in the distribution of patronage. After some discussion the motion was modified, and agreed to.

Tuesday, May 30.

Mr COCHRANE allowed a motion relative to our financial and diplomatic intercourse with Greece to stand over.—Lord PALMERSTON contradicted a statement of Sir Robert Peel's, who had said that the Greek loan had been guaranteed by the late government; whereas it was the government of 1830, of which the prime minister was a leading member.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.—The adjourned debate was then resumed by Mr ROSS, who, in opposing the bill, quoted from the book of Judges, in which it is recorded that the Philistines deprived the Israelites even of their agricultural implements, "lest they should make themselves spears and axes."—Mr STAFFORD O'BRIEN, though he admitted the necessity of the arms bill, intended to propose amendments in order to mitigate its stringency.—Mr REDINGTON criticised the provisions of the bill, which, though stated to be only a renewal and consolidation of the existing law, contained new and

stringent enactments, as absurd as they were severe. There was nothing in the condition of Ireland requiring treatment different from that of England. (Hear.) The recent riots in the neighbourhood of Manchester were caused by men with arms in their hands, and the account of the outbreak not only surpassed anything which took place in Ireland, but outdid the accounts of the French exploits in Algeria. He cited returns to show that there was a remarkable diminution in the amount of crime in Ireland.—Colonel CONNOLLY adduced his experience, as an Irish magistrate, in favour of the necessity of the measure.—Mr CAREW, in a brief but neatly-expressed maiden speech, contrasted the present condition of Ireland with its state when the government came into office, and declared his opposition to the bill.—Lord BERNARD, on the contrary, thanked the government for the bill.—Mr SMITH O'BRIEN protested against it. Its provisions were not only penal, but would prove nugatory, so far as the repression of crime was concerned, though it would not be inoperative in its effects on the feelings of the people. He warned the government that the bill in its present shape would encounter a division on every clause.—Captain LAYARD appealed to both English and Scotch members not to vote for a measure which was an outrage to their feelings and liberties.—Mr WATSON, though an Englishman, yet, as an Irish representative, felt it his duty to protest against a bill which placed eight millions of our fellow citizens beyond the pale of the constitution.—Lord C. HAMILTON viewed it not as a coercive measure, but as a protection to the innocent and well-disposed.—Mr CHARLES BULLER did not consider the bill itself a matter of much importance, seeing it was, on the whole, but a continuation of an old law which had been supported by both parties. (Ministerial cheers.) But it was of importance when viewed in connexion with the spirit of those who proposed it, and in connexion with the consideration whether or not they possessed the confidence of the Irish people. Such a measure might have passed, under the late government, without any particular jealousy, because they ruled for the majority, whereas the present government was guided by the interests of the minority. (Loud cheers.) The accounts from Ireland were, unquestionably, calculated to create alarm; for such an organization in favour of a particular measure was almost unprecedented. It was unnecessary for any Englishman to give an opinion on the repeal of the union, which ought to be deprecated more by the people of Ireland than by this country. But for the last two centuries the misgovernment of Ireland was the scandal of Christendom (hear); while all Europe had been advancing, the condition of the people of that country had been deteriorating (no); while produce and rents were increasing, the physical state of the masses had become worse and worse. Deriving his information from concurrent testimony of travellers and other sources, he ascribed one portion of the misery of the people to the conduct of the landlords—admitting that there were many honourable individual exceptions, "which, of course, were all in that house." (Laughter.) Another cause was an established church, the eye-sore of the country, whose clergy spent the endowments of our ancestors, intended for the instruction of the people, either in disgraceful absenteeism or more deplorable residence. (Cheers.) The Roman Catholic priests alienated; orange magistrates on the bench of justice; and the only remedy for such a state of things an increase in the spirit duties, and an arms bill. Under the late government the country was quiet, because the people were conciliated; on the accession of the present one, it allied itself to the orange party, the evidence of which was in the elevation of such men as Lefroy and Jackson, to whom, as individuals, he paid a compliment, but as political partisans considered wholly unfit to inspire confidence in the Roman Catholics. (Hear.) He had never been in Ireland, but he had had opportunities of judging of the strength of those antipathies which separated the different races. He contrasted the different policy pursued in Canada and in Ireland; and asked them to try in the one country the experiment which had been so successful in the other. The repeal of the union would be a barbarous retrogression; but let them put themselves in the condition of an Irish Roman Catholic, and view the question from his position: in a year and a half the unconciliatory policy of the government had raised an agitation dangerous and powerful. He counselled Sir Robert Peel to adopt a larger and more liberal policy, and to accompany his arms bill with measures of amelioration, as otherwise he should give it his most determined opposition. (Loud cheers.)—Mr SHAW felt that Ireland was in a very unsatisfactory if not alarming condition; never were masses more excited, or all classes more dejected. This arose from a combination of causes. Crime had diminished one-third, as a consequence of Father Mathew's labours; but the blessing had been turned into a curse, because the movement had terminated in political combination. The Whigs boasted of the spirit in which they governed Ireland; but did they not appoint political partisans? The government, in their Irish appointments, had been actuated by the best disposition towards the people. He described the agitation as an organization of the entire population under the control of the Roman Catholic priesthood, against property and order. There was no portion of the community more alarmed than the respectable Roman Catholics. (Hear.)—Mr M. J. O'CONNELL acknowledged that the Irish members had been somewhat remiss in their opposition to the arms bills of the Whig government, but then they were acting in support of a government whose general policy was based on equity to Ireland. He strongly censured the bill, especially the "branding" and licensing clauses, and particularly that which requires the licensing of blacksmiths. The time at which the measure was brought forward was far more important than the measure itself.—Mr VILLIERS STUART could not conscientiously say that no measure was requisite for the registration of arms, and therefore supported the second

reading of the bill, with a view to its amendment.—Sir H. W. BARROW proposed the adjournment of the debate, on which a discussion arose, and Lord CLEMENS charged the majority with anxiety to go to the races. The adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

Wednesday, May 31.

The gentleman usher of the black rod appeared at the bar, and summoned the house to attend the House of Peers, to hear the royal assent given by commission to several bills.

Petitions against the educational clauses of the factories bill were presented from numerous places.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.—The adjourned debate was opened by Mr WISE, who regarded the bill as involving far larger considerations than those of mere police regulations. He showed how it was possible to rectify the wrongs of Ireland, and to reclaim the people, by improving the relations of landlord and tenant, undertaking public works, such as roads, &c., improving the country, giving employment to the people, and so forth. He was himself an example of sacrifices endured, for not being able to go along conscientiously with the feeling of the people on the subject of the repeal of the union; but he warned the house that the conservative middle class of Roman Catholics in Ireland, feeling that, under the present government, they were shut out from all legitimate share of, or influence in, the administration of the executive, were thrown back on the democratic masses, fretting under a sense of their injuries. (Hear.) He did not blame the government for not promoting their antagonists, because no government could possibly go on with such a system; but they had neglected opportunities of advancing, from the ranks of their friends, individuals who would have proved satisfactory to the people. (Hear.)—Lord JOCKLYN supported the bill, as necessary for social security.—Mr JOHN O'BRIEN said it was idle to refer this now formidable agitation to the ambition of individuals; history and experience testified to the fact that no intelligent people could be roused without the strong conviction of actual wrong.—Mr B. HOPE supported the bill as a strong remedy for a strong evil.—Captain BERNAL pointed to the fact of the unpopularity of Lord Normanby with the Irish aristocracy, who had "sent him to Coventry," accompanied as it was with quietness in the country and the influx of capital, and contrasted it with the fashionable consequence and favour of the present Lord Lieutenant, in the midst of an excited people. These things showed that the sympathies of the governors were not with the governed.—Colonel VERNER observed that the orange associations had been dissolved on the first declaration of the government against them, but the repeal association declared its determination to continue.—The O'CONNOR DON did not feel himself bound, by any previous procedure of the house, to support the present arms bill, whose obnoxious provisions would not be tolerated in England. (Hear.) The maintenance of order was mainly to be attributed to the influence of the Roman Catholic priests, whose loyalty to the sovereign and attachment to connexion with this country were undoubted. They had only joined the repeal agitation in despair of obtaining by any other means a remedy for the wrongs and wretchedness of Ireland. (Hear.) After this expression of his opinions he thought that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland would be as fully justified in removing him from the commission of the peace as Lord Ffrench, or any other magistrate who has been dismissed. (Hear.)—Mr PETER BORTHWICK supported the bill.—Lord SEYMOUR would not vote against the bill; but he felt that if it were intended as a measure to meet a general state of insurrection, it was ineffectual.—Sir ARTHUR BROOKE not only approved of the bill as necessary in the present state of Ireland, but would support the government in making the agitation for the repeal of the union punishable by the consequences of treason.—Mr HAWKS pressed on the government the adoption of the safe middle course, in Ireland, of an impartial administration of the laws; to secure the affections of the people by elevating to high office, not violent political partisans, but those who would inspire confidence in the spirit and intentions of the executive. He traced the existing discontent in Ireland to the obstruction which the late government experienced, and to the policy of the present; and protested against the dismissal of magistrates, because they availed themselves of the constitutional right of attending public meetings to obtain a repeal of an act of parliament. (Hear.) The master-grievance was an established church amongst a people of different religious opinions (hear); it exhibited "a church without a people, and a people without a church." Not considering that a case had been made out for the bill, whose provisions were an indication of the altered spirit of the government, he would join in the opposition to it. (Hear.)—Sir JAMES GRAHAM, reviewing the more important speeches made against the bill, contended that they contained distinct admissions of the necessity for the measure, which was framed not to meet a new, but, unhappily, an old condition of society. The restraint which it imposed had been in force for fifty years; it had been originally enacted by a domestic legislature, and continued by the imperial parliament (hear); and it was a gross misrepresentation of the bill to say that it was a measure for disarming the people of Ireland, for it went on the assumption that the people were in possession of arms, and its main purpose was to cause them to be stamped, in order to furnish facilities for tracing and detecting homicides, and thereby to give greater security to society. (Hear.) The government were resolute in their determination to administer the affairs of Ireland for the benefit of the nation and not of a party, of which the displeasure of that party was a proof. He gave some account of the prototypes of the present arms bill, from the bill of the Whig administration of 1807, down to the coercion bill, moved by Earl Grey in the House of Lords, and by Lord Althorp in the Commons, tried

friends of liberty. Glancing at the judicial appointments of the late government, as compared with those of the present, he reminded the house that it was by Mr O'Connell's own determination he did not now fill a high judicial office, which he refused from a conviction of what was due to the interests of justice itself. (Hear.) They were called on to attend to the voice of a well-expressed popular will; but the sentiments which had been uttered in Ireland of the Duke of Wellington, an Irishman, with whose fame Mr SHEIL had said the world was filled, was a startling commentary on the value of this well-expressed popular will. (Cheers.) Not to pass the arms bill, in the present state of Ireland, would be downright treachery to its true interests. (Cheers.)—Lord LISTOWZ was opposed to the bill, and thought that the people had a perfect right to meet in order to obtain the repeal of an act of parliament, so long as they did so peaceably.—Mr ROXBUCK, when the present bill was shown to him, felt indignant at its provisions, but he took the precaution of inquiring what was the nature of previous enactments, and he found that the original arms act was not a "Saxon" insult, but the production of an Irish parliament; and the conduct of the Irish representatives, during the existence of the late Whig administration, in supporting the re-enactment of the arms bill, was to him a lesson never to trust an Irish member when the interests of Ireland were at stake. (Hear.) He meant nothing offensive; but the coercion bill was a sufficient intimation of the extent of Whig liberality. There was no essential difference between the policy of the late and present government in treating Ireland; the chief mischief was the rampant church of the minority in that country, whose revenues he would freely rob (hear)—he used the word fairly and above board—and apply either to the support of the religion of the majority, or apportion them amongst all sects indifferently. Objecting to despotism in any hand, he disliked an arms bill, whether propounded by Lord J. Russell or Sir R. Peel. He asked the government what they were going to do with the movement in that country—were they about to put it down, by setting the English army against the Irish people? The Lord Chancellor of Ireland had committed the government by a most imprudent assignment of political reasons; the government, indeed, said they approved of his conduct; but this was not the first occasion on which Sir Robert Peel had to cover with the shield of Ajax the flying Teucer. (Cheers.) Let Sir Robert Peel follow the dictates of his own enlightened judgment, and govern Ireland by the principles of impartial justice, and he need fear nothing. (Hear.)—Sir H. W. BARROW criticised the provisions of the bill, which he affirmed would embitter and aggravate the grievances endured by the Irish people.—Sir D. ROCHE spoke a few words condemnatory of the bill.—Sir R. PEEL, with considerable warmth, censured the Liberal side of the house for their illiberality in attacking the judges created since his accession to office. The representatives of Ireland, who now, in 1843, clamoured about "insult to Ireland," supported a similar measure in 1841—was that their zeal for the liberties of Ireland? (Cheers.) Let them read the details of the recent murders, commencing with that of Lord Norbury, and ask if no such measure as the present one was necessary. The government had not brought it forward with reference to the present excitement; it had been announced long before the repeal agitation had assumed its present aspect. The bill applied with impartial discrimination to all classes, including the yeomanry. Much was said about unconstitutional measures by the opposition, who, in doing so, had uttered more of unconstitutional language than he had ever before heard. Mr Charles Buller had declared the bill to be in itself indifferent, and he would have supported it had it been proposed by a Whig government. (Hear.) To him, however, it was not indifferent; it was a departure from constitutional right, only to be justified by grave necessity. (Cheers.) The bill had been prepared last year, with no view to any present circumstances; and refraining from any special reference to their determination to use all constitutional means to repress the agitation for the repeal of the union, he asked the house to decide on the present question, from the conviction of its necessity. (Hear.)—On a division there appeared—for Mr S. Crawford's amendment, 105; against it, 270: majority in favour of the bill, 165.

