No. 941. SUNDAY, FEB. 19, 1826.

## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.-POPI.

## COBBETT IN PARLIAMENT.

s think that all spirited politicians, of whatever party, should be d to see Mr. Cobsett in Parliament, and should assist to get him reat there. There can be no doubt that he has a considerable body supporters in the country, or, as he calls them, "disciples;" and alone forms a reason why he should be in the House of Commons, their Representative. Besides which, he is a man of great talent, rewd, ready, ingenious, forcible, and upon many subjects thoroughly H-informed,-and would therefore be an acquisition to any political embly in the world. Above all, he would represent the labouring ss of society,-a class which may be said to have no Representative Parliament, though under a just system it would have many. rung from that order himself, possessing the firmness and good ase to look upon his self-procured elevation as his greatest merit, temper and education leading him to contemn mere gentility, and regard no claims to superiority in life as valid but those of intellect, naturally makes common cause with Democracy against Aristocy, prides himself upon standing forward as the champion of the bourers, and seeks reputation and influence in vindicating their title respect and independence. No public writer describes so feelingly d so forcibly the actual condition of the poor, or does so much
tice to their rights and importance in the community. There are tice to their rights and importance in the community. There are the treatment of the mass of the people, -who give their best pport to every measure tending to improve it. But there are none, suspect, who sympathize with them so entirely as Wilimam BBETI does, - who know in detail their wants, their feelings, and way to deal with them, so well as he. Were he elected, he would ver allow the House to lose sight of the interests of "the millions;" on every great question he would vigorously put forward their hts, and point out, with his peculiar eleamess and effect, how they
uld be touched by any proposed enactment. We are convinced, fuld be touched by any proposed enactment. We are convinced, apons of reason and ridicule, a great deal of Parliamentary cant anonsensical circumlocution, and by demolishing the genteel preces upon which numberless extravagant items of expenditure are pported.
It may be objected, that Cobserr's character is not such as to make admission into Parliament desirable. We answer,-first, that the es of his character, whatever they may be- (and we have not been ckward to expose them) -would not affect his utility in the House of mmons, where he would have no influence except what was due to sagacity and gopd sense; secondly, that whatever we may think of malignity and meanness of some of his writings, he cannot justly called an immoral man, being well known as exemplary and iable in all his domestic relations; thirdly, that it would be a gerous thing to allow objections to an individual, on the score of sonal character, to be pleaded against the employment of his talents a public capacity; and lastly, that, at all events, the House, as at sent composed, has no right to object to him on a squeamish nciple. If boroughmongering were abolished, and the representaa thrown open by a radical reform, we should think it quite fair t Conserr, in offering himself as a candidate to any body of clors, should have thrown in his teeth bis tergiversations, his unjustiuted as the House of Chals, his cowardice, and his vanity :-but conuted as the House of Commons now is, we think it would be excting some good out of a bad system, to send him in through a tea borough, in order to obtain the benefit of his great abilities, and have his powerful voice perpetually exerted on behalf of the most At the same time we thespresented, part of the British People. At the same time, we think it a great mistake to suppose, that Mr les," we are sure, a "great sensation" in Parliament: his "disles," We are sure, prodigiously overrate the effect of his presence reuch is talking ready in conversation, with a command of words eloguence: his strength indeed lies in thas not the least pretension cologuence: his strength indeed lies in the use of familiar language He could not run on unchecked from the lofty range of orahe free and slashing style which distinguishes the Register: in the bilty to be answered on the spot, to have his blunders exposed, his heies detected, he would feel a checl; which would greatly restrain
his expatiation. He could not venture, for instance, upon those fierce sallies which supply so much unction to his essays: "privilege" would not tolerate his clenching an argument with a "What say, you to that, beast ?" or "There's a stupid wretch !" addressed to Hon. or Right Hon. Gentlemen. Besides, Mr Cobsett is neither deep nor enlarged in his views as a politician: his intellectual vision is microscopic; he sees the object before him magnified, and makes much of all its details; but he sees nothing else at the same time; he wants comprehensiveness, and is consequently betrayed frequently into gross inconsistencies. Withess the extremes he has run into on both sides of almost every public question ; witness also his blind obstinacy regarding such matters as the Usury Laws, the Navigation System, Free Trade, \&sc. No man with his impulsive temperament, and after such a vacillating career, can be very formidable in the House: if he gave himself scope in his speeches as he does in his writings, he would bring down an amount of retort and retaliation upon his head, which he could not stand against;-but, in fact, the consciousness of his numerous weak points would tame him down surprisingly. To take part in a debate, in which such speakers as Brougham; Canning, Maceintose, \&ce. are concerned, is quite a different thing from writing away; with nobody to gainsay him, in a pamphlet; and we should not be surprised if the restraint which this difference imposed upon him, were to make the commencement of his Parliamentary career very flat indeed. We know that cleverer men than he, of whom much was anticipated when in the House, have grievously disappointed expectations founded upon their writings and electioneeting speeches; and his long habit of weekly essay-writing would certainly not make him an exception to the rule. However, he has talent enough to make the debates more amusing, and more useful too; and it will thetefore be worth the while of the readers of those debates to put down' their contributions towards buying him a borough. For our parts, if we were in the place of Messrs Cannisg and Huskisson, we would open to him one of the iTreasury byepaths to the dignity of M.P., if it were only 'to show how little "we feared his threatened efforts in Parliament, and how certainly a political writer is lowered in the opinion of the admirers of his weekly sheet, by exhibitiog in an arena where he contends with many mith of great and various talents.

## UNITED PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Feb. 17.
Petitions werc presented against the Corn Laws, for the Abolition of Slavery, and against the admiscion of Foreign Silk and Gloves.
the curaency-general distress, \&cc.
Lord Livarpoos entered upon various details respecting the measures proposed by Ministers for the alleviation of the distress so generally prevailing,-viz, the regulation of the Banking System, and the withdrawal of the Small Notes. In the course of hijs speech he gave it as his decided opinion, that the present distresses had been principally occasioned by the extravagant speculations which had been entered upon last year-the Foreign Loans, Mining Associations, Joint-Stock Companies, \&c. together with the over-trading, which had extended itself into all the branches of legitimate and ordinary trade-to enormoua importations of sheep's wool (no less than $33,700,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. last year), cotton-wool ( $220,000 \mathrm{bags}$ ), indigo, timber, silk, wine, tallow, \&c.-in fact, to every article within the reach of speculation-a course which could only lead to the consequences they were now witnessing. These speculations did not flow exclúsively from the state of the currency, but they never could have reached the height they had but for the paper issues. Both causes had operated. The speculations in irado had been the origin of the evil; the spirit of gambling carried into every bratuch of trade had been the beginning, but it could not have been so extensive if it liad not been aided by tho currency. -The remedy for the evil, in his Lordship's opinion, was to get rid of the small notes, to substitute a metallic currency, and to place the bolnking system on a better foundation. As the meaxure stood now, no new notes were to be stamped ; and from Aprit 1899 the circulation of one and two pound notes was to be discontinued. In this respect the Bank of England was to he placed on the same footing as country banks. But it was desirable that the amall notes of the Bank of England should be withdrawn gradually, nhd therefore the Bank weere to be at tiberly to issue one-pound notes till Ocfober, affer which no issues of small notes were to be made; sad those alresdy in circulation were to be recalled at the end of three years. It was quite olear that the insues of emall notes should be put on the same footing, though not at the saime time, both in England and Ireland, Soine longer time muat be allowed to Irelaad, but he
thought that more than two years would not be necessary. With respect to Scotland, he should propose, that the Banks there should cease stamping their notes about the same period that the notes of the Bank of England discontinued their circulation.

A debate arose. Lord Lauperdale was of opinion that the proposed measures would avgment rather than lessen the general distresses.
Lord Lamspown thought that the distress arose rather from want of confidesce than want of money, and that Government had not acted disoreetly in sending the Bank into the market to purchase $2,000,000 l$. of Exchequer Bills, which would serve to aid instead of to depress the spirit of speculation. It was also his opinion, that the Bank had been the original cause of all the distress by their large paper issues: but he cordially approved of the measures now proposed by Government.

Lord Bexiey gave it as his opinion that the proposed measures would put everything on a solid foundation.
Lord Ellemboroven, though he differed in some respects as to the proposed measures, yet on the whole thought they would do good.
The first bill, that respecting the Bank System, was then ordered to be committed on Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS. <br> Monday, Feb. 13. <br> > SLAVERY - CORN LAWS, \&C. <br> <br> SLAVERY - CORN Laws, \&cc.

 <br> <br> SLAVERY - CORN Laws, \&cc.}Petitions were presented from various parts of the country, praying for the mitigation and gradual abolition of Slavery in our West Indian Colo-nies-Petitions were likewise presented,-some praying for a revision, and others for the abolition of the Corn Laws.-On the presentation of that from Nottingham,

Mr Bracis alid, he eoincided in the sentiments contained in the petition. The consequences of the present system were dreadful. Skilful mechanies, who formerly were able to maintain their families in a comfortable manner, were tiow reduced so low as to be obliged to work in the roads for one shillipg a day. Their distress was properly ascribed to the operation of the Corn Laws. It had been said, that the manufacturers did not wish to have any alteration made in the Corn Laws, much less that they should be repealed. Those that said so had only to cast their eyes over the petitions they had already received from London and other great towns of the kiagdom. If there was not a tolerable harvest, the prospect to the poor was as bad as it was in 1816. It was these partial laws, and the weight of taxes with which they were burthened, which had reduced the working classes to their present distress-Mr P. Moors presented a petition from the Weavers and other persons employed in the Ribbon Trade, in. Coventry, against the importation of foreign silks. The Hon. Member said, the question involved in that subject was simply whether or not Ministers meant that the people of England should be starved!-These petitions were all ordered to lie upos the table.
the currency-COUNTRY banes-promissory notes act. The order of the day, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bank Charter and Promissory Notes Acts being read,-it was moved, that the Speaker do now leave the chair.
The motion, was opposed by Sir Joha Wrotresley. He objected to the proposed measure, on the ground that the country bankers had not produced the evils which it was wished to remedy-that those evils arose from an extravagant ipeculation, which the country bankers had dis-couraged-that the country bankers had as good a right to issue small notes till 1833, ns the Bank of England to enjoy its charter till that period, the one event being declared co-extensive with the other by act of Parliament -that the new chartered Companies would never be established; and even though they were, would offer no better security to the public thàn the existigg banking firms, which had heen of great service to the nation In atimulating improvement and assisting industry.
Mr Alderman Trompson took nearly the same line of argument, contending that the country currency was not the cause of our commercial em-barrassments-that the small noteswere necessary for country paymentsand that they could not be entirely and suddenly withdrawn from circulation without creating suffering or aggravating the existing distress.

Mr Leycestar supported the measure to abolish the sinall notes, but ex. peeted no advantage from that other part of the plan for rendering the country currency more secure. The consequence of their establishment would be an excess of curreney-a depreciation and bankruptey. If the Scotch banks had always remained stable, and invariably yielded accommodation without failure, they must have owed their success to the character of the people rather than to the nature of their business or the wisdoin of their management. The spirit of adrenture was not so wild, nor the wealth of the people so stimulating, in that part of the Asland as in this.

MrTmomas Wilson could see no remedy in an interference with the state of the currency, which interference had produced, was producing, and would produce greater erils. The real catase of our distress was over-
trading-and the only remedy was to be found in that restoration of confideace whieh the propospd measures had no tendepey to produce. He concurred with Mr Bazinc in thinking that silver as well as geld should be made a legal tesder; and was farourable to the idea of requiring from country bankers security for their small notes.
Mr Joans Surzu agreed with Ministers in the evils of the small note system. He believed, howerer, that these suall notes were one of the chief sourees of adrantage to the country bankers, and had even known inatances of reatlemen becomiag bankers, that they might pay their own werknee. He did not, however, think that this was a proper time for in, zreduoing mensures lite the present, though, as they had been introduced,
they ought now to be settled as speedily as possible, in order to put don the dangerous reports so generally circulated, and to quiet the public mise He likewse thought that the question respecting the establishment ${ }^{\text {d }}$ double standard of silver and gold deserved consideration. Part, he sil of the silver coin of this country consisted of five shilling pieces, and was certainly the best coin. He had never known that one of them na counterfeit, and the cause was, the difficulty of imitating their execution This difficulty was caused by the inscription, which was made in nin letters on the outside of the rim. He stated the fact, and asked yhy would not be proper to adopt this safe plan of coinage, so free as he hiu
mentioned it to be from the power of forgery? He would also recommeid mentioned it to be from the power of forgery? He would also recommen
that calculated, would produce a great circulation through the country, whid was much required.
Mr C. Grant said, he was glad to hear the objections, raised ration against the time than the principle of the measures; but thy were boop to look their difficulties boldly in the face, and to provide a remedy them, which the country, in his judgment, was fully able to do.

Sir John Nawport was of opinion, that the present was the very bet time to remove the small notes,- the over-issue of which had done so mud harm,-from circulation, when so large a portion of them had been cm verted into specie; and the object should be, not to allow them to grom again. (Hear!)
Mr Alderman Heygats complained of the conduct of Government withdrawing small notes and refusing the stamping of others for the penim to which the limitation was to extend, and ridiculed the writers on the subject of currency, whose opinions he described as good for nothing. Ministers carried the measure before the Hoase, they would find shor that their situations would not be so comfortable as they had been. T late calamities had been attributed to the circulation of small notes; but was not likely they bad done all the mischief, as at former periods of gital calamity, in 1793 and 1797, small notes were not in circulation, and then fore commercial distress might exist from other causes. It was very wel when the country got into a scrape, to lay. the blame upon any trumpery thing, or upori any undefended body of persons. (Hear, hear!) was aware that few persons entertained opinions similar to his own(Laughter, and cries of " hear!") -but be was firmly persuaded tbatox great cause of the recent distress was the imperfect nature of the bit introduced by Mr Peel.-This country was full of artificial systems, would be torn to pieces by the theories upon which Ministers seemed din posed to proceed. Free trade might be a very fine thing between conntries newly founded, or where there was something like reciprocity; be this country had nothing in common with others, and that trading which was profitable to the latter must be ruinous to the former. At all erem it was necessary to begin with that which constituted the maintenancel the people, -the Corn Trade,-and yet he was firmly of opinion, that would not be advisable to alter the Corn Laws in the present state of in country! The immediate consequence would be, that the poor laow would be thrown out of cultivation, and a great portion of the tillers wooll lose their employment.

Mr Pegl, said, that he was fully satisfied of the imperative necessity the measures now proposed for adoption. The currency of the kingdoe must be put upon a solid foundation, and they should set about the wort immediately, for the present banking system was productive of graa misery, and a new one was absolutely necessary for the general welfuee
In 1793, when so many failures took place, there were not three bundel country banks in the kingdom; and at present the number is not less that eight hundred,-a strong admission that the system, bad as it is, is in fair way of increase. The Hon. Member for Staffordshire had said the the present distress is not to be imputed to coustry bankers; that then issues do not produce speculation, but are produced by it; that they hav a natural tendency to increase as prices rise. Mr P. maintained that thing the natural consequence of the system, was one of those many evils mos to be deprecated. As the prices decrease, so will the issues of notes diminished. It is thus that the system stimulates the nation, when it already in a state of over-excitement, instead of acting as a cooling applir cation to calm its delirium ; and, on the other hand, it adds to its weaknen when it is already in a state of languor, instead of presenting a stimulaul princip its energies, and renovate its strength. Contrary to those beauti principles of mechanics, which in a complicated system of machinery matn
the contraction of one part correspond so exactly with the expausion another, that the engine works easily without any danger of the whed being broken. But here, in the system of bankiag, when you want tet part to contract it immediately expands; when you want another to expaid it immediately contracts; and the consequence is, that the whole sysiat of your banking machinery is shivered to atoms, and the disjointed fry ments left in ruin and confusion. His opinion was, that the present dip tress did not spring from one but from many causes,-all, however, arising out of the original erroneous system. The making silver a legal tendec was an important measure, but it would not afford present relief. It sumber of bank failures during the late panie amounted to 76, and, and such a series of insolvencies, could the system be deemed a wise ote. During all these bankruptcies, only one had oecurred in Scotland, and then 14s. were paid id the poand. Was not this a strong proof of the solidity of the Scotch system? and ought not our awn to be brought tot resemblance of sach an excellent model? The porirec classes were mep injuriously affected by the small note system-they areio huin belh by in exaltation and by its fall; and he saw no remedy by a return to a metallic curreney, by which alone
our bapking establishments. He saw little difficulty in establishing a Cour circulation. About six millions of sovereigns would be required to place the small notes. Since 1819, twenty-five millions of sovereigns pd issued from the Mint, and if eight millions has been withdrawn, there ill remained serenteen.- To postpone the measure, as some wished, ould have the effect of creating suspicion, confusion, and uncertainty; id be, in his judgment, altogether a most unwise proceeding. (Hear, abandoned. (Hear!) As gold was flowing into the country, the opporsity should not be allowed to pass, for it could be carried with less mmediate pressure than it could in a time of prosperity with the country ankerly impracticable and hopeless. (Cheers.)
Mr Atwood denied that the small notes of the country bankers had Gased the distress; it had been caused by the system pursued by Governent, in increasing the circulation of Bank of England notes in 1823. It as not to be imagined a country like this could be affected by the withfawal of five millions. The precious metals were always to be had. sut while gold was kept at the present price of $3 l$. $17 s$. $10 \frac{1}{2} d$. per ounce, wer rate, unless the commodities for which it was exchanged were lower eproportion. (Hear, hear!) When wheat was lowered to $4 s$. a bushel, oon not till ihen, would gold be lowered in proportion. It was well diestood, and it had always happened, that when prices were raised, fold disappeared. He cantioned Ministers to pause in their proceedings, else the greatest calamities might arise. When they boasted of the rosperity of the country, he had said that it was fallacious. The evils
ey were enduriag had all proceeded from the errors and inconsistencies Parliament, and the megasures of Government. (Hear, hear!)
Mr Hudson Gurney considered it absolutely necessary that the Bank England should have the power of a small circulation, though other paks were deprived of it. In the general view of the question, he conarred with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He did not attribute the resent state of the country to agricultural or commercial causes exclurely, but thought the foundation of all our errors was owing to the fallion Committee,
Mr Canning was of opinion that this was the very fittest time to proceed 5 altering the system, for the country banks having withstood the late Horm, nothing was to be feared from a new panic. The proposed measure as a necessary, and, he thonght, a salutary one. The distress had been -oved to have been caused by that extravagant spirit of speculation hich had so lately prevailed,-speculations, however, which were beyond peech. They spruing up after the dawn of morning, and had passed way before the dews of evening descended. (Hear, hear!) They came ver the land like a cloud-like a vapour from heaven, and, destroyed by e puncture of a pin, they sunk to the earth and were seen no more. He id not know what legislative interference could do in such a case. He id not know what measure should be framed to check such speculations, bich would not at the same time bear so bard on industry and enterprise, mat it would be likely to do more harm by opposing these than good by ntting down the inordinate desire for speculation, which left to itself buld not fail to work its own cure. Though he did not charge the country maks with having originated this spirit, he thought it not too much to y, that the animus was sustained by their means, Not accusing them of Ving wilfully érred, he did no more than point to this one source of evil, estate of the currency, in order that that at least might be dammed up, me to time be suggested.-Here Mr C. reproved the fashion which had fisen, of attacking those who wished, on philosophical principles, to rebun our currency, by fixing on them the character of visionaries and thusiasts, and representing them, as such, to be prepared to resign the featest benefis, and to sacrifice the dearest interests of communities, in der to give effect to their own theories. The measure, however, now oposed, was a practical, not a theoretical one. It was founded on exrience of years, which proved that the circulation of small notes could $t$ exist with a metallic currency. He was therefore for treading in the otsteps of our forefathers, and to return to the good system of 1793 . r C. bere pointed out the mistakes of Mr Baring, in regard to the trans. d been asserted, a tendency to lond the Bank with a heavy burthen, and render it incapable of duly performing its functions. The Bank had
rent staised no injury, but it had received a benefit from the Government, d he thought that it would be the greatest imaginable misfortune for the antry, if the Bank were not in full possession of all the power that ought belong to such an establishment. So far as the Government wis conraed, the Bank was now more disembarrassed than it had bien for aoy years, and therefore there was no sort of reason why the House w perhaps 700 banks. Some named their issues of small notes at six, hers at four millions.- And these it was proposed to withdraw foom cir, lation in three gear, Divide the number of small notes supposed in Hipn between the conntry banks, and at the most the avecage will 4 rywe annally, for. three years; and after all that they bad beard
pithintity of the country banks,
 upon them, that the law could not be satisfied without plunging the country upon them, that the law could not be satisfied without plunging the country
into new confusion and general distress? Quite sure he was that, when the proposition was reduced to its proper dimensions, and guaged by arithmetic, no feeling would remain, but that of astonisbment that it could ever have been swelled by ingenuity to an argument of such magnitude. This alteration, though small in its effects, would be mighty in pripciple. If we can by its means restore to the country the fixed principle of metallic currency, we shall have achieved a mighty good, and conquered an incalculable and a growing evil.- Mr C. here mentioned, that when Edmund Burke was on his death-bed, he sent him (Mr C.) a letter, which he should always preserve as a relic of departed greatness. The concluding sentence contained some reuarkable words, words which he wished to impress upon the mind of those who heard him, as they came. from a man whose opinions were entitled to respect, and who, upon more than one occasion, proved himself a true prophet. The words were these ;-"Tell William Pitt, that if he ever issues one pound notes, ho will never see a guinea again." (Hear, hear!) Had not the event (asked Mr. C.) borne out the assertion ?-Allading to the restriction of payment on the Bank, Mr C. said, that Ministers, under any circumstances, would never repeat a coercive obligation on the Bank to stop payment. (Hear, hear !) The time might come, when some fatality may impose the necessity of a voluntary restriction, but no time should come at which be would consent to stop the circulation of the country, and substitute for it a paper currency, not convertible into gold on demand. They would betray their duty not to take measures against a recurrence of the mischiefs arising from the failures of the country banks-and there was nothing to frightep them from their resolution. They had no disposition to trench on the existing regulations of trade, as far as regarded the higher order of come mercial dealings. Bills might be heaped upon bills-a superstructure of paper might be raised-hut the base must be irrigated with gold, if any regard was to be had to the interests of the laborious classes. (Cheers.) There must be a metallic standard to refer to in all petty commercial intercourse; and as to the surprise expressed by some Gentlemen that there should have been an outcry against the one and two pound notes, his surprise was, that there should have been any surprise at all; (Laughter.) for when it was considered that the one pound note is the representative of the sovereign, and that the labourer or mechanic may often tender it, and receive nothing in exchange, what is likely to result but want of confidence amongst the lower orders, through whom, and from them to their superior, that want of confidence spreads with great rapidity, involying the destruc tion of commercial credit, and pregnant with incaleulable mischief. Whep it is considered that such disasters are the consequences of the present system, he thought he had made out a sufficient ground for affirming the resolution of his Right Hon. Friend, by an adherence to which we shall restore the circulation of the country to a sound and healthy state, and place it for the future upon an imperishable and immoveable basis. (Hear!) And, what he considered no slight recommendation, we shall be able to effect all this good by an extremely slight effort.-Ministers, for years, had been goaded by a cry for free trade, and as soon as they began to recognize the principle, applications arose for delay. Those engaged in the Silk Trade lad asked and obtained time, -and how had they used it ? by accumulating a stock, double the quantity of any preceding year-and this excessive accumulation is made the ground of an objection to the admission of foreign manufactures next July, and even to the general measure. (Cheers.) Such conduct was not farourable for the argument of time, nor for Parliament to grant it. (Cheers.). No; such a retraction would only stultify their own measures and render it impossible to carry them into effect at any period. The existing distresses, though springing from another class, deeply affected the lower, even to their aotual subsies tence; but he trusted that the period was not far distant when the industrious peasant would be able to store up the little sum of bis earningly, not in frail shreds of paper, but in solid gold. (Long continued cheerings.)