Thursday, June 1.

There being only 14 members present, the house adjourned.

Friday, June 2.

Several petitions were presented against the educational clauses of the factory bill.

DURHAM ELECTION.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he had received a letter from certain electors of Durham stating that a petition would be that day forwarded to him containing allegations of bribery at the late election. The time allowed by law for the presentation of the petition would expire that evening, and as it might have happened that the petition had not been delivered by the post office, he hoped inquiry would be made by some honourable member connected with the post-office department before the adjournment of the house.—Lord G. SOMERSET undertook to do so.

REPEAL MEETINGS IN IRELAND.—Mr EWART having inquired whether the government had come to the decision with regard to these meetings that mere numbers constituted illegality,—Sir J. GRAHAM said as no notice had been given, he must decline to answer the question. (Loud cheers from the ministerial benches.)—Mr EWART had given notice to the Attorney and Solicitor-General a few minutes previously, and had had an answer from the former.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the communication he had had with the honourable member was private.

In answer to Mr Hawes, Sir J. GRAHAM said he proposed going into committee on the factories bill on Monday the 19th of June, and should go through the clauses regularly.

In answer to Mr Sheil, Sir J. GRAHAM said the government was impressed with the importance of an amended registration bill for Ireland, but they believed that its effect, if unaccompanied by other arrangements, would be to diminish very much the county constituencies. They proposed, therefore, to establish a new system of registration, founded upon the poor law, rating under the amended bill, but until that measure had received the sanction of the house, he could not say when the registration bill would be brought forward. Its main principle would be the same as the English registration bill.

In answer to Mr Corbalby, Sir J. GRAHAM said he was not aware that the Roman catholic soldiers of a regiment in Cork had been confined to their barracks on Tuesday the 21st ult. in consequence of a repeal meeting having been held on that day. He had had no notice of the question.

In reply to Mr Labouchere, Sir R. PEEL said he proposed bringing forward the sugar duties bill on Monday the 12th of June.

In answer to Mr French, Sir J. GRAHAM said he knew nothing of orders having been given to the officers of the union workhouses in Ireland, to attend and purchase cattle at sales for non-payment of poor rates.

In answer to Sir C. Napier, Captain BOLDERO was unable to state what measures the admiralty intended to take with regard to the three guard ships and the flag ship at Malta, for exercising the officers and men.

In answer to Mr S. Crawford, Sir R. PEEL found it extremely difficult to say what measures it was intended to bring forward to put a stop to agrarian outrage in Ireland. (Cheers.)

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.—Sir R. PEEL having moved the adjournment of the house till Thursday next, Lord J. RUSSELL would take that opportunity of saying a few words on the present state of affairs in Ireland. He would premise by saying, that it having been stated publicly that the late government had offered the situation of Chief Baron to Mr O'Connell, that the real facts were, the Marquis of Normanby had been authorized to offer the honourable and learned gentleman the situation of Master of the Rolls, and he would be prepared to defend that step whenever it was called in question. (Cheers.) The position of the government with regard to Ireland, at the present moment, appeared to him a most extraordinary one. They were every day told of the embarkation of large bodies of troops for Ireland, of military preparations at Dublin castle, and that day it was stated that Admiral Bowes, in the *Malabar*, had been ordered to the Irish coast, and would have war steamers under his command. The subject was one on which it was quite clear some explanation must shortly be given, or an inquiry must be made by parliament. (Hear, hear.) The government must be aware that the steps they had recently taken in the dismissal of magistrates had created considerable alarm, and had added to the repeal agitation. He thought all these measures required the strongest justification before the house could be induced to sanction them, more especially after the pledges of retrenchment of expenditure that had been made.—Sir R. PEEL was disposed to consider the observations of the noble lord as a notice of motion for future discussion. After three nights' discussion on the policy pursued by the government in Ireland, he would not now enter upon the question, but he could not help reminding the noble lord that when he and his friends were in power, so much importance did they attach to the maintenance of the legislative union, that the then lord lieutenant, Lord Fortescue, felt it his duty to make a public notification of a very unusual character, to denounce the repeal agitation. When the question was brought forward he would be quite prepared to vindicate the policy of the government. (Hear, hear.)—Mr HUME understood from Mr O'Connell himself that he had been offered the appointment of Chief Baron. He thought no time should be lost in bringing the present state of Ireland under the consideration of the house. They ought to inquire how it was that at one period Ireland was perfectly tranquil, and that the late government was enabled to withdraw a regiment after regiment, and how it was that at another period it was in a state of frightful disturbance. It was clear because they were differently treated, and it appeared to him the present government meant to drive them to a civil war, or excite a civil war. The country was in a state of bankruptcy—they had a deficiency of two and a half millions, and yet they were increasing their naval and military force to a large amount. He would advise the government to discountenance party feeling on both sides. The great evil of Ireland was her overgrown church establishment, and although the government proposed to support the national system of education there, these law and church appointments were all decided opponents of the system.—After a few words from Sir R. PEEL in explanation, Mr M. O'FERRALL hoped the government would maturely consider the measures they intended to bring forward for the improvement of the condition of Ireland, and he hoped the house would shortly be informed what they were, that people might know on what side to range themselves. Let them show they were anxious to do all they could to satisfy the just demands of the people—let them introduce amendments in the law of landlord and tenant, to give the latter some security of tenure instead of increasing the excitement that prevailed by hasty and injudicious proceedings. He believed the future safety and well-being of that country depended on the course the government meant to pursue.—Mr SHAW vindicated the law appointments of the present government; and Mr F. B. SMITH (the Attorney-General for Ireland) explained his conduct with regard to the national education question, till the impatience of the house obliged him to resume his seat.—Mr CARDWELL thought the conduct of the noble lord, the member for London, was highly improper in bringing forward the question without founding any specific motion upon it. Its effect



would be to give support and encouragement to the agitation in Ireland.—Mr M. J. O'CONNELL hoped that where a people had been treated with such gross injustice, and deprived of their civil rights, they would always receive the sympathy of that house.—Sir W. H. BARRON could assure the government that the Irish people would resent their insolence (cheers and laughter); their whole course of policy had been unjust, for they had made magistrates of the most obnoxious people, and had deprived of the commission of the peace those who possessed the public confidence.—Captain BERNAL would appeal to the hon. member who had a motion for the repeal of the emancipation act on the paper, whether at the present moment it was calculated to do any good. He trusted he would withdraw it as its only effect could be to produce additional excitement. (Hear, hear.)—Mr Lane Fox would never give a notice that he did not intend to follow up. ("Oh!") He was prepared to prove that it was popery and nothing but popery that had produced the existing confusion in Ireland. (Much laughter.) No power in creation would induce him to withdraw his motion. (Shouts of laughter.)—The motion for the adjournment of the house was then agreed to.

Mr S. CRAWFORD gave notice of a bill to repeal the septennial act; and Captain BERKELEY gave notice of a motion for the 20th instant to do away with the use of 10-gun brigs in the navy.

Mr EWART gave notice that in committee on the sugar duties bill he should move that the duty on foreign and colonial sugar be equalised.

On the motion of Sir R. PEEL the church endowment bill went through a committee *pro forma* for the purpose of introducing certain amendments.

CANADIAN CORN BILL.—The order of the day for the second reading of the Canada corn bill having been read, Lord WORSLEY moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr E. DENNISON seconded the amendment, and strongly condemned the measure.—Mr BENNETT also opposed the bill, which he thought would deprive the farmers of England of the small share of protection they still enjoyed.—Mr P. M. STEWART thought the country-gentleman system which hon. members opposite were so anxious to uphold was in no way invaded, but rather strengthened by the present measure. Its great evil, however, was, disturbing existing arrangements. Why should they not at once come to an understanding with America, instead of receiving their produce by an expensive circuitous route. The Americans were their best customers, and such an arrangement would considerably increase their trade, while, as it stood, the bill would be productive of benefit to no parties.—Mr BANKES thought the bill would be wholly inoperative as a measure of revenue. It would lessen the already small profits of the farmers at home, while smuggling to a large extent would inevitably take place under it for the home consumption of the Canadians, while the whole of their produce would be sent to England at one shilling duty. He should feel it his duty to oppose the bill.—Mr MITCHELL said the only class that would be benefited by the bill was the landed interest of Canada, while it would very much cripple their trade with America.—Mr S. WORTLEY said the government had given a fair intimation of their intention to bring forward the present measure, and they having acted in a honest and straightforward manner should have his support.—Mr V. SMITH never knew a measure which had obtained so little advocacy on either side of the house. Much stress had been laid upon the pledge given to the Canadian legislature, but he would be bound to say that the Canadians would think it no insult whatever if that house rejected the measure. If it was to be considered a boon to Canada, on what grounds could they omit all their other British North American colonies? The hon. gentleman then referred to the difficulty of preventing smuggling, and inquired by whom the expense of the custom-house department was to be borne?—Mr G. W. HOPK supported the bill.—Mr SHELL, on referring to the proceedings of the Canadian legislature, found that a very great difference of opinion existed there with regard to the present measure, and therefore the noble lord (Stanley) must have inadvertently, of course, stated that they were unanimous, because several divisions actually took place. He maintained that the English farmers had had no notice whatever of the bill, and that they had been completely deceived. He complained of the noble lord for holding out a premium to agitation and rebellion; with having threatened the house with danger in the event of their refusing to accede to the measure, and with even threatening to resign. Why had not the noble lord tried the experiment of a dissolution, and then the corn laws, and the tariff, and the income tax, with which he had blessed the country, would have given the people of England an opportunity of pronouncing his panegyric.—Lord STANLEY thought the experiment of a dissolution had not turned out so satisfactorily to the administration of which the right hon. gentleman had formed a part, and did not understand why he should have recommended it to him. He denied that he had threatened to resign; on the contrary, he had stated that parliament was not bound by the pledge that had been given to the colony. The result of the measure would merely be the introduction of corn at a price nearly on a level with that of their own markets, whereas, if imported from Odessa, or other continental parts, it would lower the markets considerably, and affect the profits of the farmers.—Sir C. NAPEL thought the Canadian legislature had bamboozled the noble lord, and that he was then attempting to bamboozle the house.—Mr WOODHOUSE was anxious for an extended colonial system, but he was sorry to see it attempted at the present moment, and at the expense altogether of the distressed agriculturists.—Lord NORREY complained of the conduct of the hon. member for Wallingford (Mr Blackstone) in having caajoled and basely deceived the farmers.—Mr BLACK-

STONE, in the midst of great uproar and excitement, defended himself, and the house then divided, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 209 to 109.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at one o'clock till Thursday next.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* is full of details of the feat of the Duc d'Aumale, in surprising and capturing some fifty Arabs' ladies, their children, and treasure. His Royal Highness showed quickness and address, as well as courage and resolution, in attacking at once, with five hundred horse, and before the infantry could come up, the *smala* (as this Arab family party is called), the escort of which counted 5,000 muskets. The *Journal des Debats* says, with truth, that this is the greatest *razzia* yet executed in Africa. It is not only the greatest, but the one least liable to objection, the capture being a gallant act, the captives being well-treated, and the loss falling on chiefs not upon the poor population, the *razzias* of whose wives and cattle are anything but glorious. The papers contain no news of importance, but are unanimous in the sentiment they express and assume in respect of the Spanish question. The *Times* correspondent observes—"The King and the Cabinet are unanimous in their view of the Spanish question, and in their resolve to crush the Regent by all means practicable, without suggesting a *casus belli*. The King first regarded, and his Ministers now regard, or affect to regard, the Regent of Spain as the instrument of England, and they are therefore determined upon his ruin, if it can be safely effected. The King's object is that about which I have trespassed on you scores of times—namely, to establish a species of Dictatorship in Spain. His Ministers would on their own account be only too happy to purchase popularity by contributing to substitute French for British influence in that country. These are the motives, and hence are they unanimous. A portion of their system for attaining their ends consists in directing the press against—who and what?—'the common enemy' (England). I will not fatigue you with the published proofs of that which I affirm. Any man who takes the trouble of reading the Paris papers, those especially under ministerial influence, will see in the direct, but more particularly in the indirect, attacks upon England and the Regent of Spain which they publish, incontestable evidence of the correctness of my assertion. This unworthy attempt will fail, however."