Mr Pbarss defended the conduct of the Bank of England, whieh, ha said, stood in no very enviable situation. He contended, that the Charter ought to be renewed, and no rival allowed in London,-not for the sake of monopoly, but the public adyantage-(a laugh). Neither the London nor the country banks had created the late mischievous speculatipass which had originated in the extraordinary state of prosperity in which the country had been placed. Money was abundant, the interent was lowx and every ene wished to have his money employed in some speculation. The excess of paper arose from the merchants' bills, and not from the over-issue of either the London or country banks. Then came the ree action, the panic, and all the aggravation of distress consequent upon it.

Mr Baring was quite convinced that if they went on discusaing thic question from day to day, they would greatly aggravate the evil!. It was his duty, therefore, to take the sense of the House upon an amendment to the following effect-" It is the opinion of, this House, that in the present, distressed state of public credit, it is not fittiog to enter on the consideration of the currency of the country.". Men of business said, beware; and not a single merchant or banker had told the House that the proposed measure would benefit the country, or could be taken with safety. That the small notes were nuisances, and should be abated, be was satisfied, on account of the misery they produced among the lower classes; but the House had prolonged the issue of paper, and now, in a panic, a new theoryt was to be introduced, in spite of all consequences. If any comatry banker. would say that the alteration could be made:without dapger, he would cease to oppose it, but he would not yield to theorists alone.-Why was the Silk question to be carried at this time? The conneguenge of shat
measure would be the throwing half a million of people into distress, for France and Switzerland would beat us in the manufacture of Silk. With cconomy on the part of the Goverament, and forbearance on that of the people, in relieving the debt by sacrifices that all would be willing to make, the present system might proceed satisfactorily, until a more better let alone at present.
Mr P. Grenfell observed, that, as a practical man, he would assert that the present was not only a measure that could be adopted with safety, but it was one without which no safety could be looked for. He had had communication with all parties in the City, and not one man with whom he had conversed thooght otherwise than that the one and two pound notes had caused the pressure. (Hear!)

Mr Brovgram differed with his Hon. Friend (Mr Baring) as to the question of time, -which was the only one between them. The small notes did not cause the over-trading or originate the mischief; but when the mischief had arisen, it was then very materially aggravated by the small notes. Runs were accordingly made. When fear strikes the minds of the holders of notes, the persons rushing in were not the holders of large notes, but those persons who had saved up small sums. In this way the calamity is increased. The consequence is to diminish the confidence in the banks, then to produce failures, and then to displace the small wotes; which displacing of susll notes is as completely accomplished as by the full execution of this measure. The mischief has been felt; and the question was, shall we go back, or take such measures as may guard against a recurrence of the evil? Does any man entertain a shadow of a doubt, that if this measure is not accomplished now, it ever will? His Hon. Friend would not say when. He had hinted something about a year, but this measure gives more time than even that. His Hon. Friend and others foretold evil as likely to result from the measure, but they did not condescend to show how. It was a truth which he could not resist, that when there was a paper currency convertible at will into a gold, and a cold currency at the same time, gold would soon disappear from the circalation. If they were to yield to the present request for delay, when the time comes which had been conceded, if it prove to be a season of diffcolly, they would say, this is not the time, wait yet a little longer till the present storm blows ever; this is not the time for changes or innovation, do not inferrupt the course of things by speculative theories till the present langer is past. If it be a time of prosperity, why then they will be told to "leave well alone;" they will be reminded of that cordial virtue of their ariesstors- the quiet contentment under all abuses, the "leaving well alone"-they will be told they may, perhaps, better themselves a little, ts be sure, but they may be much worse, and they should know when they are well off. In short, they would find that no alteration could ever'be brought about by their consent. There might, it is true, be some argument adduced against those who now wished to put an end to the system of small noles, if they were beginning to displace them at this soment; but the ground for that srgument no longer exists. Few, if aay, of the banks which woold be affected, had any paper of this decription is circulation. No country could have a sonnd and wholesome circulating medium from a paper currency, deprived of gold and silver, because these precions metals seemed to be designed for such a purpose, from their intrinsic value; but he proposed gold as a standard, because it was less easily procured, and was not so subject, ss silver, to fluctuation in value. They should be prepared to do all in their power to benefit the meritorious sufferers in every part of the country, after all they had recently endured, and were still enduring. All they could offer them will be, not a rain pretence to remedy their injuries or their afllictions, but a steady and invariable currency to buy and to sell-a currency which may fave them a renewal of those risks and those disasters from which they have lately, in some districts of the country, suffered miseries, compared with which the very lowest rate of wages that could be accorded was as Bothing, inasmuch as the ove was only a diminution of profit, while the other became a total and irretrievsble loss, attended by calamities too meMacholy to be dwelt upon without the most sensible pain. (Hear, hear, hear!) As he believed a state of suspense to be the very worst in which the country coold be left, as to the question before them, lie, for one, would give a cordial vote for the immediate production of the bill (Hear, hear!)

Mr Secretary Cawmisc hoped that although it was a division upon such a mere matter of form as the Speaker leaving the chair, yet they would allow it to decide the question itself.

The House then divided upon Mr Baring's amendment-Ayes, 39Noes, 282-Majority, 183. The House then went into a Committee. Upon the Resolution being read-

Mr Hedson Gurmey observed, that if Government destroyed all the country bankers' notes, snd, at the same time stopped the issue of one pound notes frose the Bank of England, they would leave the country in a state of destitution, of which they could not have any adequate concep. tibe. He would therefore move, as an amenduent, to leave out the words "Benk of Eagland."
Upon the questioa being pot,
The Chamcelloz of the Excuzquer said, that, considering the small notes to bavea pernicious effect on the state of the country, he could not, although he might think the small notes of the Bank of England possersed more seeurity, because they were more easily watched, consent for a

intention to carry the principle into full effeet, both in Scotland and in Ireland, and the only grounds for making' any variation depended uph the question of time.
Mr Humg said, he rose to protest against being supposed to agree with the principle which had that night been adopted. He thought pape convertible into gold, as by law, under Mr Peel's bill, the very best kide of currency.
Mr Hodson Gurney said, that had it not been for the issues of the one pound notes by the Bank of England at the time that they took place, the recent calamity that befel the country would have been greatly ag: gravated.
The House then divided-For the Amendment, 7-Against it, 66 Majority against the Amendment, 59.-Adjourned at half-past two o 0 cloct. Tuesday, Feb. 14.
Lord Johe Ressell gave notice, that he should on the 2nd of Mareh move for leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention of Bribery and Corruption in seturning Members to serve in Parliament.
Mr Ellice presented a petition from Coventry, signed by several Manufacturers engaged in the Ribbon-trade, who employed 24,000 workmet, stating the apprebensions they entertained from the competition into whid they would be forced with the French and Swiss trade next July, on the admission of the foreign article. Mr Elcice agreed in opinion with the manufacturers, that if the Government persevered in their intentions, the home trade must necessarily decay. He gave notice, that on the 22 d inst. he should move for a Select Committee, to examine and report upon the subject.-The petition was laid on the table.
MrR. Gordox presented a petition from several bankers, merchant, lawyers, manufacturers and yeomen,-who all, he said, thought thet Ministers were wrong in the course they were adopting in regard to the Currency,-praying that they would relinquish their present measures. Sir Thos. Lethbridge differed with the Petitioners. The panic, he said, had passed away; it was the duty of Government to place the Catrrency on a proper footing; and the present measures would tend to lowet prices and secure to the poor man the full produce of his industry in a coin that could not be depreciated.
After some conversation, in which Mr Heme gave it as his opinion that the mercantile navy of England was rapidly declining; owing to the is pediments thrown in the way of ship-builders, by the heavy duties laid a all the materials they used,-leave was given to bring in a bill to carry into effect Treaties of Commerce entered into with certain countries of South America.
the currency-country notes, \&cc.
On the question of bringing up the Report of the Committee on the Bank Charter and Promissory Notes Acts,-

Mr Calcraft gave it as his opiaion that the Legislature were proceeding in a most imprudent and precipitate manner. He contended that, notwithstanding last night's majority, the general sense of the House ms against the plan. Though he believed that the distress had arisen from the Bank, the bubbles, and the over-trading, a grave iaquiry should bo instituted on the subject before any measures were adopted.

Mr H. Gursey contended that 'the six millions of country banken' notes which would be withdrawn from circulation, ought to be supplied by the small notes of the Bank of England, and that it would not be possible to return to a metallic currency until the Ministers wholly changed their present system of policy; and that to attempt it before this should be done, would cause a stand-still over the country, and plunge it into : most dreadful situation.