### SPAIN.

The dissolution of the Spanish Cortes was announced here on Tuesday. On the 21st all the regiments of the National Guard of Madrid gave a grand serenade to the Regent, who addressed the Nationals, saying his wishes and aims were theirs—to support the Constitution, freedom, and national independence. By a decree of the 26th, the Cortes are dissolved, and convoked for the 26th of August. The payment of taxes from Jan. 1st last is declared facultative—i. e., may be paid or not. All Spaniards sentenced for political crimes committed since Sept. 1, 1840, are set free, whether in prison, *presidarios*, &c., whether exiled or transported. This excludes from the amnesty all the emigrants who have not undergone trial. In Paris the announcement produced on Monday a perfect panic among the holders of Spanish Stock which had more or less effect upon the French funds. On Tuesday a still further decline took place, owing chiefly to the language held by the journals on the subject, which was not only hostile to the Regent to the last degree, but rancorous and insulting towards this country. In fact, at no period of the reign of M. Thiers was the Anglo-phobia of the Paris press more offensive. The deputies, 84 in number, who supported the Lopez Administration, assembled on the 23rd, and resolved on appointing a committee of 11 members, whose duty it would be to reply to all the manifestos addressed to the nation, either in the name of the Regent or that of the new Ministry. Messrs Villalta, Gonzales, Bravo, and Eugenio Moreno Lopez had drawn up and published an *exposé* of the late events, in which M. Aston is represented to have acted a prominent part in procuring the overthrow of the Lopez Cabinet. Some disturbances had taken place at Valencia among the students of the University, on account of a misunderstanding between them and their professors, respecting the period of their examinations. M. Camacho, the political chief, having interfered, was struck with a stone on the head. The city was subsequently declared in a state of siege, but order was soon restored. M. Ortega had failed in an attempt to create an insurrectionary movement at Saragossa, the National Militia having refused to join in it. The Barcelona journals of the 24th ult. have come to hand. Intelligence of the downfall of the Lopez Administration has reached that city, and was communicated to the inhabitants by the municipality in very inflammatory terms.

### HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the States-General of Holland, after a debate which lasted several days, rejected at its sitting of the 27th ult., by a majority of 30 votes to 20, the bill relative to the conversion of the national debt. This vote—a decided act of hostility to the Government—was carried, because it was considered that if the bill passed, the Chamber would not for a long time have an opportunity of examining the state of the national finances.

### HANOVER.

The Council of State met on the 24th, and will, it is said, meet again on account of the arrangements which will be necessary during the absence of the King, who, it seems certain, will in a few days set out for London.

### TURKEY.

The Turks of Bosnia have broken out in insurrection, and made an attempt on the fortress of Ostroschatz. They were repulsed, but they besieged it and others, demanding that the Pasha and the Arnauts be sent away. The Turks have formed a camp at Behacz.

### UNITED STATES.

A letter from Philadelphia, May 13, says—The important event is now officially announced, namely, the resignation of the office of Secretary of State by the Hon. Daniel Webster, and the appointment of Hugh S. Legare, *pro tem.*, in his stead. Caleb Cushing, a distinguished statesman of New England, has received the appointment of commissioner to China; and will proceed *via* England, Bombay, &c. Mr Webster and President Tyler parted on the most friendly terms. A singular report has obtained credence in the political circles, to the effect that Lord Brougham is coming over here in August or September, either as a special minister or commissioner, accompanied by J. Macgregor, Esq., of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of arranging a new commercial treaty between England and the United States, and that the President will appoint the Hon. D. Webster and the Hon. John C. Calhoun to confer with them on the subject, with equal powers to their own, as far as consistent with the institutions of this country. It is further stated that the French ministry also intend to follow the example of England and the United States, if they succeed in their negotiations, and to propose a new commercial treaty between France and the United States.

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The *Chronicle* on Friday published a brief announcement, received by extraordinary express from Paris, of the arrival of the overland mail. The accounts are from India to the 2nd of May, and from China up to the 12th of March. The affairs of Scinde were tranquil, though some troubles had taken place at Sirhind, and a serious engagement had been fought at Khytul. The death of Commissioner Elepoo was the only news at Canton, but fresh attacks were expected on the Factories. On Major Malcolm's arrival, Sir H. Pottinger was to go to Canton with the ratification of the treaty.

### POLITICAL.

ADDRESS TO LORD MORPETH.—Tuesday the address of the electors and inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire, agreed to at a public meeting in Wakefield, at which Earl Fitzwilliam presided, was presented by deputation to Viscount Morpeth. It bore the signatures of 38,674 of the noble Viscount's supporters and friends. The deputation assembled at Stafford house, the mansion of the Duke of Sutherland, where Lord Morpeth was in waiting. The deputation was ushered into the vestibule, the galleries of which were graced by the presence of the Duchess of Sutherland, the young Ladies Stafford, and other branches of the noble house. Mr C. Wood addressed the noble Viscount, and read the Address, which says—"When you engaged in the tumult of party and the cares of Government, you were not ignorant of the fate which has, in every age, attended those who have laboured for the happiness of nations. You well know how the prejudices and partial interests which exist in every large community are opposed to those who would serve it, and to what exertions and sacrifices mankind have been indebted for the victories of liberty and of truth. The West Riding has performed its part. The place of the West Riding was not in the ranks of monopoly. Here, if nowhere else, should have been found, combined with the power to promote, the intelligence to comprehend, and the spirit to maintain, the great principles of commercial freedom. Here, if nowhere else, it should have been known how much the activity of manufactures and the enterprise of trade contribute to the welfare of the proprietors and cultivators of the soil; and here we might have expected a practical manifestation of that knowledge. But delusion has triumphed; and we have only, by this public act, to disclaim our participation in that delusion, and to avow our regret that others have given their support—a support which, we cannot doubt, they will ere long see reason to deplore—to a system alike hostile to the extension of our foreign commerce, and to the other great interests of the British empire." Lord Morpeth, in a tone of deep emotion, returned thanks. "I find in your address a reiteration of opinions and sentiments, which in times like these, of expiring liberty, are well calculated to stimulate to fresh exertion every man who is not wholly insensible to the claims which his country has upon his services. These noble and patriotic sentiments cannot fail to quicken the mind to a sense of that duty which we all owe to society, to our country, and ourselves." His Lordship, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, and other ladies of the house of Carlisle, received the greetings of the noblemen and gentlemen present, after which the deputation withdrew.

DURHAM ELECTION.—Mr Bright, late candidate for the representation of Durham, was in that city last week, for the purpose of arranging measures with his friends on the subject of a petition against Lord Dungannon's return.—*Tyne Mercury*.

### THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

At a meeting of the General Assembly on Monday, Dr Cook stated, that in reference to the bill announced as about to be brought into Parliament by Lord Aberdeen, Government had not in the slightest changed their views; but it was considered preferable that the *quoad sacra* churches should form the subject of another bill, which would be brought into Parliament by her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)—After some formal business, Mr W. Cook gave in the report of the committee on the public accounts of the church. The report stated the amount of debts due by the church, and which was not disputed, at 775*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, and the amount which was disputed, as arising out of the various processes in which the church had been involved, at 2,075*l.* 11*s.* They recommended that a sum, varying from 1*s.* to 1*l.*, should be collected in each parish in order to discharge the debt.—At the evening sederunt on Monday, after some routine business, the Moderator proceeded to deliver his address on the close of the Assembly, characterising it

as one that would be long memorable in the history of the country. His Grace the Commissioner said—"I congratulate you upon the measures which you have taken to sustain the admirable schemes of your church, and to provide for the efficient supply of those charges which have been vacated by your seceding brethren. I appoint the next meeting of the Assembly to be holden at Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1844." The Assembly was then dissolved.

The Free Assembly met in the new church in the Lothian road on Monday. The clerk stated that the number of adherents to the protest was now 444. Mr Carey addressed the house for some time with reference to the pastoral address which it had been resolved to issue, explanatory of the circumstances of the memorable disruption that had occurred, and thought that the best name they could give to themselves would be that of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland. A letter from the Marquis of Breadalbane was received with loud cheering. It states—"I am most reluctantly obliged to give up that hope that I had till now fondly entertained—that the Government were really in earnest in their desire to bring in a measure consistent with the rights and privileges of the Presbyterian church, and securing to the parishes of Scotland the appointment of ministers acceptable to the people. My resolve, therefore, is now taken—to vindicate my principles as a Presbyterian, and to leave the Established Church—and I beg of you to command my humble services in any way in which they can be most useful to the cause of the Free Presbyterian Church."—On the motion of Dr Candlish, the thanks of the Assembly were tendered to Sir Andrew Agnew, and to the directors and shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, "who had fought so noble a fight on behalf of the cause of the Sabbath." A letter from W. Gilmour, Esq., Glasgow, was read, requesting that his name should be added to the list of subscribers for 100*l.* per annum for five years.

About 240,000*l.* have been raised in less than ten weeks for the erection of the new churches, and for the support of the seceding clergy; and there can be no question that in a few weeks the amount will considerably exceed 300,000*l.* Among the contributors are the Marchioness of Breadalbane, 1,000*l.*; a colonel in the army, 6,000*l.*, in three yearly instalments of 2,000*l.* each; Mr Henry Paul, a private gentleman, 2,000*l.*; Mr Nisbet, bookseller, London, 1,000*l.*; a Dissenter, 500*l.*; and there are various other subscribers of 2,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* each. Mr Fox Maule is to build and endow a church at his own expense; Mr A. Campbell, member for Argyshire, is to do the same. In Elgin, the inhabitants have raised 1,000*l.* to build a church for the Rev. Alexander Topp, and they will also liberally contribute for his support. So that in many instances churches will be built, and ministers be provided for, solely by private munificence and local exertion, without requiring any aid from the general fund. The Marquis of Breadalbane will give, it is said, 10,000*l.* to the new Secession Church. The Duke of Argyll has given the Free Church ground as sites for such new churches as they may require in Campbeltown.

#### IRELAND.

##### DISMISSAL OF MAGISTRATES.

The intelligence of the dismissal of Mr O'Connell and other repealers from the commission of the peace has naturally created in Ireland an electric sensation. At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday a circumstance occurred which excited all parties. Sir Coleman O'Loughlin, Bart. (son of the late Master of the Rolls), and ten other members of the Irish bar, several of them gentlemen of extensive practice, and all of them men who had heretofore kept aloof from the movement, gave in their adhesion to the association. Mr O'Connell was welcomed with several rounds of most enthusiastic cheering. The scene was one of most remarkable excitement.—Mr O'Connell said: Why, you seem to be ignorant that the Chancellor has degraded me. He has dishonoured me in good company (cheers)—in company with Lord Ffrench and Sir Michael Dillon Bellew. (Cheers.) Yes, Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden (groans) has degraded us all. (Laughter.)—The chair was then taken by Mr John O'Connell, M. P.

Mr O'Connell moved that the treasurer should be at liberty to lead out, in sums of at least 1,000*l.*, the surplus of the Association money over and above what was not necessary for their current expenses. This resolution was actually necessary. The security should be the same as stock-brokers received, namely, the public funds.—Carried.

Mr O'Connell read a correspondence between himself and the Secretary of the Lord Chancellor.—In reply to the announcement that he had been removed from the commission on grounds communicated in a letter to Lord Ffrench (the attendance at a repeal meeting), the hon. and learned member says—"Duty obliges me to declare that, as the restoration of the Irish Parliament is an event, in my judgment, not remote. I will avail myself of the opportunity afforded by a seat in the Irish House of Commons to move for the impeachment of the present Lord Chancellor for presuming to interfere with the subject's dearest and most precious right—the right of petitioning Parliament—a right expressly declared to belong to the people as one of 'the true, ancient, and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this realm.' I use the words of the statute, which, it should be remembered, settles the succession of the Crown upon the basis of those rights and liberties of the subject. Her Majesty's title, therefore, to the throne, is based upon the right of petition; and the statute expressly declares—'That all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.' The deprivation of the commission of the peace may not be technically a prosecution. But it is intended as a punishment, and punishment without prosecution would

make the act of the Lord Chancellor only the more criminal. I mean to insist—and I think the argument will have weight with an Irish Parliament, freely and fairly elected—that the act of the Chancellor necessarily endangers the stability of the throne and the security of the connexion between both countries. The commission of the peace is of very small importance to me, who never acted more than once under that commission. But the principle upon which the Chancellor acts I utterly protest against, as being in its essential nature disloyal, and dangerous alike to the Throne and the people. That the repeal meetings to petition Parliament are not illegal, is a proposition admitted in your letter to Lord Ffrench; and really you must permit me to say that it is in no slight degree absurd to allege that these meetings 'have an inevitable tendency to outrage!' Why meetings have been held—as everybody in Ireland knows, or ought to know, as numerously—aye, and as peaceably—before the passing of the Emancipation Act as during the present repeal agitation. There have been within the last three months more than twenty of these multitudinous meetings to petition without having caused a single offence. How, then, they can have 'an inevitable tendency' to outrage, without having ever produced a single outrage, is not within the comprehension of a mere Irish lawyer, although it may be within the sagacity of an English Chancellor!"

Mr O'Connell next entreated the best attention of the association to a letter from Sir Coleman O'Loughlin, the son of the late Master of the Rolls, who says—"Though entertaining a strong and determined opinion upon the great and important question which now agitates the public mind, it was not my intention, for various reasons, to take any part in its discussion at present. An event, however, has recently occurred which compels me to come forward, as I feel that to remain silent upon the occasion would be an act of the most culpable apathy." After some observations, Sir C. O'Loughlin says—"I now feel it my imperative duty to take the first opportunity I have of entering my humble but firm protest against the late act of the executive government, in dismissing the magistrates who have taken part with the people in the repeal discussion, believing, as I do, that any such attempt of the executive government to interfere with and prevent the free expression of opinion in that discussion, so long as the same is carried on within the limits which the law and the constitution allow—and that the repeal discussion has not, up to this moment, transgressed those limits must be admitted by every one who knows anything of constitutional law—is an unwarrantable and unconstitutional exercise of the power which by law has been vested in the executive for the benefit of the country. Thus protesting against the recent conduct of the executive government, and in order to mark my protest in a more emphatic manner, I have come to the determination of joining the ranks of those who are constitutionally and peacefully endeavouring to obtain for our country the restoration of its legislative and judicial independence. In coming to this determination I have been influenced, however, also, in no small degree, by the consideration that the time has now arrived when our country expects that every man will do his duty, by speaking out and declaring his opinions. We are on the eve of an eventful and important struggle—a struggle between the principles of the constitution and the principles of arbitrary power—a struggle between freedom and slavery."

The following barristers were enrolled:—Mr J. Barry, Denny Lane, Francis Brady, Thomas O'Hagan, Thomas McNevin, Ik. O'Dowd, Michael O'Farrell, John Maeken, Robert Ferguson, and James R. O'Flanagan, Esqrs. The admission of these gentlemen excited the most enthusiastic applause.—Mr O'Connell handed in the sum of 1,224*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* from the county of Tipperary. (Tremendous cheering.)—Mr Doheny, barrister, said he was authorised to move that the contributors to that sum be admitted members of the association. He had the pleasure to move that eighty-six of them be enrolled volunteers, having given or collected more than 10*l.* each—860 members and 17,214 associates. (Passed with applause.)

A considerable number of communications from various parts of the country were read, inclosing money to a large amount.—Mr O'Connell announced the week's rent to be 2,205*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* The announcement was received with rapturous and long-continued cheering.

REPEAL IN LONGFORD.—The repeal demonstration in Longford was, even according to the correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, attended by 250,000 persons, "at the lowest computation," and the pressure in this enormous mass of people was so great that there were scarcely any females among the crowd.

Mr O'Connell arrived in town about two o'clock, and was received in the most enthusiastic manner. He was accompanied by Dr Higgins, Dr Cantwell, and Mr Steele, and attended by a numerous escort of respectably dressed persons on horseback. After passing through the streets of the town, he proceeded to the platform, which was ornamented with banners, having on them such inscriptions as "Ireland for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland," &c. The chair was taken by Count Nugent, justice of the peace. A vote of thanks to Dr Higgins was carried by acclamation. Dr Higgins, in returning thanks, said, that he never went to the Castle himself, and boasted only of being the humble chief of an humble priesthood, who, however humble, at least possessed the confidence of the people. (Cheers.)—Mr O'Connell adverted to his deprivation of the office of magistrate by the Lord Chancellor, who, he asserted, was breaking the law, by interfering with the right to petition. In two days the commission of the peace would be taken from their chairman, and for what?—because he attended a meeting to petition Parliament. The hon. gentleman then

proceeded at great length to enumerate the advantages which the people would obtain if they succeeded in carrying the repeal.

At six o'clock between 400 and 500 persons assembled at dinner in the old Roman Catholic chapel of the town. The chair was filled by Dr Higgins, who said, he had been accused of saying that there was no hope for Ireland but in the repeal, and he now reiterated that assertion. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He also reiterated that he had the most unbounded contempt and hate—not, as he had been reported to have said, for the aristocracy, but for their vices. (Renewed cheering.) Lord Wicklow had said that even if the bishops of Ireland were all repealers, they would not have chosen so obscure a medium of communicating their sentiments, and he also denied that Dr Murray was a repealer. Now, he (Dr Higgins) had the authority of a most respectable clergyman, who could verify his statement on oath, that Dr Murray had declared himself a repealer before a numerous company, and when or where had he since contradicted that statement? (Loud cheering.)

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—Troops are being poured into Ireland, and accounts appear of the rapid movement of regiments in that direction. At Dundalk, at a meeting of the Repeal Association on Sunday night, several new members were enrolled; amongst others, Captain M'Mahon, 13th Light Dragoons, paid 1*l.* as a member.—The *Limerick Chronicle* contains the following extraordinary paragraph:—"During the Repeal excitement in Cork last Sunday, the Protestant soldiers were allowed to attend church, but the Roman Catholics were confined to barracks."

THE RESULT OF THE DISMISSALS.—Every post has brought fresh news, or rumours, of dismissals of magistrates. Upwards of a dozen have been superseded, in addition to several who have resigned the commission in consequence of the threat held out. Mr W. S. O'Brien, Mr Sinclair, and Mr O'Hea are in the latter list. The last-named gentleman is not a Repealer. The effect of this has been to produce considerable accessions to the ranks of repeal. A correspondent, dating Dublin, May 31, says—"I have learned that a declaration in favour of a federal union between Great Britain and Ireland is now in course of signature, and that the names of several Whig barristers are already attached to the document. It is said that not less than thirty members of the bar have signed. I mention the fact as a remarkable indication of the present state of public opinion." And the *Times* adds—"The current rumour of the day is, that Mr O'Connell's ranks will be recruited on Monday next by the accession of one or two, at least, silk gowns, in company with a flock of some twenty Whig juniors at the bar."

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—In the midst of perfect tranquillity the din of military preparations is heard on all sides, and the government are converting the entire country into one vast garrison, as if they had no hope of retaining it by any means but martial law. Some of the officers who have last arrived express their surprise at the extreme tranquillity, the reverse of what they had been led to expect. Under the head of "Rebellion," the *Evening Mail*, the organ of the Orange and war party, contains the following:—"We shall have some 'crumbs of comfort' for the rebels on Friday. In the meantime, amongst other preparations, we may announce that Rear-Admiral William Bowles, C. B., is ordered over to hoist his flag as naval commander-in-chief on the coast of Ireland, and that a large fleet of war steamers and other vessels of war will be placed under his orders."—Troops are being quietly poured in from all quarters. The army in Ireland has been doubled since the Tories came into office, and we are likely soon to have treble the force which was found sufficient when Lord Fortescue and Lord Morpeth governed the country. The *Evening Post* states that two brigades of the Guards are under orders of readiness for Ireland.

ORANGE OUTRAGES.—A letter was received in town from Dungannon, mentioning that the Orangemen of Tyrone mustered strongly in that place on the 30th, bearing "No Popery" flags, with the avowed intention of suppressing, by force, the monthly meeting of the Repealers of the town, which has always been held in the house of one of them. According to this statement, the Orange mob, who were all armed, committed various acts of violence, and on their return wrecked a number of the houses of Roman Catholics in the villages and hamlets adjacent to the town. The letter states that some of the Roman Catholics have been seriously injured.

HER MAJESTY AND HER MINISTERS.—At a meeting of the Association Mr O'Connell, adverted to the late official declaration of Sir Robert Peel respecting repeal, had to state a fact which he had on unquestionable authority, and to the truth of which he pledged himself, and it was this—that when the Queen next saw Sir Robert Peel on official business, she reproached him for the use he had made of her name. (Great cheering.) He was not deceiving either them or himself—she had never used the words attributed to her. Sir Robert Peel's conduct was unwarranted and unconstitutional. Her Majesty had reproved him for it, and may God bless her for having done so.

NEW POST-OFFICE CONVENTION.—The new Post-office convention between England and France came into operation on Thursday, the 1st of June, by which the British rate on all letters to France and Algeria, or to countries through France, is reduced to 5*d.* on a letter not exceeding half an ounce, and the French rate to 5*d.* (10 sous) under the weight of a quarter of an ounce. To Spain and Portugal, Sardinia, and the southern states of Italy (when not conveyed by Mediterranean packets, via Palmouth) 10*d.* India, &c. as far as Bombay, 1*s.* 10*d.*, and any British colony or foreign country beyond sea (except the Mediterranean), via France, 1*s.* 3*d.*

## COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

It is rumoured that, previous to the nuptials of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, an application will be made to Parliament by Ministers, to settle an annuity on that Princess of 3,000*l.* per annum. The ceremony is now understood to be fixed for the first week in July.—*Herald.*

The infant Princess is to be christened Alice Maud Mary.

Sir Lucius O'Brien has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Clare, in room of the late Lord Fitzgerald. Lord Polwarth is expected to succeed the late Gen. Lord Forbes as one of the sixteen representative Peers for Scotland.

**CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.**—The infant Princess entered the pale of the Church on Friday. A number of persons assembled around the gates of Buckingham Palace as early as half-past 10 to witness the arrival of the distinguished personages who had been invited to take part in the ceremonial. The Archbishop of Canterbury reached the Palace shortly before one. The service commenced with the performance of sacred music. When the music had ceased the baptismal ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, and other dignitaries of the church. The Royal infant received the names of Alice Maud Mary. The King of Hanover had not arrived at a quarter past two o'clock, consequently his Majesty, who was to have stood sponsor for the Royal infant, was represented by proxy.

On Thursday the ceremony of laying the first stone of the New Royal Naval School about to be erected at Counter hill, Deptford, was performed by Prince Albert.

At a general meeting of the members of the Society of Arts, for the purpose of electing a President in the room of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Prince Albert was elected.

Rossini (says the *France Musicale*) arrived in Paris last week. The composer's state of health requires that he should be kept in perfect quiet both of body and mind. He is not allowed to study or write for any length of time.

**BALL AT ALMACK'S FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLISH REFUGEES.**—Great exertions have been made to render this ball, which is to take place on Monday, June 5, as attractive as possible, and many ladies, who are considered as leaders in the fashionable world, have for some time been actively engaged in the necessary preparations. Among these the truly admirable Duchess of Sutherland is, we believe, foremost. The cause is a good one: it is that of men whose misfortunes have been occasioned by their attachment to liberty and their national independence. As such it has our best wishes. The ball-room is expected to be overflowing; and we rejoice to think that the votaries of fashion will devote at least one evening to a worthy purpose.

## ELECTION COMMITTEES.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—The general committee of elections selected the following members to try the merits of the petition presented in this case:—Mr R. Bernal, Lord Courtney, Mr Hastie, Mr J. Baillie, Mr Ogle, and Mr C. Round.

**ATHLONE.**—The same committee selected the following members to try the merits of this petition:—Mr S. Wortley, Mr Evans, Lord Barrington, Mr J. M. Gibson, Mr J. Neeld, and Sir F. Colebrooke.—On Wednesday the committee came to the resolution—"That John Collett, Esq., was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Athlone."

**CAMBRIDGE.**—The committee found "that William Smithers was bribed by payment of a sum of 13*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, balance of an outstanding bill, such payment being made by a person not legally liable to pay the same, for the purpose of procuring his vote; but it does not appear that such payment was made with the knowledge of the sitting member or his agents." And they also found, that notwithstanding these facts, "Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Cambridge."

The return of Lord Dunsannon for the city of Durham is to be petitioned against, on the ground of bribery.

## ANTI-CORN-LAW PROCEEDINGS.

Another large meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League was held on Tuesday in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle street, Mr G. Wilson in the chair. Upon the platform (which on this occasion was erected at the extremity of the hall) were assembled the Earl of Ducie, Mr R. Cobden, M.P., Mr J. Pattison, Mr Moore, Mr R. Ricardo, &c.—The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said three out of their four members had voted against the principles of free trade on a recent occasion. (Hisses.) Let them use their utmost exertions to make their friends and neighbours join the League, and in less than two months they might fairly expect an accession of 200,000 members from the city of London alone. (Loud cheering.) The hon. chairman then introduced to the notice of the assembly, the Earl of Ducie, who rose amidst loud applause. The noble earl observed that he was the more anxious to attend this meeting because the League had lately been attacked in high places, and therefore he wished to show his readiness to incur the same odium as they had incurred. He appeared before them as a corn-law repealer (loud cheering), but, although a friend to agricultural protection, he considered that protection to consist in a full and fair competition. The corn laws had proved eminently disadvantageous to agriculture as a science. (Cheers.) The demand for corn having greatly exceeded the supply during the last 28 years, they might naturally have expected that additional land would have

been cultivated; but how was it? Mr Houghton, in a paper which had been read at a recent meeting of the Agricultural Society, affirmed that there were thousands of acres of land in this country which had never seen the sun. (Hisses.) The farmers were too apt to inquire, since the passing of the corn laws—not how much corn should be grown, but what price they would obtain. (Cheers.) They had been induced to take farms beyond their means, hoping that "a good year" would set them straight, and from this cause the distress of 1835 and 1836 had mainly arisen. He believed that the high prices held out by the authors of the corn laws had stopped the progress of agriculture. (Cheers.) With an improvement in the relations between landlord and tenant, the landowners would be enabled to maintain their rents, and the farmers would be induced to keep the land better cultivated. His lordship then, at some length, proceeded to argue that the agricultural labourers would be equally benefited by a change in the corn laws, and sat down amidst shouts of applause.—Mr Moore alluded to the absence of the great men of the city, as mentioned in the newspapers. He regretted that they clung so closely to their homes and their counting-houses; "but we tell them," continued the hon. gentleman, "that if they do not come forward, and that speedily, another election will find them without power (cheers)—without influence—with no party at their back (cheers)—no faction to support them—no Whig (cheers), no Tory (tremendous bursts of applause)! No! they may go and seek for their influence like players at blind man's buff, but they will find it gone."—(We have no room to notice the many other topics touched on by the hon. gentleman, who sat down loudly cheered.)—Mr Cobden, M.P., next rose. He did not know why he should address them, for they must, no doubt, be anxious to go home and digest what they had already heard. (Cheers, and laughter.) Lord Ducie's speech was particularly opportune (cheers); he wanted to see the monopolists bring forward a nobleman on their side. When he stood at the bar of the House of Commons, or even at that of the Lords, all he heard night after night were the incessantly-repeated words, "Corn, corn"—"Price, price" (laughter); so that if his eyes were blindfolded he should really fancy himself in Mark lane. It was perfectly disgusting—that was no Parliamentary term, but he might use it here (cheers and derisive laughter)—it was, he said, perfectly disgusting to see the policy of the monopolists in endeavouring to keep up the price of their own commodity, and allowing the prices of all other articles to find their own level. It was considered bad taste to attribute motives—well, he would be content with facts. (Cheering.) Why, for the last 200 years no less than 70 or 80 acts of Parliament have been passed (all since the year 1650) by the landed interest—that interest which had always governed the country—for the purpose of securing a high price of corn: and whilst England produced more corn than was wanted, they (the monopolists) had absolutely given bounties for the export of wheat, in order, of course, to keep up the price at home. (Cheers.)—Thanks, on the suggestion of the chairman, were then voted to the speakers who had addressed the meeting.—The Earl of Ducie, in returning thanks, would only recommend those who entertained conscientious opinions in favour of free-trade principles not to be deterred from coming forward to express them by the ridicule of their friends, or by any similar motive. (Applause.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MONEY MARKET.**—A considerable decline has taken place in the English securities, which must be attributed solely to the vague fear which is entertained as to the issue of the present state of affairs in Ireland. The facts that were brought forward in the debate tend to increase the general uneasiness, and some are of opinion that in addition to the "Registration of Arms Bill," a "Coercion Bill," will be found necessary. The more timid capitalists are selling under the influence of the alarm.—*Times, Thursday.*—The feverish weak, and vacillating state of the Funds, after the decisive vote in favour of the Irish Arms Bill, is a decisive proof that success in passing coercion bills through the House of Commons, or the demand for further unconstitutional means to repress public opinion in Ireland, is not the course which capitalists consider calculated to maintain public credit. The attempt to govern Ireland by the bayonet must add greatly to the expense of the army, and probably render it necessary even this session to apply for a supplementary vote in order to increase the estimates.—*Morning Chronicle, Friday.*

**CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.**—The inclosed space that has been boarded in for some time past, in Westminster Hall, for the receipt of the cartoons that are shortly to be publicly exhibited, has received some of these works of art, sent to compete for the premiums to be awarded to the best. These cartoons are proposed as specimens of designs for the frescoes with which the new Houses of Parliament will be adorned. They are executed in chalk or charcoal, without colours; the subjects selected from British history, or from the works of Shakspeare, Milton, or Spenser, and the figures not less than the size of life.