Mr Ellics said, that instead of delaying the present measure, it wasto be regretted that it had not been carried into effect in 1815 or 1816. In his opinion, the present distress was in a great measure owing to the re . dnction of interest, and the increase of foreign loans-he recollected Colombian loans, Mexican loans, Ctile loans-in short, we had sent the greatest part of our metallic currency to foreign countries. He did n ascribe much effect to the domestic bubbles; 1 for although one individual might have cheated another or a thousand other individuals in these trams actions, still tbe money had not gone out of the countiy : therefore he cosceived it was a mistake to imagine that these had been the caase of th panic. Were we to go on in this way without attempting a cure? Wo had now an immense quantity of gold in the country; if they delayed ile passing of this resolution, this gold would be speedily conveyed abroud They were come to such a pass, that they must decide either upon going on with this system, which had brought the country to the brink of ruik, or upon ending it now and for ever. Now it was his opinion, that if erer there was a moment in which we could grapple with this system, it wis now. He thought that the resolution ought to be agreed to in toto, seeilg that a metallic curreney was the only way to save the country from the fluctuations by which it had been visited. They were in the habit $d$ talking a great deal about Free Trade : but how it could exist in a conntr with such fluctuations, he did not know. At one time the issurs werl abundant. The consequence was, the price of provisions rose, and alw wages. Then came a contraction, and down fell the prices; the peopf were throws out of employmeat, and were often cheated by the want solvency of the paper which they held. We had now got the silk basiness apon our hands ; and whatever hopes he had once entertained as to the suecess of the measure proposed in the last session, he had now abandoned and he was couviaced that Government must abandon them until bread cook be given to the manufactures at the same price at which it could be procurn in other coustries. Until some measore was taken to bripg ahout se derif.


#### Abstract

ble a consummation, it was all nonsense to talk about the establishment of Free Trade. The currency must be cbanged, if they were to continue to free Trace. higher prices wilh the same standard as prevailed in other countries. He would not ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to repeal the Corn aws after this resolution was passed, because he was convinced fect of it woald be to make the Corn Laws repeal themselves. Mr T. Wrison observed, that the mercantile distress was rapidly inreasing, and he begged to ask, with a view to allay the ferment in the ading world, whether, as a change had occurred in the flattering picture bieh Ministers had themselves drawn of the Prosperity of the Country, thether Government would afford any relief to the mercantile commu.


 ity? When a man who was ready to deposit $100,000 l$. worth of goods aked for a loan of $50,000 l$, to preserve himself from being involved in uin, he was entitled to receive the protection which he asked, if not for is own sake, at least for the sake of his clerks, of his connexions, of his orrespondents, of his bills, which, if they were protested, would be sent bsck to Glasgow, to Liverpool, and elsewhere, and create misery wherever hey went. There never was a crisis which more imperatively demanded fom the Government the extension of some aid. He asked for no paper elief; he wanted relief for solid property. When a man came forward ith such property, and asked for al loan, not greater in amount than a half ir a quarter of the value of what he deposited, surely he was worth saving, ud deserved the relief for which he prayed.The Chancellor of the Exchequbr replied, that in cases of this de cription, Ministers were placed in a painful situation.. They were surounded by scenes of distress, and they were told that it was their duty to ffford relief, and that, if they denied it, they would show a want of sensifility to the wants of their countrymen. But it was the duty of Ministers 0 resist sucb requests, when they were convinced that, upon the whole, a ompliance with them would do more harm than good. The temporary relief sought, he was convinced, would not be productive of any material besefit. When the distress arose from overtrading, which had led to be purchase of goods at high prices, if they were to follow the course uggested, he knew of no case in which they would not be drawn, by parity of reasoning, to a similar result; and then he knew not by what process of legislation, by what deliherate contrivance, they could prevent suel fluctuation of prices as the country had lately witnessed from recurring imost periodically. That proposition was of such a nature, that he deemed a compliance with it to be injurions to the public, and prejudicial to the real interests of commerce, to a degree that would not be at all compensated by any benefits which the temporary ease that it might administer to the distressed would confer upon the country. He therefore was bound ta say, that Government would not acquiesce in the proposition. If by any relief which could be administered in the money-market-if by any aborption of that species of securities which were now circulating at a low rate of interest (Exchequer Bills)-to be effected by the assistance of the Bank, any pressure could be removed-if the issue so created should find its way through the ordinary channels of commercial intercourse to those who stood in need of relief, that would be a mode of proceeding which the Governmeut would leave the parties interested in it to take, without any objection. If the Bank would administer that species of relief, he would have no hesitation, at a future period, to apply to Parliament for a trant to repay it any adrances which it might eventually have occasion to bake. In what other way the Government could interfere with propriety he confessed that he could not see.
Mr Robertson observed, that the distress among the manufacturing classes was daily spreading; and unless something should be done effectually to arrest its progress, the consequences must be so injurious that $i$ would be impossible to apply a remedy to them. For this purpose, none appeared to him at once so effectual as the advance of Exchequer Bills It was clear that commercial men could not make anything like adequate adrances. The labouring class must, therefore, inevitably be deprived of employment, and the landed interest must suffer from the decreased consumption which would ensue. Nothing but the help of Government could prevent this : if they did not step forward, the rents could not be paid, and before the end of the year the whole country, from one end to the other must be reduced to a condition of the most disastrous kind.
Sir H. Parnell said he was disposed to attribute to the conduct of the Bank of Eogland the distress which now. prevailed, and he thought that before anything effectual could be done to remedy it for the present, and to prevent its recurrence for the future, the exclosive privileges enjoyed by the Bank ought to be done away. He, could not refrain from expressing Usury suise, that no mention had been made of the influence which the Usury Laws had on the general distress. Mr Tooke stated, that in some instances ptoperty had been sold at a loss of 30 per cent. owing to the necessity the owner was under of raising money, and which those laws preeladed him from doing on more advantageous terms. A banker had told cireumat instances liad come to his knowledge in which, under similar eireumstances, a loss of 90 sper cent. had been incurred. For the im mithdrate relief of the distress, three measures should be adopted-viz. the vithdrawing the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the Bank of England the grantiog them permission to pay in massy bars of silver bullion; and Mr Alder the Usury Laws, at least as far as regards discounts.
Mr Alderman Bridgrs could see no solid objection'against the Government adrancing Exebequer Bills to all persons'who could give security, and he was fully convinced that unless this was immediately done, the Inhatillity of the codntry would be endangered.
Sir T. Buaks rose on the present occasion to return his very earnes
thanks to Ministers for the canduct they had pursued, and to request that they would persevere in the liberal line of policy they had adopted, notwithstanding the gloomy apprehensions which some gentlemen seemed to entertain.
Mr Alderman Heygats said that everybody out of doors differed from Ministers ; and those who spoke plainly, did not scruple to say that, we were to be sacrificed to a cold-blooded theory. (Hear!) Excepting only the members of the Political Economy Club, there were no persons to be found who approved of Ministers on this occasion. Everybody else be: lieved that the country was on the eve of a convulsion, and that the measures proposed were calculated to aggravate and hasten it !
Mr Home, on the contrary, contended that the conduct of Ministers, in regard to the freedom of trade, had given the country general satisfaction: with respect to the present plans of Government, he thought they were ill timed, though he admitted that Ministers, were placed in a difficult positition
Mr Alderman Wood was of opinion that Government had better let mat. ters go on as they were. An issue of Exchequer Bills would do no good.
Mr Arrwood contended that the Bank were bound at the present moment to carry into the market all Exchequer bills and other Government securities in their possession, and sell them at whatever price they, would bring, and with the produce to afford assistance to merchants by discounting their bills or lending them money on security.
Mr Prarse observed, that within these six weeks the Bank had, in the most unlimited manner, assisted in relieving the distresses of the country. (Hear, hear!) At the present moment, the discount of merchants' paper was going on to the utmost possible extent. But all the assistance which could be afforded was not sufficient to meet the public difficulties. There was a class of merchants possessing great property, who yet were not in a situation to present bills to be discounted. To this class accommodation might be grasted in the best manner, as had been done on former occasions. If commissioners were authorized to issue Exchequer bills to the amount of $5,000,000 l$., the measure would have the effect of restoring confidence throughout the country (Hear, hear!) So effectually, indeed, did he think the measure would tend to the restoration of confidence, that he was opinion the commissioners would not find it necessary to issue.more than half the amount of bills placed at their disposal, and that hall never would find its way into the Bank, but would be taken up by parties who now kept their money locked up. (Hear, hear!)

Mr W. Smith thought that Government might advance money upon goods without the danger of encouraging speculation. As the distrens was general, some means of relieving it should be immediately adopted. (Hear!) Mr.Huskisson remarked, that if we once taught the extravagant trader and the speculator, that whenever they embarked in rash schemes thex might always expect to obtain in aid Government, it was as much calculated to eneourage speculation as the Poor Laws were calculated to encourage vagrancy and to discourage honest industry. But if the Bank has the means, and would issue, until relief be felt by the public, an additional quantity of paper, he (Mr Huskisson) thought it might be done with perfect safety, under the arrangements made between the Bank and the Treasury

Mr Elimes observed, that the distress was going through the country; and unless Ministers adopted some steps the country would be in a state of bankruptcy. There was a material difference between the Bank adrancing money on Government Exchequer bills, and on the bills of merchantsIt was to be feared 'that parties had not Exchequer bills to carry to the market; and there was no disposition in the commercithl-world tolend credit. Credit had now become as valuable as property; and no person could be found who would readily lend it. He was of opinion that the relief afforded to merchants should not be by advances on goods. Some relief, however, should be afforded, and the mere announcement of the intention to give relief would do half the good. If we looked at the itate of the manufacturing towns, their condition was deplorable. Who coold now pay their workmen? But very few ; and those who were unablo'to pay their labourers were of course obliged to discharge them.
The Report was then brought up and read, as'follows: "It is the opinion of this Committee, that the notes of the Bauk of England and of provincial banks, under the value of five pounds, which shall have been stamped, and were in circulation on the 5th of February 1826, should. be allowed to circulate until the 5th of April 1829, and no longer."
Mr H. Gurney moved an amendment, that the words "the notes of the Bank of England" be omitted.

Mr E. Wodehouse was fully prepared to give his support to Ministers on this question, although he believed they had taken a contracted vien of the embarrassments of the country.

The Gallery was then cleared for a division. Nome; howerer, tools place.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.
Mr Holme Summer obtained leave to briag in a bill to build an addl tional Chapel of Ease in Clapham, Surrey.

Mr T. Wilsow presented a petition for a bill to make an Afrede from Lincoln's Inn fields to Holborn,-Referred to a Comaittee.

Petitions were presented, and laid on the table, praying for the Abolitiom of Slavery-against the Importation of French Sliks-and for the Tepen! of the Window Tax.
tusury laws.
Mr Sergeant OrsLow expressed his sincere regret that the flduen

Wens convineed that their abolition woold have greatly mitigated the distres ${ }^{8}$ under which so large a portion of the people were now labouring. He coald prove that, in many instances, more than 100 per cent. had been given for money, notwithstanding the operation of the usury laws. It was asid on a former occasion, that his bill would injure the landed interest; be denied that this would be its effect ; on the contrary, it would materially terve that important class. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in bill to repeal the law which prohibited the taking more than a given interest for the loan of money

Mr Davespost opposed the motion. His firm belief was, that nothing could be devised more mischievous than the proposed measure : it would fiecessarily disturb the whole mortgage system, affecting the property of the kingdom, and substitute a wild plan of theory in the room of useful practical experiesice. He called upon the Government to look to themwelves ir time, before a perseverance in error brought ruin upon the country, (Hear !)

Mr Bitagr condemned in the strongest manner the introduction of such a 511 .