**FANCY FAIR AT GREENWICH.**—A crowd of visitors attended the fancy fair held in the painted chamber of Greenwich Hospital in aid of the funds of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society. The painted chamber was fitted up for the occasion with great taste. The articles exhibited for sale consisted of almost every variety of fancy goods, and among them were some very beautiful specimens of drawing, and artificial fruit and flower making, many of which went off at excellent prices. The ladies patronesses of the society officiated at the stalls. Military bands were in attendance, and played alternately in excellent style throughout the whole day. The town was crowded by an additional influx of visitors, in consequence of the day being the anniversary of Lord Howe's celebrated

victory. The fancy fair was resumed the next day (Friday). The receipts were very large, not less than 10,000 persons having paid for admission on Thursday.

**PURSVISM IN LONDON.**—At the consecration of St Paul's church, Wilton place, which took place on Tuesday, an incident occurred which excited very general remark. A few minutes previous to the commencement of the services of the day, and just before the Bishop of London entered the church, in which a congregation of at least 2,000 persons had assembled, the Rev. Mr Beaufort and another gentleman walked up to the altar in their white robes and round hats, upon which the Dean (of Carlisle) ordered them to take off their hats. "Who are you?" was the response. "I am the rector of the parish," said the Dean. Upon this they explained that Dr Hook had ordered the hats to be kept on, but, out of courtesy to him, they would take off their hats, and did so accordingly.—*Morning Chronicle Correspondent.*

**INCREASE OF THE ARMY.**—On Tuesday last the Government entered into a contract with Messrs Learmouth, the principal army accoutrement makers, for 10,000 sets of accoutrements, to be supplied forthwith. This order confirms the general impression that the army is about to be considerably increased.—*Standard.*

**QUEEN'S PRISON.**—The new regulations for the government of this prison have not been carried into operation, and the answer is, that they are "daily expected." It is understood that Mr Chapman, the marshal, resigned his situation last week, and it is supposed that the rules await the appointment of a new keeper. By the act of last session some material alterations were made in respect to the situation of marshal. All fees have been abolished. The salary is now fixed at 800*l.* a year. James Gardner, who had eluded the "vigilance" of an officer on being taken from the Insolvent Debtors' Court to the prison, has not been captured, notwithstanding an active search was made for him by several persons. It is erroneous to suppose that the keeper of a prison is answerable for the debts of an insolvent in the event of his escape. At the utmost he can only be liable to the amount of detainers against him at the prison. An escape is an indictable offence.

— Mr Hunter, of Coleman-street Ward, has been elected Alderman in the place of Sir William Heygate.

— The anniversary meeting of charity children at St Paul's Cathedral took place on Thursday. The children from the various parochial and district schools amounted to about 5,000.

— The committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have completed all the necessary arrangements previous to the holding of the Anti-Slavery Convention. The sittings will commence on Tuesday morning, at Freemasons' Hall.

— On Monday night a meeting of Spitalfields weavers was held at Bethnal green, for the purpose of forming a society to protect labour against the effects of machinery.

— The half-year's tolls on Waterloo bridge amount to 6,521*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, being an increase of 374*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* It is contemplated to throw a kind of gallery over the bridge, so as to shelter it from rain, and make it a pleasuring promenade in wet weather.

**SUMMER ASSIZES.**—The Judges have chosen their respective circuits in the ensuing summer assizes. The following is the arrangement:—Norfolk, Lord Denman and Mr Baron Alderson; Home, Chief Justice Tindal and Mr Baron Parke; Midland, Lord Abinger and Mr Justice Patteson; Oxford, Mr Justice Williams and Mr Justice Maule; Northern, Mr Justice Wightman and Mr Justice Cresswell; Western, Mr Justice Coleridge and Mr Justice Erskine; North Wales, Mr Baron Gurney; South Wales, Mr Baron Rolfe. Mr Justice Coltman remains in town, and will attend business at chambers.

— A notice from the Home Office has been circulated, offering rewards to the amount of 200*l.* for the discovery of the perpetrators of a series of incendiary acts at West Bergholt.

— The Wesleyan body have issued another circular, calling on all their congregations to petition against the Factories Bill in its present (amended) shape.

— We learn (says the *Times*) from unquestionable authority, that the Oxford investigation has terminated in a complete vindication of Dr Pusey, who has produced out of St Cyprian the *ipsissima verba* of the passage which Dr Faussett had accused of heresy.

— On the 22nd ult. the Throne-room, in the palace of Holyrood, Edinburgh, was entered by thieves, and a variety of articles stolen. The property consists of six yards and a half of rich silver lace (gilt), 38 silver tassels, and 16 or 18 imitation pearls.

— Mr Bird and his sons were finally ejected on Friday from Brougham hall. Bird says his next step will be to distrain on Lord Brougham's goods there, and sell them, unless his lordship reprieves.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The Sandwich Islands were ceded to the British Crown on the 25th of February, and were taken possession of by Lord G. Paulet, of her Majesty's ship *Carysfort*, next day.

**QUICKEST PASSAGE FROM AMERICA.**—The *Hibernia* steamer, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, made the voyage home in nine days and ten hours, which is the quickest passage ever made by any of the Atlantic steamers. She is a newly-built vessel. The *Columbia* also made a very rapid passage, having occupied but nine days and twelve hours.

**THE "PRESIDENT" STEAMER.**—In the letter of a Philadelphia correspondent, dated May 15th, is the following paragraph:—"The keeper of the lighthouse at Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann, saw a board at sea, which afterwards drifted ashore, having on it, in printed letters, 'Steam-ship President.'"

**FRENCH IN CHINA.**—We find the following in the *Constitutionnel*:—"The Government has received com-

munications from China, announcing that the Emperor has decided upon giving immediately free access to the French into his dominions, upon the same footing as the English. In consequence of this intelligence, a naval division is about to be sent into the Chinese seas, under the command of a Rear-Admiral, and, consequently, it will be composed of several frigates and other ships of war."

— The steamer *Hercules* has arrived from Cronstadt and Copenhagen. Part of the cargo consists of upwards of 100,000*l.* in gold half imperials.

— Rumours prevailed in Paris of the illness of the King of the French; his disease is said to be hydrocele. To all appearance, his Majesty enjoys perfect health.

In post 8vo. price 9s.  
**BENTHAMIANA**; or, Select Extracts from the Works of Jeremy Bentham: with an Outline of his Opinions on the Principal Subjects discussed in his Works. Edited by JOHN HILL BURTON, Advocate.  
"A Benthamiana might be made of passages worthy of Addison or Goldsmith."—London and Westminster Review.  
William Tait, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. London.

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correspondent who asks us why we made the exaggerated statement that the Knutsford gaoler put prisoners on the treadmill, should learn to read before he pretends so flippanantly to remark on what he does not understand.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, June 3, 1843.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT.**—Previous to the breaking up of the House for the short recess, attempts were made by various members to elicit information upon several points of interest, on which it was quite plain Ministers desired to be as silent as possible. The state of Ireland was the leading subject. Mr Crawford remarking that Sir Robert Peel had on a former evening intimated that the Arms Bill was introduced with a view to the repression of agrarian disturbance, asked if the Arms Bill was to be all—if no other species of tranquillising measure was to be expected? Sir Robert found it "difficult to answer such questions." He hoped that the "Poor-law Bill might have some effect in discouraging agitation for Repeal." Captain Bernal, finding that nothing was to be attempted in the way of allaying irritation, besought Mr Lane Fox to abandon his design of moving for the repeal of the Emancipation Act; but Mr Lane Fox, being convinced that Popery is the root of all evil in Ireland, declared that "no power in creation" should induce him to withdraw it. "He was resolved and determined to deliver his opinions, and the sun should sooner stand still in the heavens than any power in creation prevent him." The hon. member might have learned, from what Lord Stanley had just said, that these emphatic pledges are apt to prove extremely inconvenient. Mr Sheil, having brought up that noble lord in defence of some points of his Canadian Corn measure, his lordship said, "If other colonies chose to impose duties similar to those involved in this measure, the matter would be considered by the Government. He would, however, give no pledge on the subject (a laugh, and cries of "Hear, hear"), as he had strongly felt the inconvenience during the present session of having done so. (Much laughter, and cheers.) Could any man doubt it, that there were inconveniences in giving pledges? (Laughter.) The experience of the session as to the inconvenience of making promises would make him very cautious for the future as to what he would say as to future measures. (Great laughter, and cries of "Hear, hear.")

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty will leave town for Claremont this afternoon, between two and three o'clock. The period fixed for the return of the Court to town is Wednesday next; but it is considered probable that the stay of her Majesty in Surrey may be prolonged a little beyond that time, should a favourable change take place in the weather. The *Gazette* of last night nominates Prince Albert to be the First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Acting Great Master in the room of the Duke of Sussex, deceased. It also names the Duke of Cambridge as Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St James's Park.

**IRELAND.**—The *Evening Post* says:—"The Orange party are boasting of letters which, they say, have been received from Dungannon, giving an account of an Orange 'demonstration' in that place, on Tuesday, when the Killyman wreckers made their appearance in great numbers, with 'No Popery' banners, to prevent a Repeal meeting in the town, and to take signal vengeance on the Repealers. According to these accounts, the Orangemen made a furious onslaught on the peaceable people of Dungannon, and upon their return through a village near the town, wrecked the houses of several unoffending Catholics." The same journal mentions that Mr Mayor, late M.P. for Wexford, and Deputy Lieutenant, has sent in his resignation, Mr Clauhy having admitted that he had attended a dinner given in Charleville to Messrs O'Connell and Roche, his County Representatives, though he had never given any opinion for or against Repeal—received in reply a supersedeas! Mr Roe, of Roesburgh, seems to have been superseded for not attending a Repeal meeting. The 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) arrived in Dublin on Thursday morning from Liverpool, on their route to Cork and Ballincolling. Government has sent a number of cutlasses and a quantity of small stores, &c., to the batteries on the lower Shannon, in addition to other arms, for the more effectual defence of those fortresses. Ten tons of powder have been landed at the Pigeon-house magazine, from Cork, per the sloop *Isabella*. It is said that recruiting for the army has been stopped in Ireland. A corroboration of this startling announcement will be found in a Tory paper, the *Limerick Chronicle*:—"The 36th Regiment received the

order to recruit to 800 rank and file, but they will not beat up in this garrison. Recruiting parties will be sent to the sister country to raise the required number of men."

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—The Paris papers of Thursday present little of interest. The Chamber of Deputies is busied with the coinage, the Chamber of Peers with the suffering wine growers. According to the German prints all the efforts of the Servians to induce the Porte to favour the re-election of Prince Gorgewitch, or to obtain permission for him and his Minister to remain till after the election, have failed. Hafiz Pacha has received new instructions, altogether in a Russian sense. From Paris we have the following news from Madrid, received by telegraph from Bayonne:—"The Electoral Colleges are convoked for the 20th of July. Ena, Chief of the Regent's staff, whose dismissal was so fiercely insisted on by Lopez, has resigned that post, and is succeeded by Evanist San Miguel. Several promotions have taken place in the higher ranks of the army.