Mr Ievito was of quite a different opinion. Had such a bill been in operation dofing the late crisis in the money-market, the heavy sacrifices made by individuals would have been lighter than they unfortunately had Ween. (Hear, hear !) He for one thought, that in place of the present crisis being in opposition to the introduction of such a bill, it was rather in fitdur of its wisdom, justice, and policy.

Mr Bemirt said, that from a persuasion money would be obtained, on theaper terms after this bill should pass, than it had been hitherto he obiould give his support, to the ineasure.

Mt Sykis thought it most unaccountable that Gentlemen should deem fuch a bill hostile to the landed interest. By law they were interdicted from plying more than 5 per cent. interest for money; but in point of fact the law was frequently evaded by resorting to the ruinous system of mnutities,-a system which had brought some of the noblest estates in this conintily lito complete dilapidation. (Hear!) All other commodities were open to the valuation of individuals who wanted them, and there bight hot to be an exception for money

Mr R. Gospos opposed the bill; and so did Mr Woderocse, who tald, however, that he chiefly objected to the measure in point of time

Colohel Davies thought, that a provision might be introduced in this Bill, to exempt the country gentlemen from its operation. (A laugh). They inight stil be permitted to pay 13 or 14 per cent. upon mortgages; but surely the trading elasses ought to be allowed to borrow money on such termis as they thought most conducive to their interests.

Mr Mosk was strongly opposed to the principle of the usury laws: they tied up the hapds of the borrower of money, although they allowed the sticrifice of man's goods at any rate he could sell them, for the supply of bis siecessitie.
Mr Johr Smirii could state of his own personal knowledge, that enorthous sums had been paid for pecnaiary loans; indeed, he knew an fattaice in whice for a very large sum no less than from 74 to 76 per cent lid been paid. (Hear, hear!) What, then, must be the state of the law, when sach things could be done in spite of its penalties? In fact, if a gan wanted money, he would make his own terms for obtaining it. It Wha time to repeal laws which were mischievous and inoperative. (Hear!)
Mr WYME gave his entire support to the proposed bill, and in doing so, te felt, that instead of injuriously interfering with the landed interest, he tas couferring a great boon upon that body.
Mr CAicmart opposed the bill. He observed, that Gentlemen asked thy the trader should be debarred of a benefit, merely because it was un palateable for the country genilemen? Well, let a bill be brought in to Zable fraders to borrow upon any terms they pleased, and not affecting the mortgages of the country. (Hear!) Then if the trading bill worked elll, perhopi the landed interest would consent to participate in the expefiment. At present, howerer, the only result of sach a bill as this would De generaily to increase the rate of interest.
Me Pagh sajd, that the measure was one which was entitled to serious Comidetation, and all muit feel that the manner which it had been disposed of last Session afforded no decisive proof of the sense of the House Epon it. The Cbancellor of the Exehequer had been too much engaged analiow bie tive this subjeet the attention which it required, or to eable him at the present time to pronounce an opinion upon it. He lioped, therefore, that the Learned Gentleman would postpone the measure for a short periods; in ordes to allow time for its consideration. He (Mr Peel) had late evening a converisation with the Chancellor of the Ex. chequer or the subject, when he stated, that on the second reading of the bill he would be prepared to give his views with respect to an alteration ortiode1aiws. Upon the general principle of the usury laws is res integra, he would not now aay anything farther than, that whether defensible or not, their operation had within the last three months been unfortunate.

Leave was then giren to bring in the bill.
To a guestion put by Mr Hohthovss respecting the Bubble Act and Solat-Stock Companiner-the Atronser-Gnweath replied, that he did not chink any new legislatire measure was requisite, for the law as it stood Whes gatie competent to the pupishment of fraudaleat attempts by jointfoek or any other companies.

## PUBLIC EXPRNMYURE.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Wayd anć Means, After

stated that the Government had received lightly the representation distress that had been made to it. Now he was sure that his Hon. Friend could not have meant what he said, for no solicitations had ever bet received with greater attention. His Hon. Friend the Member for Los don had given it as his opinion, that the large purchase of Exebeque bills which had taken place that morning, would hate produced a greatet effect, if it had been a measure of the Government instead of a measore of the Bank. The Hon. Member ought to have known from what bad fallen from his Right Hon. Friend, that the measure to which he alluded wout measuro of the Government. It was a measure which the Bank would never have felt itself justiffed in undertaking, if it had not been for the communication which his'Right Hon. Friend had made. For hitiuseif, he hoped that it would be more effective as a remedy, than many Gentlemen were now inclined to anticipate. The resolutions were then put and carried.
$\mathbf{M r}$ Herries brought in the bill for limiting the circulation of $1 l$. and $2 L$ Bank-notes.

## Thursday, Feb. 16.

ireland.
Sir John Newpont called the aitention of the House to the aboset which existed in Ireland in the voting and collection of the Parochial Rates, and, after traking various observations in proof of his assertions, moved a Resolution, "That from the Reports made to that House, it appeared that large sums of money were levied on the people of Ireland by Church rates; that a great portion thereof was applied to purposed not contemplated by the law, and that it was desirable to prohibit such abuses."

A conversation arose, in which several Members took a part.-Mr Goulburn stated, that it was the intention of Ministers to submit to Par liament a series of measures respecting Ireland; and in respect to the question brought forward by the Hon. Baronet, he was happy to be able to inform the House, that the attention of the Irish Government had been particularly directed to that subject, and that, after mature consideration, it had appeared expedient to consolidate all the laws relating to Church Rates into one Act, and to introduce such reforms as circumstances might point out.-After some discussion, the Resolution was negatived, and leave was given to Mr Goulburn to bring in a bill for consolidating the Irish Church Rates.
MrS. Rice, after a few observations respecting the evils to which the present system of collecting tolls and customs in Ireland gave rise, moved (for the purpose of remedying those evils) that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would order a Commissionfor inquiring into the amount of all tolls and customs levied in fairs, markets, and sea-ports in Ireland.
The motion was opposed by Mr Goulaunsw, and others.- In the course of the debate, Sir J. Neweort said that the Irish Collectors took theit station at the "custom-giap" of a fair, with a stick in one hand, and Prayer-book in the other. (A laugh.) They swore, the carters. Who brought goods to market, as to the amount of their loads, and if they were not satisfied, they took summary vengeance with the stick. (A laugh.)-Mr M. Fitzeerald observed, that the exactions at fairs ang markets were a heavy tax upon the necessaries of, tife, and the food of the poor. From this taxation the rich, even the middle orders, sseaped, at they in general produced their own articles of consumption. It fell exclusively upon the poor ; and this, not only in defiance of the just prine ciples of legislation, but in direct contradiction to the law. -Mr R
Martin said, it was notorious that the most atrocious abuses took place in the collection of the tolls in Galway.-Mr Daly denied this, asserting that there was no abuse whatever practised at Galway. - The motion wa withdrawn for the present
Sir H. Parnell called the attention of the House to the banking system in Ireland. He observed that the glving up by the Bank of Ireland of a portion of their privileges iñ qhê year I82), was productive of the most beneficial consequences to the cquntry parts, in which was introduced a good system of banking, but that'good system had not as yel been introduced in the metropolis. The Hoh. Bafonet conicluded by moving, "that there be laid before the House a copy of the Memorial of the Merchants of Dablin to the Treasury, for abolishing the exclusive privileges of the Bank of Ireland."
The Chancellor of the Excaequer thought it would be a little unfait towards the Bank of Ireland, to entertain any motion baving for its object the depriving them of their chartered rights, unless a good prima facie case were first made out. It was however finally agreed that the Memorial should be brought upi

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR ARRANGEMENT BILL
Mr Brigert moved the secoud reading of his bill for altering the law between debtor and creditor. As the faw now stood, a deed signed by a debtor making over his property to trustees for his ereditors, constituted an act of bankruptey. This was a grievance; and the the intent of the new bill was to take the act out of the limits of bankruptey. According to the existing law, too, such a deed of trust must be signed by every ereditor. This bill made it valid when signed by seven-eighths. He was convinced that the bill would be a great-boom in the commercial world, as enabling parties to avoid the expense attendant upori commis sions of bankruptcy.
The bill was committed for Monday.
ways and mbans
On the Report of Ways and Means being broight up and read, Mo Hums apked the Chaneeflow of the Ereheguer whether it was his intietion to propose any reduction of taxes during the present Seasion?- The
uncrelor of the Exchequer said that, as his general exposition ould come on at an early day, he must decline answering that question. Friday, Feb. 17.
The House went into a Committee on Mr Kenrick's case, when John renks and other wittesses were examined; and, after a good deal of ccassion, the Report of the Committee, \&c. were ordered to be consiered on Tueday yext.
navy estimates.
In a Committee of Supply, Sir G. CLERE moved, "That 1,688,000t, In a Commoe the estimate of last year) should be granted to defray Cherge of Wages and Vietuals for Thirty Thousand men, ineluding ine Thousand Royal Marines, to serve in his Majesty's Fleet for thirteen noar monthss commencing the 1st Jan. 1826." - After various judicious marks by Mr HOME, in which he objected to the increased expense, mamplained of the abuses that existed, in the Naval System, 一the sum as coted, as were several others for Victualling, \&c.
promissory notes bill.
The Canccklor, in moving the second reading of this Bill, anounced that the Bank of England woold be left the power to issue small bes until-Oetober next. (Hear-Hear!)
Mreluice said he would resist the measure in every stage.-Mr H. YreEx approved of it, but thought that the Bank should be allowed a ${ }^{11}$ greater latitude:-Mr Calcrafr advised Ministers to retrace their eps alcogether.- Mr Trernex approved greatly of the general plan pannced by Ministers, but did not like the indecision now evinced in feat confidence in the resources of the country. Its energies were unppaired, and he saw nothing that could prevent its recovering itself in $x$, or even in tho mopths. He saw nothing alarming, ezcept a want of onfidence. What was the origin of all our present difficulties? The esetting vice of this country, ever since the Bank restriction was done way, was the attempt by every means to keep up prices. The landolder, the mêrchant, and all, in their several spheres, were endeavourgit Reep prices as high as they were during the war. That was terly impossible. It was madness to expect to have a war price and a efallic currency. He knew that this was unpalatable doctrine, but it as truth; and this was not a time to abstain from stating the truth In so importait' a sobject, "though the truth should be disagreeable. le did not approye the principle, yet he thought that government d better issie Exchequer Bills-perhaps as many as they issued in 793; and if this were judiciously done, it was his firm belief that bings would soon come about again, and the country would return to wholesome' state of things; -he meant a large circulation of paper, banded on a solid substantial metallic currency. - [ Mr T. was loudly pplauded at the consclasion of his speech.] The Bill was read and pplauded at the cornclasion of his
fdered to be committed on Monday.

## THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

Covent Garden.
y Saturday week, we attended the first representation of a sort of agi-comedy, entitled The French Libertine, being the identical play hich has for some time past disturbed the apprehensive morality and loyalty due to rank" of that pink of dramatic licensers, Mr George Comas the Younger. This French made-dish, which has keen anfiecised by the practised hand of Mr Howard Payne, is founded pon the character of the notorious Parisian coxcomb and lady-killer, he Dake de. Richelieu, - the God of Love, as an adoring dame of aality once called him,-who used to receive billets-doux by the ashel, and for whom a duel was actually fought by two spirited males of rank, who formally met on his account, and absolutely rew triggers at each other. The character of this all-conquering wain only differed from those of our own Rochester and Buckingham y the greater heartlessness of his vanity in one respect, and his more oldierly experience and qualifications in another. On the other and, he seems to have had less wit and humour, as in duty bound, eing a Frenchman. Be all this as it may, the name of this seducing ersonage-we are wrong again, he was no seducer, for half the female is peant court of France contended for the honour of administering to is pleasures - was in the first instance borrowed for the title of a piece n which libertinism and coxcombry of the foregoing order was to be rance, moor Lilly exposed. The name of Richelieu still existing in rance, our Licenser-nor do we much quarrel with him on that ccount-insisted on a shange of title; hence an alteration both h the name of the play and of the principal character, which is fansformed from Richelieu to Rougemont. The story may be briefly old:-the all-conquering Duke de Rougemont, in the character of his alet, with the honourable view of making him assistant to his own disrace becomes acquainted with a decayed gentleman, M. Dorival, Being treated a lovely and virtuous wife, much younger than himself, Being treated with the utmost confidence, he makes such good use of
is opportanities as to instil a baleful passion into the bosom of Maane Dorivival, who, after being entrapped into one of the Doske's houses Ppleasure, falls a victim only to a mixture of fraud and force. The tay opeas at this crisis, when the unfortunate lady is represented
sinking under a sense of remorse and humiliation, disclosing her fatal secret to a trusty female servant, in consequence of receiving a letter from the Duke, announcing his return from a victorious campaign, and determination to see her that evening. The purpose of this confidence is to employ the attendant to return the letter and prevent the intended visit. The Duke however persists, distresses his victim to the utmost, and upon her framing an excuse of a pre-engagement to avoid meeting him again at supper, has hér hired coach intercepted, and the unfortunate lady a second time driven to the scene of her former shame. In an agony of distress, she resists alt his blandishments, and is finally delivered by the intrusion of a lady of quality, who, looking to an honourable connexion with him, effects her release. Sinking with grief and emotion, she is conducted home by Dubois, secretary to the Duke, a man of probity, her husband's bosom friend. The Duke is determined to go to supper nevertheless; and to his great surprise he meets, as a fellow guest, his own inconveniently-honest Secretary, who however, in pity to the lady, keeps his secret. A not badly-conceived, though not very well-written scene of altercation ensues, in consequence of the disguised Duke finding that his Secretary had been making somewhat free with his, dukely character to their common friend Dorival. This covered conversation is terminated by Dubois, the secretary, significantly observing, that he has an answer at hand which will astound the supposed indignant Lamotte; and, slipping out, he brings in the lady, pale, woe-begone, and evidently about to sink a prey to remorse and recent suffering. The Duke is struck with horror, as well as the husband, who had not seen her since the last cruel deception had operated so violently on her previously-decaying frame. A scene of considerable pathos ensues, in which the dying wife discovers the Duke, and undeceives her confiding husband. The latter, in a burst of anguish, presents a pistol to the deceiver, but is prevented from firing it by his friend and wife, who then pathetically implores his forgiveness, which he finally pronounces, and she dies in his arms while the Duke, rushing off the stage, exclaims horror, and the cuttain drops. Such is the main incident; all the rest of the playi being made out by the gasconade and fanfarronade of Reugeinont; who sits between two secretaries dictating political epistles to the one, and love-letters to the other, with much arlificial nonchalance. This superlative puppyism may be in the French way, but it is contemptible and ridiculous in English eyes; and the design of the author is evidently to make the talents and address of his hero support his vices, not sink beneath them. The best scenes of this description were with the Countess de Fleurus, whom he baffles with considerable dexterity. Supported however as the character was by the talents and strenuous exertions of Mr Kembie, it was too hateful to be comic, and too unintelléetually coxcombical to be anything else. We suspect that finessing in love, upon the stage, setdom succeeds; the audience must see that it is feigned, while a keen-eyed, arch, penetrating woman must appear to be deceived aithe same time. This cannot well be done; the spectators will either think the woman a fool, or the man must seem to make love in earnest. And then how can a man ever make love, real or assumed, before some thousand people? In which way is he to practice its routine of indescribabilities? The thing is impossible. He may be gallant; jealous, and even discover love, but pro bono publico he cannot possibly make it. But where were we-Oh 1 after the scene with the Counteess, who was very chastely and pleasantly performed by Mrs Chatterley, the only real vis comica in the play fell to the lot of Mr Power, who exhibited the imitative coxcombry of the valet with considerable humour ; and if the contrasted character of the honest secretary (for which Warde did all that could be done, for one who has only to talk of honesty) had fallen into a more effective collision with it, some very natural pleasantry might have been elicited. Cooper performed the husband, and had to wig himself into age for the purpose; he had but a single opportunity at the close, and made a good use of it. We have left Mrs Slomas to the last, because we really think that the nature and pathos of her performance of the heartstricken wife merit particular encomium. We never witnessed a broken heart more naturally pourtrayed, or the sighing of a contrite spirit conveyed with more appropriate feeling. It was a bending down of the whole soul to remorse and self-condemnation; and the dying scene drew down unequivocal proofs of sympathy from a large portion of the audience. Most of our contemporaries unite with us in this testimony, and it is always a pleasure to be one in this species of accordance. There, was some opposition to the play, but the approbation was decisive, although we guess that its attraction will not be lasting; the main character is tob gauzy, and not gauzy either in oar own English way.-Mr C. Kemble changes his dresses three times, and his first habit en cavalier is singularly piecturesque. There is also some very beautiful drawing-room scenery ; so that if the vital principle had proved sttong, certainly nothing else would have been wanting,-And now, zave and except the name of Riehelien on
what groand could the Author of Broad Grins and Vagaries possibly demur to licensing this play?, Will he insist upon it that noblemen are never coxcombs or seducers, or, being so, that they are never to be so represented ? We should not wonder if he imagined that, with the assistance of Harriette Wilson, the canaille might fancy a resemblance between Rougemont returning from a campaign and the amorous lack-a-daisybilities of a certain warlike Leader on a similar occasion. We did not however observe any colloguy betueen Rougemont and any other noble Duke at the door and window of a common prostitute; but if there was anything of the kind, and Mr Colvans cut it out, he is certainly to be vindicated. We guess, however, that such was not the case; and, if peopleassimilate the two heroes, it is all the Licenser's fault but goodnatured friends are always committing this sort of mistake. We shrewdly suspect that since our deputy Aristarchus has become a courtier, he would cover aristocracy altogether and constitute the representation of a silly or a wicked lord a dramatic breach of privilege. As in certain other cases of misdemeanour they doubtless ought to be allowed to plead their peerage. We wish that superanouated sinners would contrive to get to heaven by other means than by correcting their own faults in other people. This Sister Jane style of reaching Abraham's bosom is intolerable. Public stews once flourished under the protection of the Bishops of Winchester, who licensed them as George the Younger does plays. That was bad; but it would be nearly as much so to place them under the superintepdence of some reformed Mother Cole, who, brimful of contrition and Cogniac, has just left off keeping one. Having become serious, oh Inditer of epistles from Mrs Bunn to Miss Bunt, thou must know that, among other graces, there is one called the grace of congruity! Attend to it, honest Licenser, and do not, because thou hast something of the latest taken to "purge and live cleanly," be incongruously made, as poor Paul Whitehead used to say Westminster Abbey slways made hip-take his own words-" so d-d devout."
Q.

Oratorios.-We were much gratified on Wednesday evening with the musical selection at this theatre; and if the different graduates in taste were not satisfied, we think the cause must be attributed to the fastidiousness of the hearer, rather than to the misjudgment of the Director. The performance commenced with the overture to the "occasional Oratorio" of Handel; which, with the exception of the first movement, we do not think worthy of being distinguished from several of his other overtures. At the commencement of the third act, the one to the Zauberfiote followed;-that exquisite combination of grandeur, fancy, and brilliancy, with profound learning and harmonious proportion.
Mr Brahay sang "Deeper and deeper still" in an admirable manner; so much so, that we will not write what was at the "tip of our pen," in return for his obligato at the close of the air. Is there nopt some confusion of ideas respeéting that word "obligato?" Is not the balance of obligation very much in favour of the performer? Reflecting upon the well-known modesty of the profession, such is doubtless their interpretation of the term. Miss Love's "Return, O.God of Hosts" pleased us very much; the simplicity with which she sang that charming air was creditable to her appreciation of its sentiment; being earnest; and yet meek; deprecatory and yearning for relief. A Miss Farrar (from York; we believe) under apparently painful embarrassment, acquitted herself well in "Wise men flattering." It would be unwise as well as unjust to give an opinion of her merits from the hearing of one air only, and under such an impression: notwithstanding which, however, we noticed some of her tones when singing in quartett and semi-chorus, and augur favourably from them. We thank Sir Geores Smart for selecting that noble chorus frotn a "Disit dominus" of Leonardo. Leo, now first published from the Fitzuilliam MSS. by Mr Novello. If was once our happy lot to hear that eminent man perform at his altar in the Catholic chapel,-

## "Swaying the organ with firm royalty,-"

"Whilst he plied his grave and fancied descant in lofty fugues, and with artful and unimaginable touches," like a serious and faithful recorder, told the great thoughts of immortal spirits : among these, Lso was ah archangel,-the Michael of his hierarchy; or, withou! descending to play upon words, the Michael Angelo of musicians : like him, his designs were bold, severe, magnitudinous: they should be performed by a host, in the amphitheatre of Vespasian, to an audience of eiglity thousand.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

## This silly institution, with its cant about morality and religion,

 seems likely to be brought into general contempt by the discussions now taking plece about it. Already the Archbishop of York must feel himself in very awkward company when transacting busipess with bis worthy friend Mr Bocusa, and the Academy Chaplain haveno sinecure in protecting the boys and girls from bad precepts and worse examples.
It has been said, very irreverendly, that ${ }^{6}$ ! if there were no Deril, there would be no need of Parsons;" and we therefore suppose it to find the Chaplain in work that Mr Bocrisa has been introduced somewhat in that character. The Chaplain sayeth, "Keep your hands from picking and stealing, your tongue from lying, and your body in soberness and chastity." The Devil replieth with a sneer "Do as I do."
If the Archbishop and his deputy have power to cast out devils, they will serve their Academy best by turning out Beelzebub the prince of the devils.
But the whole business is truly ridiculous, with poor Veleuti to instruct the boys and girls in the Italian mode of making singers, Lord Burghersa to teach them the short road to composition, - the Parsons to teach them morals,- the Opera to unteach them again,and lastly Beglzebub, to show them by his example that the patronage of the Great has nothing to do with honesty or decency, and that in fact character in the musical profession amounts to nothing. Does not the Archbishop shake his wig at this?