**ACCIDENTS.**—We have to report the total loss of the splendid packet-ship the *Great Britain*, Capt. Snaxins, master, on her late outward passage to New York, together with the whole of her valuable cargo. The preservation of the crew and passengers was truly miraculous. They were saved by the *Philadelphia*, bound to Boston. None of the passengers were able to save any property. The ship and cargo was insured to the extent of 25,000*l.*—At Southampton, yesterday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, smoke was seen to issue from the hold of the brig *Tartar*, laden with a quantity of war stores, consisting of a large number of Congreve rockets and above twelve hundred shells. The crew, who had only arrived from London the previous night, immediately left the vessel to her fate, it being reported that she had fifty tons of gunpowder on board. This fortunately was not the case. A few minutes past eleven o'clock it burst out into flames; a most awful and tremendous explosion took place, rockets and shells flying in all directions. The whole deck was in one blaze, and at intervals of every three or four minutes a fresh explosion took place, and which lasted until past two o'clock. The wind, which had been previously very high, abated, when the flames took another direction, and in a moment another and another frightful explosion took place, which continued for about twenty minutes, when the vessel went down head-foremost.

#### COURTS OF LAW.

##### BAIL COURT.

**THE QUEEN v. GREGORY.**—CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—Mr Sergeant Talfourd (with whom was Mr Wordsworth), on behalf of the Duke of Brunswick, moved for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Barnard Gregory, the registered proprietor and publisher of the *Satirist* newspaper, for certain libels. The duke, on the 2nd of December last, caused a bill of indictment to be preferred against the defendant at the Central Criminal Court, and the grand jury found a true bill for no less than eleven libels. That indictment had been removed into this court, and now stood for trial at the sittings after Term. No sooner had the bill been found against the defendant than he commenced a much darker series of insinuations than the former. It would be recollected that in the year 1838 an atrocious murder, which excited the greatest attention, was committed in the Waterloo road—that of Eliza Grimwood, and that a person named Hubbard was apprehended on suspicion of having committed the offence. He was subsequently discharged, and it was believed had left the country. These attacks on the duke commenced by suggesting that he might be sent out of the country as an alien. When that attempt to induce the duke to withdraw the prosecution failed, a series of paragraphs were inserted, insinuating that he was a party concerned in that murder. [The learned counsel here read a great number of extracts in proof of his statement.] The duke positively denied every charge imputed to him, and his affidavit was supported by that of Baron Andlau, his late equerry. Under these circumstances, he trusted his lordship would grant the rule.—Mr Justice Wightman: Take a rule to show cause.

##### POLICE.

**CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**—On Tuesday *George Jay*, a groom, was charged with being found on the premises of Mr Rose, 50 Southampton row, Bloomsbury.—Police constable E 45 deposed that at two on that morning he heard in the area a whispering conversation; he waited for a few minutes, and saw the prisoner sneaking from an obscure corner of the area, near the kitchen window. Witness took the prisoner into custody.—Mr Rose deposed that the prisoner must have scaled the iron railings to get into the area, as the gate was locked.—Mr Combe (to the prisoner): What have you to say to the charge?—Prisoner: I went to see Mary. (Laughter.)—A police sergeant handed in a letter which had been found on the prisoner's person, the contents of which were as follow:—"Dearest George, —My words are bonds—my oaths are identical—my love sincere—my thoughts are immaculate—my tears prove messengers sent from my heart, as far from fraud as heaven from earth. An answer will oblige your most loving adorer, MARY ANNE KINGSDELL."—The following was the superscription on this epistle:—"George—I don't know your name."—Mr Combe: Where is Mary?—The constable having intimated that she was in the vicinity of the court, the magistrate desired her appearance for a few minutes.—"Mary," a buxom, forward-looking damsel, came into court, and tripped into the witness box.—Mr Combe (holding up the note): Did you write this note, Mary?—Mary: I did, sir.—Mr Combe: I suppose your master has discharged you?—Mary: He has; but I'd endure anything for poor George's sake.—Mr Rose: I wish to have the prisoner punished—there is a great deal of property in the house, to which he might have obtained access.—Mr Combe: The prisoner was invited to your house by your lodger's servant. It does not appear that he intended to take away any of your property. Housekeepers act most unwisely in allowing their servants to sleep in the front kitchen. A man cannot consider his house safe if he tolerates such a system. The experience of police courts has demonstrated its impropriety. I will oblige the prisoner to enter into recognizances to be of good behaviour.

**INDECENT ASSAULTS.**—Mr Thomas Gray, a gentleman of independent fortune, residing at No. 91 Piccadilly, was

held to bail on Wednesday, charged with committing an indecent assault on a child, named Emma Griffiths, in a field belonging to him in Poplar. After the evidence had been heard, Mr Ballantine said the case must be tried by a jury. He called upon the defendant to find bail, himself in 80*l.*, and two sureties of 40*l.* each. Mr Gray has extensive property at the eastern part of the metropolis.—On Thursday, at Clerkenwell, *George Abbott* was charged with indecently assaulting Mary Anne Gladstone, a child six years of age, residing with her parents at No. 7 Peter's lane, St. Sepulchre's.—The chief witness in the case was the mother of the child, who seemed overwhelmed with grief. He was committed.

**THE PLATE ROBBERY.**—A lengthened investigation on the subject of the robbery committed at the late Lord Fitzgerald's has taken place.—Mr Bond expressed his determination to send the prisoners for trial, and remanded them till Wednesday next.

#### OFFENCES.

**A BRUTE.**—James Lepleton, a decrepit pensioner, aged 54, residing at Rainhill, near Liverpool, has been committed to the assizes on a charge of having seduced his own daughter, who is under 14 years of age, and whom he afterwards turned out of doors.

**ALARMING STATE OF WALES.**—The *Swansea Journal* says—"The nocturnal outrages of those lawless individuals, 'Rebecca and her Daughters,' have reached to such a height as to excite just grounds of apprehension that the magistracy of this and the adjoining counties of Pembroke and Cardigan will be obliged to place the whole district under military surveillance. From attacking and destroying turnpike gates situate in remote and unfrequented parts of the country, these violent men have proceeded to exploits of greater daring; and at length, early on Sunday morning last, attacked and completely destroyed one of the gates of the county town, Carmarthen. This is certainly evidence of the determination of these disturbers of the public peace to carry their oft-repeated threat into execution—namely, of leveling every gate within the three counties above-named.

**THE MILITARY OUTRAGE AT MANCHESTER.**—On Monday, an inquiry into the late disturbance between the military and the police was commenced in the Regent-road Barracks, in consequence of an order issued from the Horse Guards. Lord Charles Wellesley, colonel of the regiment, attended. The reporters were not permitted to attend the Court, and they deemed it advisable to make a formal application to General Sir William Warre, but their application was rejected on the ground that the inquiry was strictly private. The whole of the regiment was called out into the barracks. His Lordship then addressed the officers and men:—It gave him exceeding great pleasure a fortnight ago to have received from the General commanding this district a very favourable account of the behaviour, discipline, order, and condition of this regiment. He regretted that such intelligence should be followed by reports of so painful a nature. He had come to Manchester to investigate the accuracy of these reports; and it was his determination that such investigation should be conducted with the strictest impartiality. If any officer of the regiment should be proved to have participated in the outrage, he should not escape with impunity. The inquiry was adjourned.

#### ACCIDENTS.

[Under the head of Accidents last week was mentioned the loss of the *Virginia*: A correspondent informs us that the vessel was the *Virginia Packet*, an American vessel, but not a liner.]

**DEATH BY FIRE.**—The daughter of Mr Alderson, a carpenter, living in Love lane, Wandsworth, on Tuesday night, having a dress to finish by the next morning, said she should sit up in her bedroom and finish it. Nothing occurred to disturb the quiet of the house during the night. On the following morning Mr Alderson went to the door of his daughter's bedroom, called and received no answer. To his inexpressible horror he discovered his daughter on the floor burnt to death. The body presented the frightful appearance of having been roasted alive. The deceased was subject to fits, and the probability is that she was taken with one of these while working, and having knocked the candle off the table set fire to her clothes.

**ACCIDENTAL POISONING.**—On Tuesday evening Mr Baker (now acting for Mr Wakley, M.P.) held an inquest at Hampton Wick, on the body of Mrs Newberry, aged 80.—Mr Kensitt said that the deceased, his mother, for two or three days previous to her death, felt indisposed. Witness took a phial for the purpose of getting some rhubarb for the deceased, and went to Mr Jones, chemist, in Kingston. Being charged 1*s.* for the two ounces Mr Jones's assistant put in the phial, he remarked that he had purchased rhubarb before at 4*d.* per ounce. The bottle had formerly contained laudanum, and was labelled accordingly. Deceased took the medicine. The following morning, witness feeling cold, took the remaining part of the contents of the phial. He immediately felt unwell, and, in the course of the afternoon, slept on the sofa. One of the servants subsequently told him that his mother slept soundly. He had previously given orders that she was not to be disturbed. Becoming still worse, he sent for a surgeon, and it was discovered that both witness and his mother were labouring under the effects of laudanum. Witness recovered, but the deceased died at four in the afternoon. He was confident that he asked the chemist for tincture of rhubarb, but took the phial labelled "Laudanum" for it by mistake.—William Francis, assistant to Mr Jones, chemist, of Kingston, said that on Saturday last Mr Kensitt, presenting a phial, inquired how much it would hold? Witness said three ounces, and Mr Kensitt desired him to sell him two of laudanum. It was a large quantity, but as the same person had had a similar quantity before, witness sold it. Mr Kensitt stopped at the door and asked whether the price had not changed, as he had never paid more than 4*d.* Witness told him that laudanum had always been 6*d.* per ounce. The two ounces of rhubarb would only have cost 4*d.* He had no doubt the laudanum caused death. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from the effects of laudanum administered in mistake for tincture of rhubarb."

#### OCCURRENCES.

**HORRIBLE CIRCUMSTANCE.**—Mr Brereton, who resides near Nenagh, directed two of his men, one of them an Orangeman, to watch his plantations on Wednesday night with fire-arms, suspecting that some persons might have recourse to them for green boughs to adorn their houses at the approach of Mr O'Connell into Nenagh. The Orangeman having, it is supposed, mistaken his fellow-watchman for one of the people, fired at him, shattering his abdomen almost to pieces. On last evening the unhappy victim was not expected to survive many hours.—*Limerick Re-*

The Limerick Chronicle, a Tory paper, gives the following account of the affair:—"There was a general run on the plantations of the neighbouring gentlemen for green houghs, laurels, &c. The name of the deceased is Patrick Hogan."

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A hostile meeting took place on Saturday last in the Phoenix park, between Captain Beresford, the ex-M.P. for Athlone, and Mr Augustus Moore, of Moore hall, county Mayo.

THE IRISH MAIL COACHES.—At an early hour on Monday evening the streets and avenues in the neighbourhood of the Dublin Post office were thronged by thousands of persons, of all ranks, anxiously awaiting the eventful departure of the coaches on their first journey.

THUNDER-STORM.—During a thunder-storm on Sunday last, which was accompanied with continued and most vivid flashes of lightning, a lad belonging to the free school in Greenwich, who was sitting at a window, was struck blind by the first flash that preceded the thunder.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.—The weather for the fortnight up to Monday had been so unpropitious for outdoor amusement as to cause anxious forebodings with regard to Epsom.

Craven Stakes of 10 sov. each. Lord G. Bentinck's Discard, 6 yrs.—Rogers 1 Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs.—Nat 2

On Wednesday the course was so crowded, that one ignorant of the immense power of a well-organized body of men, however small, would have believed it impossible that anything like order could have been obtained.

The following are the particulars of the running, &c.:—The Derby Stakes of 50 sov. each, h. ft. for three yrs old colts, 8st. 7lb. and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; one mile and a half;

Mr Bowes's h. c. Cothelstone, by Touchstone—Scott 1 Col. Charlton's b. c. Gorbambury, by Buzzard—Buckle 2

Precisely at three o'clock, during a smart shower, the horses reached the post in a line, and the word being given, got off excellently. Gaper took the lead at a strong pace, followed closely by Khorassan, Cothelstone and Gorbambury next, and well up with them Sirikol, Newcourt, A British Yeoman, Elixir, and two or three others.

The racing on Thursday was without any feature of interest. On Friday the Oaks came off. The Oaks Stakes of 50 sov. each, h. ft. for fillies then 3 yrs old, 8st. 7lb. (96 subscribers).

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

By late advices from the United States, it appears that the cotton crop has been finally estimated at 2,500,000 bales, and that prior to the end of May 150,000 would have cleared for this country, which, also, was to have the excess or surplus crop, should any appear, after supplying all other demands.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Table with columns for BRITISH and FOREIGN prices. Includes items like Consols, Do. Account, 3 per Cent. Reduced, etc.

SHARE LIST.

Table with columns for Share names, Price, Shares, and Paid. Includes Birmingham and Derby Railway, London and Brighton Do., etc.

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gillies and Horne's Circular.) CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MAY 29.—The weather is cold and wet, wind south-east. The arrivals moderate. Foreign and English wheat 1s. to 2s. dearer than last Monday.

a storm of rain and wind from the eastward; then the wind shifted to the south-west, and it has been bright sunshine ever since. The arrivals of English wheat during the week have been unusually large, but we think that fully a half has gone direct to our millers; free foreign wheat sells in retail at 1s. advance;

IMPORTATIONS Into London from May 28 to June 1, both inclusive.

Table showing importations of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, and Flour. Includes columns for Qrs. and prices.

SMITHFIELD MARKETS, FRIDAY.

Table showing prices per stone and at market for various goods like Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, etc.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending May 30, is 36s. 10d. per cwt.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Kenyon and Fox, Sheffield, coopers—S. Bedford and Son, Birmingham, venders of glass and china ware—Sellers, Brothers, Liverpool, wine brokers—Skelton and Heighway, Manchester—H. M. Emberton and H. Nighlingale, Manchester, milliners—Kempster, Morris, and Co. Liverpool, timber merchants—J. and B. Davies, Church street, Chelsea, licensed victuallers—S. T. and C. Adams, Oldbury, Shropshire, steel truss manufacturers—J. Welch and Son, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders—F. and J. Smith, and Co. Water lane, Tower street, Custom-house agents—A. S. Braithwaite and Co. Charles street, Drury lane, carvers in wood; as far as regards M. Allen—W. Chadwick and Co. Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners; as far as regards J. Gelder—Rogers, Brothers, Adde street, Wood street, shirt manufacturers—E. Laughton and J. E. Gapp, Wisbech St Peter, Cambridgeshire, common brewers—J. Fellows and C. West, Liverpool, soda water manufacturers—G. Lockwood, J. G. Jackson, and J. Ollier, Leadenhall street, shipbrokers—Stanes and Co. Gilbert street, Oxford street, drapers—Ewart, Myers, and Co. Liverpool, general brokers; as far as regards J. C. Ewart—T. Yaro, Crosby Ravensworth, and J. Fairer, jun. Great Asby, Westmoreland, cattle dealers.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. E. Parr, New-linn passage, Clare market, broker. 5 BANKRUPTS. J. O. Palmer, Liverpool, music seller. (Theobald, Staple inn. H. W. Blackburn, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler. (Morris, Bradford.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

G. Greyson, St John-street road, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger. H. Smart, Gloucester, sheaff's officer. W. Bates, Liverpool commission agent. J. Churchward, Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, innkeeper. J. Weeks, Torquay, butcher. R. Kirke, Llanedi, Carmarthenshire, coal agent. R. Kirk, Gravesend, butcher. G. F. Wynter, Olney, Buckinghamshire, grocer. J. Crouch, Bristol, cordwainer. C. T. Ansell (otherwise C. Ansell), Lowestoff, Suffolk, out of business.

DIVIDENDS.

June 23, G. H. Watson, Moscow road, Baywater, apothecary—June 23, R. Percival, Bishop's Stortford, innkeeper—June 23, F. Coates, Hart street, Bloomsbury, apothecary—June 23, G. Mullett, St Mary Axe, merchant—June 20, Crosby and Valentine, Houndsditch, hardwaremen—June 21, J. Stubbs, Worthing, coachmaker—June 21, R. A. Jones, Friday street, warehouseman—June 22, W. Bell, Bridlington, Yorkshire, merchant—June 20, W. Smith, Leeds, glass merchant—June 20, J. Spence, Alford, Lincoln, gas manufacturer—June 20, J. Williamson and T. Rishworth, jun. Keighley, worsted spinners—June 22, W. Masor, Boston, Yorkshire, corn dealer—July 27, E. Butler, Carrington, Nottinghamshire, iron merchant—July 18, D. Bolton, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant—June 27, A. Longstaff, Roughton, Lincolnshire, auctioneer—June 15, D. Thomas, Manchester, merchant—June 27, S. Apple-

yard, Manchester, stuff merchant—June 23, W. S. Batson, J. Wilson, and J. Langhorn, Berwick-upon-Tweed, bankers—June 24, A. Brooks, Newport, Shropshire, scrivener—June 24, J. Jenks, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—June 16, G. D. Thomas, Wem, Shropshire, grocer.

**CERTIFICATES.**

June 22, W. Mott, Regent street, laceman—June 22, C. Honey, Littlemore, Oxfordshire, corn dealer—June 21, E. De Carle, Norwich, stone mason—June 29, W. G. Pitt, Cheltenham, banker—June 21, R. Youngusband, Cheltenham, brick-maker—June 21, R. Biggs, Bath, chemist—June 26, J. E. Robinson, Liverpool, wine merchant—June 23, C. J. and J. Gosson, Liverpool, corn factors—June 22, W. Southam, Walsall, miller—June 20, J. Stretch, Nottingham, engineer—June 24, W. Y. Norton, Bloxwich, Staffordshire, retail brewer.

**CERTIFICATES, JUNE 20.**

E. Messum, Portsea, brewer—D. Gover, Marquis court, Drury lane, carpenter—W. Christie, New North street, Red Lion square, bookbinder—W. Seddon, St Helen's, Lancashire, miller—J. Cooke, New street, Dorset square, upholsterer—W. Finch, Rickmansworth, miller—J. Imray, Old Fish street hill, stationer—F. Shepley, Farnham, hop dealer—E. Butler, Carrington, Nottinghamshire, iron merchant—E. White and E. Leith, Worsop, Nottinghamshire, machine makers—T. Maggs, Chesham, upholsterer—G. Gibson, Ratcliffe highway, upholsterer—S. Middleham, Dewsbury, wine merchant—H. Hill, Stoke upon Trent, maltster—R. Boddington, Liquorpond street, ironmonger—D. Price, Pilgrim street, Ludgate hill, warehouseman—W. Gorton, St Peter's chambers, Cornhill, merchant—T. B. Walden, Liverpool, linen draper—B. Gray, Kingsland road, flour factor—R. Halls, Colchester, fishmonger—W. Butler, Holborn bill, victualler.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**

M. Archibald, Stirling, timber merchant—J. P. and A. Reid, Glasgow, merchants—J. and H. Ritchie, Saltcoats, merchants—J. Moir, Glasgow, plane maker—M. P. Cruickshank, Pitoulish, Inverness-shire, banker—J. Livingstone, Dundee, surgeon—R. Brown, Glasgow, baker.

**Friday, June 2.**

**WAR OFFICERS, JUNE 2.**

1st Life Guards—Assistant Surgeon A. E. Campbell, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice W. Bromet, M.D. who retires upon half pay; Assistant Surgeon A. C. Fitzroy Colclough, M.D. from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Zampbell.

Royal Horse Guards—Assistant Surgeon G. Gulliver to be Surgeon, vice A. Hair, M.D. who retires upon half pay; Assistant Surgeon J. Cockburn, from the 30th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Gulliver.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. C. P. Ibbotson to be Capt. by purchase, vice Tait, who retires; Cornet H. A. Allen to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ibbotson; P. H. G. Nicolls, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Allen.

4th Light Dragoons—Cap. A. P. G. Cumming, from the 71st Foot, to be Capt. vice Campbell, who exchanges.

2nd Foot—J. T. Sadler, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leeson, who retires.

15th Foot—Sir W. C. Moorshead, Bart. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Holland, who retires.

29th Foot—J. G. Maycock, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Graves, who retires.

40th Foot—Staff Surgeon of the Second Class W. I. Breslin to be Surgeon, vice Duncanson, deceased.

50th Foot—Ensign J. S. H. Farrer to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Sutherland, who retires; A. G. Woodford, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Farrer.

61st Foot—Ensign J. Massey to be Lieut. without purchase; Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Grant to be Ensign, vice Massey; Lieut. C. C. Deacon to be Adjutant, vice Ward, promoted.

65th Foot—Lieut. the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, from the 71st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Sutton, who exchanges.

71st Foot—Capt. R. D. Campbell, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Cumming, who exchanges; Lieut. G. W. Sutton, from the 65th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Chichester, who exchanges.

87th Foot—Assistant Surgeon G. Ledingham, from the 5th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Lawson, promoted on the Staff.

97th Foot—Ensign F. C. Cornish to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Douglas, who retires; S. M. Hawkins, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cornish.

3rd West India Regiment—To be Lieutenants, without purchase—Ensign T. M'Curdy, Ensign R. Magrath, Ensign G. Muttelbury, Ensign A. Geary.

To be Ensigns, without purchase—T. Mills, Gent. vice M'Curdy; G. A. Auquetil, Gent. vice Magrath; C. Willcox, Gent. vice Muttelbury; W. Cooper, Gent. vice Geary.

Hospital Staff—Assistant Surgeon S. Lawson, from the 87th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Breslin, appointed to the 40th Foot.

Memorandum—The names of the Gentleman appointed to an Ensigncy, by purchase, in the 99th Foot, on the 16th of August, 1842, are Bernard Henry O'Reilly.

**ADMIRALTY, MAY 23.**

The Lord Chancellor has appointed J. R. Cobb, of Brecon, in the county of Brecknock, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

C. Lees and J. A. Cooper, Bradford, Yorkshire, attorneys—J. and J. Watson, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinners—T. Cheek and J. East, Hertford, tailors—W. Hunt and J. Jeffrey, Morning lane, Hackney, butchers—E. L. Bewsher and T. King, Littlebury, Essex, millers—J. Tyler and A. Wells, Worcester, hop merchants—J. Hudson and R. Field, Plummer's row, Whitechapel, varnish manufacturers—J. Baker and J. Bowen, Castle street, Leicester square, wine and beer merchants—J. Appleby and H. Moss, Manchester, tea dealers—Richard Hattersley and G. Gould, Durham and Chorley, Lancashire, contractors for public works—R. and J. Small and Co.; so far as regards G. Colquhoun, jun.—W. Wood and C. Senior, Liverpool, attorneys—W. Taylor and G. Martin, Coventry, watch manufacturers—J. Edwards and J. Palmer, Ashstead, Warwickshire, brick makers—Elizabeth and T. Benton, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, boot and shoe makers—W. Shaw and W. H. Barratt, London—H. White and J. Brown, Worthing, Sussex, stable keepers—J. Kent and T. J. Bailey, Croydon, Surrey, carpenters—S. Bayley and W. Adshead, Macolefield, Cheshire, silk dyers—J. Maxwell and W. Waidon, North Brixton, Surrey, plumbers—G. Ingall and G. Strinzer, Chancery lane, auctioneers—M. Hamilton and J. Savage, Liverpool, hardwarers—B. W. May and W. B. Hays, Orchard street, Portman square, architects—Mary Lang and Charlotte Paige, Stamford street, Blackfriars road, dress makers—R., W., D. and A. Gillon and Sons, Edinburgh, flax manufacturers; so far as regards W., D., and A. Gillon and Sons.

**IN BANKRUPTS.**

T. Crooke, Cambridge, tailor [Nicholls and Co. Cook's court].  
G. Gaston, Basingstoke, Hampshire, ironmonger. [Johnson and Weatherall, King's Bench walk, Temple].  
J. Webster, Sheffield, newspaper proprietor. [Bulmer, Leeds].  
W. A. Whinfield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. [Williamson and Hill, Verulam buildings, Gray's inn].  
E. Dickin, Tychoch, Denbighshire, grocer. [James, Birmingham].  
J. Johnson, Anston, Yorkshire, timber merchant. [Blackburn, Leeds].  
J. Jackson, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper. [Lambert, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn].  
J. R. Atkinson, Caistor, Lincolnshire, wine merchant. [Marris and Co. Caistor].  
E. Leysbon, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, auctioneer. [Ball, Ely place, Holborn].  
J. Glass, Devises, Wiltshire, coal merchant. [Mogg and Co. Cholwell, Somerset].  
E. Mansfield, Liverpool, coal dealer. [Sharpe and Co. Bedford row].  
E. S. Humphreys, Llanelli, Denbighshire, surgeon. [Dean, Essex street].

**DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.**  
J. Charlton, St Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, bleacher.  
J. Chappman, Hanworth, Norfolk, blacksmith.  
G. Gledhill, Halifax, Yorkshire, warehouseman.  
J. Drummond, Halifax, Yorkshire, pattern designer.  
J. Hall, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, gentleman.  
J. V. Simpson, Agar street, Strand, corn operator.  
D. M'Laughlan, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyer.  
N. Allsop, Nottingham, baker.  
J. Mansell, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, butcher.  
J. Lowe, Bridport harbour, Dorsetshire, lieutenant, R.N.  
T. Linley, Sheffield, fork maker.  
M. Tudsbury, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, book-keeper.  
P. Fenton, Birmingham, plumber.  
G. Bright, Cinderford, Gloucestershire, publican.  
A. Silver, Trafalgar square, Stepney, master mariner.  
J. Owen, Braithwyde, Montgomeryshire, farmer.  
G. F. W. Kitson, Manchester, book-keeper.  
J. Lord, Wardle, Lancashire, fulling miller.  
W. Backhouse, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, painter.  
W. Gillatt, Wickersley, Yorkshire, stone mason.  
J. Barrowclough, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, carpenter.  
G. Smith, Aserley, Yorkshire, corn miller.  
J. Firth, Batley, Yorkshire, wheelwright.  
H. Shippen, Kirkgate, Leeds, bacon furmer.  
T. Garth, Sunderland-near-the-Sea, Durham, innkeeper.  
G. Petty, Bradford, Yorkshire, out of business.  
J. Stokes, York road, Lambeth, baker.  
H. Heard, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, gunsmith.  
T. Webb, Biston, Staffordshire, journeyman iron moulder.  
J. Pidcock, Buxton, Derbyshire, butcher.  
C. Angel, Chichester, bookseller.  
E. P. Holdsworth, Hulme, Lancashire, stone mason.  
J. J. Lloyd, Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire, licensed victualler.  
J. Howard, Westham, Essex, clerk.  
T. Lowe, Devonshire street, Kennington lane, carpenter.  
E. Oldrey, Totnes, Devonshire, slater.  
W. Powell, Rhymanyne, Monmouthshire, carpenter.  
J. C. Read, King street, Snow hill, cicker.  
J. Barnard, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, straw platdealer.  
W. D. Kelsall, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, butcher.  
H. Mollenhauer, Liverpool, molasses boiler.  
N. Gammon, Canterbury, butcher.  
R. Simmons, Sevenoaks, Kent, coach painter.  
E. Broad, Crayford, Kent, horse dealer.  
P. A. Boyle, Gardington street, Hampstead road, surgeon.  
R. Tennessy, Newington causeway, seedsman.