## MR BRAHAM AND THE JOHN BULL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.
Sir,-In the Neso Times of last Monday, I observed a letter from M Braham, complaining, and justly, of a most wanton and canting attack upon him in the "Smutty Gazette," relative to the indecency of his sing. ing, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," - (an air by the way, he did not sing) - he,being a Jew. Mr Braham has answered the slanderer in a more forbearing manner than the fellow deserved.* It is not worth while, at any time. to enter into an argument with a convicted Robber, upon the impropriety of thieving; or with a Hypocrite dyed-in-grain, upon the hatefulness of canting : and I am convinced ihat not one of your readers will need to be reminded, that, even supposing Mr Braham were a Jew, there can be any more indecency in his uttering words in refer ence to Christian faith, than there would be in his singing a verse of the Koran. The purport of this letter, however, is to ask you and your relders, whether you have ever heard of an extempore piece of blasphemy sung by "Humbug" Hooz during a Thunder Storm? Also, a conclasion to a Methodist Sermon once preached by him, and in public? I not, I here promise you, upon the first future opportunity the Hypocrite affords me, either by his vile attacks upon the feelings of unoffending individuals, or by his loathsome canting to the cassocked readers of hiis slander, to publish two specimens of his reverence for Decency, "Socia! Order, and our holy Religion," such as will edify you and them, and make the ears of his parson-readers tingle,-unless they are indeed " altogether such as he is."-Your's,

* to the editor of the courier.
"Sir,-I had hoped that the malignant feelings of the Editor and writer of the John Bull towards me had ceased, or, at least, been softened, and that the high crime of daring to sing some beautiful Scotch melodies, not on account of long forgotten political allasions, but merely for their intrinsic musical merit, would have found favour from him who owes his being, his education, and his virtues, to a celebrated composer of Seotch melodies. In an account of the Oratorios in this day's Joh Bull, an attack is made upon me, which, for my own peace of mind, and the happiness of a virtuous and religious family, I am forced to notice Nothing is sacred to this writer. If he destroy your professional reputstion; if he plant the dagger in the heart of an unoffending and virtaous wife; no matter: malice is gratified, and the talented writer is satisfied I had hoped it would not have been necessary for me now to declare to the world what can only be of vital importance to myself, that I have long been a member of the Protestant Church, that I have married a Protestant, that I have educated my children as Protestants, and that I trust I pessess a greater portion of Christian charity than my unrelenting reviler.- $\mathrm{I} \mathrm{am}, S i r$, your most obedient humble servant,
" 69 Baker street, Feb. 12.
John Brainy.
We willingly (says the Courier) give insertion to the above letterThe attack which it repels in so manly and becoming a manner, we sub-join:-"To hear Mr Braham at any time seriously telling twelve or fifteen hundred people ' that he knows his Redeemer lives,' when, if he have any religion at all, he believes no such thing, is a little disgusting, and to find puffis disseminated all over the town upon his opening the Messiah, in which he has no faith, is carrying the thing quite as far," \&cc, \&ce.


## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

## Tuesday, Feb. 14

INSOLVENTS.
O. Tomalin, Size lane, Bucklersbury, hatter
G. Bassett, Judd place West, New road, cabinet-maker.
J. Crosthwaite, Fenchurch street, wine-merchant.
O. Thompson. Wells row, High street, Islington, plumber.
J. W, Williams, Northwich, Cheshire, banker
, Cook, Sheffield, victualter
G. Addrews, Durhatn, bookseller.

## BANERUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

White, Old Broad street, merchant.
D. Broughton, and J. J. Garnett, Nantwich, Cheshire, bankers. bankrupts.
. Shepherd, and J. Haworth, Bury, Lancashire, machine-makers. citors, Messrs Adlington and Co. Bedford row.
Bouchez, George street, Adelphi, diamond-metchant. Solicitors, Messrs Willis and Co. Token-house yard.
Heddon, Castle street, Finsbury square, printer. Solicitor, Mr Wilks, Finsbury place, Finsbury square.
Finsbury place, Fording, Strand, jeweller. Solicitor, Mr Webb, Dyer's buildings. T. Heath, Seymour place, Euston square, engraver. Solicitor, Mr Bousfield, Chatham place, Blackfriars,
Whittle, Hastings, draper. Solicitors, Messrs Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel court. Throgmorton street.
Angel Meredith, Portsmouth, tailor. Solicitors, Messrs Clowes and Co. King's Bench walk, Temple,
W. L. Bryan, Peterborough court, Fleet street, printer

Solicitors, Messrs Hodgson and Burton, Salisbury street, Strand.
Boultbee, Wisbech St Peters, Cambridgeshire, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs Bremridge and Cleobury, Chancery lane.
Messrs Bremridge anes, Liverpoot, linendraper. Solicitor, Mr Chester, Staple inn.
O. Jones, Liverpoof, hid street, Strand, wine cooper. Solicitor, Mr Rush-
T. Jarvis, Hungerford bary, Carthusian street, Charterhouse square.
. Perry, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. Solicitors, Messrs Hurd and Johnson, Temple.
. Rier, and T. Travis, Manchester, machine-makers. Solicitors, Messrs Willis and Co. London.
. Shroud, Bath, linendraper. Solicitor, Mr Fisher, Featherstone buildings, Holborn.
W. Berresford, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, roller-maker. Solicitor, Mr Tyler, Pump eourt, Temple.
J. Boothroyd, Almondbury, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. Solicitors, Messrs Battye and Co. Chancery lane.
Whiston, Crutchedfriars, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs Constable and Kirk, Symond's inn.
G. Wryghte, White Lion street, Nortonfalgate, Leghorn-hat-manufacturer. Solicitor, Mr Alexander, Clement's inn.
S. Bramwell, Peter street, Scuthwark, leather-hat-manufacturer. Solicitor, Mr Shirreff, Salisbury street, Strand.
w. Widgen, Whitmore road, Hoxton, coal merchant. Solicitors, Messrs Robinson and Burrows, Austinfriars.
J. Stinton, Coleman street, shoe-maker. Solicitor, Mr Wigley, Essex street, Strande
J. Burrows, Bond streeet, Vauxhall, builder. Solicitors, Messrs Croft and Johnson, Bedford row:
J. F. Littlewood, Oxford street, linendraper. Solicitor, Mr Hardwick, Lawrence lane, Cheapside.
J. F. W. Wittich, Manchester, grocer. Solicitor, Mr Dougan, Clifford's inn, Fleet street.
W. Porter, jun., Great Driffield. Yorkshire, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs Ellis and Co. Chancery lane.
J. and W. Bird, Watling street, merchants. Solicitor, Mr Bousfield, Chatham place, Blackfriars.
E. Bond, Wallingford, Berkshire, linendraper. Solicitor, Mr Jones, Sise lane.

## Saturday, February 18.

 insolvents.G, Johnson, King-Stanley, Gloucestershire, wool-broker.
S. Arscott, Buck fastleigh, Devonshire, carrier.
J. Carter, Oxford street, furrier.
J. Searle and S. B. Searle, Saffron Walden, Essex, bankers. bankruptcies superseded.
J. J. Garnettand T. Garnett, Nantwich, Chester, cheese-factors.
J. Gibbins and R. Eaton, Swansea, bankers.
G. Haynes, sen. G. Haynes, jun. and W. W. Haynes, Neath, GlamorE Kanshire, bankefs.
E. Williams, Southampton, shoe-seller,
J. Purser, Bow yer lane, Camberwell, dyer. BANKRUPTS.
J. O. Whitehall, Nottingham, plumber.
T. Gale, Bradford, Wiltshire, clothier.
J. Berry, Hans place, Middlesex, wine-merchant.
S. Hart, Bradford, Wiltshire, clothier.
R. Mardon, Tooley street, baker.
J. Riant, Gracechurch street, cheesemonger.
T. G. Biofeld, Middle row, Holborn, perfumer.
J. Gibbs, Wardour place, Camberweli New road, stock-broker.
A. Gibbs, Wardour street, linen-draper.
W. L'Ange, Sherborne lane, City, merchant.
W. Archer, Maidstone, corn-merchant.
M. A. Joseph Mersley Mill, Warwickshire, miller.
R. Horne, Holhansell street, Goodman's fields, coal-merchant.
G. Stanley, Holborn hill, shoe-imanufacturer.
G. Stanley, Upper Ground street, Surrey, ironmonger.
B. Dring, Hammersmith, tallow-chandler.
W. Tuck, Elsing, Norfolk, miller.

T, Hudson, High, street, St Giles's, grocer
W. Gathard, Cheapside, tailor:
M. Ward, Warren street, coach-builder.
I. Hart, Norwich, grocer.
A., S. and J. Sharp, Birkenshaw Bottoms, near Leeds, cottonsspinners,
J. Taylor, Gomersal, Yorkskire, merchant.
W. Cross, Birmingham, dealer in hides.
J. H. Teulon and E. Brichta, Finch lane, Cornhill, merchants.
T. Wood, New. Church court, Strand, printer.
J. Pearce and J. Perry, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers.
W. and J. Hepper, Armley, Leeds, cloth-manufacturers.
R. Pearson, Rotherham, Yorkshire, grocer.
T. and E. Frost, Sheffield, Yorkshire, tailors.
J. Wells, Kenninghall, Norfolk, shopkeeper.
J. Barlow, Heaton Norris, Lancaster, currier.
J. Wharton, Manchester, factor.
W. Sage jun., Bristol, grocer.
J. Scott and Henry Bragg, Walbrook, commission merchants
R. Slack, High Holborn, woollen draper.
J. Brown, Loughborough, lace manufacturer.
J. M. and D. M. Japha, York street, Borough, mustard manufacturera. L. Lyon, Goswell street, tailor.
J. Basset, Circus street, New road, warehouseman.
J. Kelly and J. Boniface, Brighthelmston, builders
J. Rigby, J. Marriner, and T. Wright, Liverpool, hide merchants G. F. Baker, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer.
M. Boyd, Union Tavern Inn, Wórcestér, victualler.

The Funds.-A perfect panic arose in the Funds at the beginning of the week, threatening a renewal of the scenes which were witnessed in the stock-market last December. It subsided however in a day or two ; and Consols, which had been down below 74, gradually rose, apparently in consequence of the temptation offered to the public to purchase at so low a price. The extended time allowed for the circulation of small notes of the Bank of England, announced by Ministers on Friday in the House, had also a further favourable effect yesterday, and produced a great preponderance of demand over supply of stock. The depreciation in the Foreign Market was excessive at first-amonnting to about 10 per cent. on Colombian Bonds; but the prices have since rallied very strongly, the reaction amounting to about two-thirds of the fall. Latest quotations : Consols, 763
3i per Cents. Reduced, $85 \frac{1}{2}$
PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Colombian Bonds, $47 \frac{1}{2}$

Danish Bonds (1825) $524{ }^{2} 4$
Greek Bonds (1825) $1817{ }^{2} 18$
Ditto Account, 181
Prussian Bonds (1822) 87
Mexican Bonds, (1825) 589 ?