**DIVIDENDS.**

June 23, R. Silk and T. Brown, Long acre, coach makers—June 23, H. Wier, Newington causeway, tailor—June 23, J. Triggs, Southampton, upholsterer—June 23, A. Highmore, Royal Exchange gallery, merchant—June 27, T. Patton, Swan street, Newington, ironfounder—June 27, C. W. Walthew, Poultry, chemist—June 27, H. Blackman, Cranbrook, Kent, grocer—June 27, G. Harris, Dorking, Surrey, tailor—June 27, N. Gray, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, common brewer—June 27, J. F. Forbes, Crutchedfriars, corn factor—June 24, E. and C. C. Manning, High street, Aldgate, drapers—June 27, T. Dykes, Broad street, St Giles's, stationer—June 24, J. Towne, George street, Spitalfields, chocolate manufacturer—June 27, L. Watling, Upper street, Islington, butcher—June 26, W. Smith, Leeds, ironfounder—July 8, P. Bould, Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton spinner—June 29, J. Norman, Wadebridge, Cornwall, grocer—July 3, Ann, J. and W. Cartwright, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton spinners—June 21, R. and R. Steane, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers.

**CERTIFICATES, JUNE 23.**

T. Cox, Gloucester, plumber—W. J. B. H. Lofty, Bennett street, Blackfriars road, ship owner—S. Kirk, Sheffield, ironfounder—W. Cannabe, Camberwell green, bookseller—J. Goldie, High street, Whitechapel, distiller—F. Fawcett, Whipnade, Bedfordshire, cattle dealer—J. Travell, Sheffield, tailor—E. and G. Wright, Bodmin, Cornwall, brewers—W. Worsley, Manchester, flour dealer—J. Carlisle, Bury, Lancashire, draper—R. Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull, bookseller—H. Clapham, Liverpool, woollen draper.

**CERTIFICATES.**

June 27, J. Sewell, Chatteris, Isle of Ely, money scrivener—June 23, A. Fraser, Frellick terrace, St George's, Hanover square, lodging-house keeper—June 23, J. Whitefield, Tooley street, Southwark, grocer—June 23, W. Hitch, Kingsland, grocer—June 23, J. Wilshin, Reading, Berkshire, draper—June 27, J. M. Fames, Gosport, Hampshire, provision merchant—June 26, J. W. Jones, Calne, Wiltshire, tailor—July 5, W. Pugh, Gloucester, auctioneer—June 23, J. Norman, Wadebridge, Cornwall, grocer—June 26, N. Emerson, Bishop Auckland, Durham, merchant—June 26, J. Saint, Hatfield, Northumberland, builder—June 26, J. Morgan, Woodside, Cheshire, merchant—June 27, J. Evans, Liverpool, coal dealer—June 28, J. and J. Kelly, Rochdale, Lancashire, builders—June 28, A. S. Graham, Oldham, Lancashire, contractor.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**

J. Brownhill, Haddington, grocer.

**BIRTH.**

On the 1st inst. at Brompton Vale, the wife of E. Spagnolletti, Esq., of three daughters, two of which, with their mother, are doing well—the third was still-born.

**DEATHS.**

On the 30th ult. at her house in Harley street, Mary Lady Petre, relict of Robert Edward, 10th Lord Petre, and sister to Bernard Edward, late Duke of Norfolk.  
At Funchan, Norfolk, aged 86, William Gorston, Esq. The greater part of his life had been passed in trade, in Ludgate street, and he was honoured with being the early friend and associate of Joseph Lancaster.  
At Bristol, in her 98th year, Mrs Huish. When nine years of age she received from Mr Wesley a note of admittance into the Methodist Society, of which she continued a member up to her death.

**THE Public** is respectfully informed that, in pursuance of arrangements with the Proprietors of this Theatre, Mr MACHREADY will relinquish its direction upon the close of the present season, which, in consequence, is extended to Monday, June 15th, on which night he will make his LAST APPEARANCE in a London Theatre for a very considerable period. The concluding nights of the present management will be—  
Monday, when will be performed Shakspeare's Historical Tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR.  
Tuesday, THE LADY OF LYONS.  
Wednesday, THE WINTER'S TALE (for the Benefit of Mr Hudson).  
Thursday, OTHELLO.  
Friday, AN OPERA (for the Benefit of Miss P. Horton).  
Saturday, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, and  
Monday, June 15th, MACBETH.  
FORTUNIO every Evening.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**

**MADLE BRAMBILLA** respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, June 8th, when will be presented Donizetti's celebrated Opera, LINDA DI CHIAMOUNI, as performed with the greatest success at the Italian Opera at Paris and Vienna. Linda, Madame Persiani; Maddalena, Madame Bellini; Pierrot, Madlle Brambilla; Il Visconte di Sirval, Sig. Mario; Il Prefetto, Sig. Labache; Il Marchese di Bolisfeury, Sig. F. Labache; L'Intendente del Feudo, Sig. Dai Fiori; Antonio, Sig. Fornasari. With other Entertainments, in which Madame Grisi will appear.

**M. BENEDICT'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT**, in the Concert Room of her Majesty's Theatre, will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, June 9th. Principal Vocal Performers—Mediamas Grisi, Persiani, Mottini, Clara Novello, Albertazzi, Pacini, Nissen, Monanni, Rainforth, and Alfred Shaw; signors Mario, R. Costa, Brisi, Labache, F. Labache, and Fornasari; Herr Staudigl; Messrs Ballo, Wilson, and John Parry. Piano, Messrs Dreyse and Benedict; French Horn, Sig. Puzzi; Violin, Sig. Emiliani; Violoncello, M. Garza. The programme will contain several interesting varieties, including a Selection from the favourite Operas of the season. All the Boxes being let, an early application for the few remaining Stalls and Tickets is respectfully solicited, at the principal Musicellers, and Mitchell's Royal Library, Bond street; Cramer's, Regent street; and at M. Benedict's, 23 Queen street, Mayfair.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**

**THE CAMPANALOGIAN BAND** are engaged for ONE WEEK MORE, which will be the last they can perform in London! THE WIZARD will appear in the Mysic Circle and continue to create New and Astonishing Miracles peculiar to himself, scientific in principle, astonishing to all, delightful in denouement.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALLMALL.**  
The Gallery will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, the 8th inst., with one Room containing the WORKS of SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, the next those of ANCIENT MASTERS; and the third with Decided BRITISH ARTISTS.  
Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.  
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

**THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS**, at their Gallery, Pallmall East, is NOW OPEN.  
Open each day from nine till dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.  
R. HILLS, Secretary.

**WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.**

**AERIAL NAVIGATION.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—A LECTURE on this subject, illustrated by MODELS of several kinds, which elevate themselves by MECHANICAL FORCE alone, is delivered at Two o'clock daily, in addition to all the varied and instructive amusements of the Institution. Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

**CLAUDET'S DAGUERREOTYPE**  
PORTRAITS, taken Daily at the Royal Adelaide Gallery.—The wonderful art, by which perfect likenesses are taken in a few seconds, has lately received very important improvements, and has arrived at such perfection that former productions, however extraordinary they were, cannot be compared with the new specimens produced by M. Claudet, and which are exhibited at the Adelaide Gallery. By the very short duration of the lighting required the sitter is enabled to preserve a pleasing expression of countenance, and nothing can be more striking than portraits taken by this improved process, that not only drew forth the admiration of King Louis Philippe when M. Claudet lately had the honour of taking His Majesty's portrait, but has also obtained the high encomiums of several scientific bodies. These pictures are fixed and do not fade. Price of a single portrait, 1 guinea upon plates 3½ by 2½ inches; and 5 guineas upon plates 8½ by 6½ inches. Intermediate sizes in proportion. Colouring from 5s. to 10s.

**ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**

**THE Nobility and Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public**, are respectfully informed that the vast preparations which have been in progress throughout the entire winter for the recreation of the Visitors to this highly favoured resort, being now completed, the first of a grand series of FÊTES D'ETE will be given on WHIT-MONDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, on a scale of unprecedented magnificence; combining the following unique attractions:—

The unrivalled Menagerie, with all its recently added rarities. The Five beautiful Giraffes, with their Arabian and Abyssinian keepers—The first Grand Concert Champeêtre, by the celebrated Band of the Establishment, conducted by Mr Godfrey—The first Exhibition of Dancers, never Stupendous Panoramic Model al-fresco, of the far-famed excavated TEMPLES of FLORA, the greatest Wonder of India—The first display of Southey's indescribably magnificent Pyro-scenic Spectacles, illustrating the Splendours of a Burrah-Tamashah, or Hindu Festival, introducing extraordinary Allegorical Tableaux-de-feux, and (for the first time in Europe) the matchless effects of the Indian Pyrotechny!!

**ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.**  
Open from Ten in the Morning.—Feeding of the Carnivora at Five.—Concert at half-past Five, and Tamashah at Dusk.

**LITTLE PORTLAND-STREET CHAPEL, REGENT STREET.**—On SUNDAY, the 4th of June, being the TENTH ANNIVERSARY of the OPENING of this Chapel, the SERMON in the Morning will be preached by the Rev. Dr MONTGOMERY, of Belfast; that in the Evening by the Rev. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, of Dublin; when the usual Collections in Aid of the Funds of the Chapel will be made.  
The Service commences—Morning, at Half-past Eleven; Evening, at Seven o'clock.

**UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.**

**THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY** of the BRITISH and FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th of June. On Wednesday the Annual General Meeting of the Members and subscribers will be held in the CHAPEL in ESSEX STREET, Strand, to receive the Report of the Committee and to transact the usual business, and for the discussion of various matters relating to the Association. The Chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely, by J. B. ESTLIN, Esq. of Bristol. The attendance of Subscribers and of the Friends of the Society at this Meeting is particularly requested.

On THURSDAY a SERMON will be preached in aid of the Funds, in the same Chapel, by the Rev. HENRY MONTGOMERY, D.D. of Belfast. Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.

At the close of the Service the Subscribers and Friends will adjourn to a BREAKFAST at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand. The Chair will be taken at Half-past Two, by the Rev. Dr Montgomery. Tickets (Four Shillings each—Family Tickets, to admit Six Persons, 12s.) may be had of the Stewards; of the Officers and Committee; or at the Office of the Association, 81 St Swithin's lane, London; and at the Taverns.

To prevent the inconvenience and loss arising from uncertainty as to the number of those that will attend, the price of each Ticket sold on the 8th of June will be 5s.  
T. R. HORWOOD, Resident Secretary.

**TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM TO MISS MARTINEAU.**

**MANY friends of Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU** have intimated a wish that an opportunity might be afforded them of expressing their sympathy and esteem, and of giving some testimonial of the sense they entertain of the valuable public services rendered by that lady in various ways, and of the exalted motives which have uniformly influenced her conduct.

In order to give effect to the wishes of such persons, the following gentlemen have agreed to receive Subscriptions, and it is proposed that the sum subscribed should be left entirely to the disposal of Miss Martineau.

E. Darwin, Esq. 43 Great Marlborough street.  
The Rev. Wm. Harn-sr, 19 Heathcote street, Mecklenburgh square.  
W. E. Hickson, Esq. 13 Pallmall East.  
W. Hutton, Esq. Putney park.  
The Rev. Dr Hutton, 5 Hamilton place, King's cross.  
J. Robertson, Esq. 122 Pallmall.  
S. Smith, Esq. Combe Hurst, Kingston.  
H. Wedgwood, Esq. 16 Gower street, Bedford square.  
Post-office orders, for any amount, may be sent to any of the above-named Gentlemen, and Subscriptions may also be paid at the Bank of Messrs Coutts and Co. London; Sir B. Heywood, Bart. and Co. Manchester; Messrs A. Heywood and Sons, Liverpool; Messrs Gurney and Co. Norwich; Messrs Brown, Janson, and Co. Leeds.

**NOTICE.—NOW READY, BERDOE'S SUMMER VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCK and LIGHT SUMMER COAT.**—These novel and gentlemanly garments have already been adopted by a long list of the Nobility, Gentry, Professional Gentlemen, &c., and will prove well deserving the attention of all who regard a respectable and gentlemanly appearance in opposition to slang, vulgarity, and meanness. Made to measure in the first style, but slung, and warranted waterproof without confining perspiration. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c. 69 Cornhill, eight doors from Bishopsgate street.

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The business in Newgate street having been conducted on fair and honourable principles by the family for nearly fifty years, M. Evans trusts this will be a sufficient guarantee to parties favouring him with their orders. Goods carefully packed for all parts.

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N.B. None are genuine except stamped with the Patentee's name.

LONDON and BRIGHTON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of June inst. at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing two persons duly qualified to be the future Directors of the Company, according to the provisions of the amended Act of Parliament.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. NOTICE is hereby given. That the Annual Examination for MATRICULATION in this University will commence on MONDAY the 2nd of JULY. Candidates will be approved by the Examiners if they show a competent knowledge in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and one of the three remaining subjects of Examination, viz. 1. Chemistry; 2. Botany; 3. Zoology.

EASTBOURNE SUSSEX.—MEADOW PASTURE and ARABLE ESTATE, a valuable MARSH Westham, about two miles from Eastbourne, in the Parish of road, consisting of a good brick-built house, in excellent repair, coach house, three good stables, three cottages, two large barns, fattening stalls, wagon sheds, granaries, and all necessary outbuildings, in good repair; two large walled-in gardens, several closes of rich meadow and pasture land surrounding the house.

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