New i per Cents. y4t $\frac{1}{2}$

TOCKS YESTERDAY.
Mexican Bonds, for Aoc. 581 of $9 \frac{1}{2}$
Peruvian Bonds, 31 t
Russian Bonds (1522) 764 7 7
Ditto for Account, 77
Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent. $10 \underset{d}{ } 11$ lot
Ditto for Account, $10 \pm \frac{11}{2}$
Spanish Bonds (1823) $7 \frac{1}{8} 8$

## THE EXAMINER.

## LONDON, February 19, 1826.

Ir has been confidently asserted in some of the French journals, that the Russian troops have passed the Pruth, and consequently that hostilities have virtually commenced between Russia and Turkey., There is some reason to believe that this information is not altogether correct, but at the same time the tendency of things in that direction renders it a very probable anticipation of an approaching fact, unless the mission of the Duke of Wellington, which is obviously connected with the state of things in the East of Europe, be so operative as to avert it. It appears, that whatever be the policy adopted by, or forced upon, Nicholas; he is singularly distrustful of the leading officers of his army, many of whom of the first distinction : he is removing from their respective commands. Under such a state of apprehension and restraint, it is obviously impossible to calculate on the measures that a despot, in the situation of him of Russia, will be called upon to pursue ; but goaded as he is by a people who, in their anxiety for an interference in favour of the Greeks, are actuated at once by general views of national aggrandizement and enthusiastic religious sympathy, it is obviously the interest of the remaining powers of Europe to settle the Greek question without further delay. If even Alexander had lived, we think this would most probably have been necessary ; but evinced as the national disposition of Russia has been to her new ruler, it seems to us impossi-. ble for him to withstand the impetus which forces him forward, however his own wish, or that of the governing party, might incline him to the more wary game of Alexander-that is to say, the game, of gaining everything he cuuld by craft and demonstration, with as little real adventure in the field as possible, except in quarters where, although the glory is little, the proft is occasionally great.

It seems, by the arrival of a document/showing an alteration of the Custom House duties, that Russia has considerably relaxed in her, system of prohibition and of high duties on imports. The formal declaration of war by Brazil against the Provjnces of La Plata has
also arrived; it is a curious State paper, and worthy of perusal if only for its pure no-meáning. The Brazilians claim some temporary advantages on one of the points of contact.

Commercial distress is the oniversal subject which occupies both Parliament and the Press; and the discossions upon it have elicited a variety of opinions as to causes and remedies. The Ministerial measures affecting the currency and banking system, are moving by regular stages through both Houses : they do not profess however to afford immediate relief; and the mercantile community, in their present urgency, cannot regard with satisfaction any relief which is zot immediate. A direct request has been accordingly made for an isser of Exchequer Bills, not exceeding five millions in amount, to merchants and traders, upon the security of property to be deposited in the custody of Government; the object being to save the individuals who might receive the loan, from the ruinous ne cessify of selling such property at the present extreme depreciation. To this request however Ministers gave a direct refusal, on the ground, that compliance would hold out encouragement to that overtrading which has rendered assistance necessary. Whether this refusal was expedient or not, it is difficult to say; but the reason assigned for it we certainly hold to be fallacious s individuals speculate largely in the hope of making large profits; and it would be no additional inducement, that in the event of failure, they might obtain a part of a tepporary accommodation which Government might be induced to grant, to save them from atter ruin. By way of doing something, however, in the shape of immediate aid, Ministers guaranteed the Bank against losp in purchasing Exchequer Bills' (then at a discount to the extent of $2,000,000 \mathrm{f}$, and the Directors acting instantly upon that guaraintee, a supply of money has thereby been thrown upon the Stock-market, and the price of the securities in question kept up to par. It is obvious however, that the effect of this step will scarcely benefit the embarrassed merchants: there was money enough before, but want of confidence keeps it locked ap in the hands of capitalists; and no buying up of Exelhequer Bills will restore confidence, which inded continues to decline daily among traders. The exten: sion of the privilege of circulating smallsotes of the Bank of England (to the 10th October) hàs been allowed as a temporary means of counteracting the excessive contraction of the currency, and has been received with a degree of satisfaction at the Stock Exchange, which stetne to intiply a strong sympathy between the abundance of paper and the prices of the Funds.
Whatever may be the causes however of the nation's present difficulties, we are convinced that by far too much effect has been attributed to the absurd jointestock schemes of 1825; Official papers have been printed, exhibiting the excess of the imports of the last year over the average of the three years proceedings. The increase on wool is 90 per cent. ; on throwi silk 98 , and on raw silk 31 ; on wine 56 , indigo 48, deals 42 , tallow 41, cotton 38. "We may hence (observes the Globe) form some idea of the rulnous losses that must have been soffered by the commetoial woild. The traffic in shares was a species of gambling mainly carried on with spare money, and upon which what whas lost by one party was gained by another. But in the import thade there has been a pure loss ; great stocks of goods having been purchased at high prices, which are exported at low prices, either in the raw of in the mauufactured state."
A debate on the Usury Laws has given scope for the utterance of nensense to an extent surprising even to the constant readers of Parliamentary debates. We hope there is not another assembly in the kingdom in which many individuals could be found gravely to argue in favour of attempting to limit the rate of interest, any more than for attempting to fix a marimum price upon the quartern loaf, less than would in a scarce season pay the miller and baker. One man actually expressed his fear that the repeal of the Usury Laws would disturb mortgages at 4 per cent. He did not perceive that the very mention of the 4 per cent. refuted his own argument ; for if the lano alone kept down the rate of interest, how would lenders be content with 4 , when that law allowed them '5 per cent.?

Mr Batorit has introduced a bill for the excellent purpose of facilitating arrangements between debtor and creditor by means of trustdeeds, and of doing away the mischievous legal absurdity whieh allows such arrangements, however beneficial to all parties, and however much desired by the majority of the creditors, to be defeated by the vindietiveness or folly of a single one.

Count Jon--So studious have Ministers been of the Duke of Wel. ling ton's health and comfort, that they have prevailed opon his old medioal friend, Dr Heme, who knows his constitution, to accompany the mistion to St Petersbargh ; and in recompense for the interruption of profenional practice occasioned by it, though not expected to last more thai sten weeks, have qizesed to pay down to the Doctor 2,0001 , in money, beides giving his daughter a peasion of 2006 . per ánnum for life,-Times,

France under Charles X.-It may be remembered, that in the las Fars of the reign of Louis the 18 th, the government was chiefly in the hands of his brother, the Count d'Artois. The old king, less a slave to the priests than his successor, repeatedly refused to listen to the counsels of his uttra advisers, who panted for a counter-revolution. When they expressed their disappointment to the Count, "Have patience," said he "I will answer for the future-Je vous reponds de l'avenir, - your wishes shall be realised in good time." Charles the 10th, led by the crafty counsels of the Abbé Latil his confessor, Fraycinous, and the Abbé Med nais, has shown himself as good as his word. He has zcarcely reigned eighteen months; and how much has he accomplished? A milliard of francs (forty millions sterling) have been granted to the emigrants; another monstrons douceur has been thrown into the hands of the ex colonists of St Domingo, who belong chiefly to the court or the old noblesse. The elergy have just been promised their indemnity: the crafty Jesuits having crept into power, fill the tribunals and high officia stations; and exert themselves to suppress 'Lancasterian schools and all unpurified institutions for education. The Sorbonne is re-established, to preserve the Catholic faith from the infection of modern liberality, and preserve theological opinion at the level of that enlightened era, the 12 h century ! Last in order, and not least in importance, comes the revival of the law of primogeniture, with its supplementary barbarism, the law of entail. And what is the avowed object of this bold innovation? Why it is for the preservation of families : that is to say, for the creation of a body of men, who become the servile dependents of the crown, thiat they may fasten on the country the tribe of hungry brothers and: relatives whom they haye robbed under the shadow of an iniquitous law -who when they get strong enough, plunder the people by Corn Bills, fill the prisons by Game Laws, assist the crown in multiplying imposts that they may share the produce, and by their vanity, ostentation, and fahtastic notions of dignity and honour, teach men to despise sober industry, and spread through society false ideas of the true end and object of human life. Let it be remembered that the lavo of equal division prevailed in two-fifths of France before the revolution, and yet in this portion of the kingdon families did contrive to exist. But what do the Bourbons owe to these few thousand nobles whom they are gorging with money, and to whose absurd pretensions they are sacrificing the interests of the in: dustrious millions? What have they done to be worth preserving al such a price ? When the revolution broke out, they fled at the first appearance of danger, and left Louis the 16 th to his fate. They fled again when Bonaparie returned from Elba, without breaking a lance and when the present King falls into the snare their cupidity is laying for him, they will desert him as they have done bis predecessors, carry their chivalry across the Rhine or across the Channel, and raise a howl in foreign countries about "social order," and the "p preservation of the throne and the altar.". Some subtle priest advised Charles to proceed in his encroachments on the Charter, not by storm but by sap, (non par escalade mais par ta sappe). The advice seems to have been lost upon him. Nothing will bring his throne so quickly into peril as fampering with the laws that fix the state of properiy. - Scotsman.
B. A. Golpschmidt \& Co.-We feel sincere sorroav in aninouncing the failure of one of the most eminent mercantile houses in the CityMessrs B. A. Goldschmidt and Co. of Great St Helen's. They were also reat foreign loan contractors. The following are the loans negocisted by this eminent house :-Danish 5 per Cents. (paid off by the new 3 per Cents.); Mexican 5 per Cent. Stook; Colombian 6 per Cents.; and Portuguese 3 per Cents.-We may truly say, that few failures that could have happened would be more severely felt in. every quarter of the globe. Their connections with North and South America, and with every part of the Continent of Europe, were most extensive; indeed, we know of io branch of traffic where the baneful effect of this .nisfortune will not be generally apparent, if we except the East India Trade, with which we believe, the firm had little or nothing to do. As to the situation of the affairs of Messrs B. A. Goldschmidt and Co. their engagements are to extensive, that it becomes impossible to make a calculation of the sum for which they were liable; but we believe it is an ascertained fact that the house was worth, in the early part of last year, (taking the publie sureties at the value of the day) at least one million and a half sterling. This is the great house to which we on Tuesday alluded in the fall of io per Cent. in South American Stocks, and the cause of the four failures of eminent Brokers. On the Foreign Stock Exchange there was no negociation of foreign bills on Tuesday, and the public mind was fully prepared for the shock of Wednesday morning. Immediately on the report of the failure, merchants and others connected with the establishment hurried to public coffee-houses to ascertain the fact; and the Royal Exchange became as crowded as at the usual hour of the merchants assembling at what is termed "high Chenge."-lt is necessary, on such an sccurrence, to say a word as to the holders of the stock of loans for which Messrs Goldschmidt were contractors. The real security of these loans cannot be at all affected by the event. If Messes Goldschmidt had continued solvent, they could not have paid the dividends unless funds were remitted ; and, if the Governments remit these funds, the dividends can just as well be paid through any other house as by that of these mer-chants.-Mr Hurtz, who held a small share in B. A. Goldschmide. And Co.'s House for a short period, retired from business about a year ago, with a fortune of 100.0001 .-Gtobe and Traveller.
The Chancellor has so far meided-(his health of course is alladed to) -that he has taken his seat again in. the Court:-Some people think that it would be the death of his.Lordship were he to retire from his seat; others believe that he will not quit it till he dies.-God help the poor suitors !

Ministerial Boasting,-The following extracts have been posted at the Stock Market, in order to show how much the existing state of affairs the Stock Markel, City are opposed to the views of Government last year:- "There in the City are opp in the history of this country when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition." King's Speech, Feb. 1895.- "There are persons who imagine our prosperity is not permanent; but the House, I am sute, will concur with me sperity is not permitrests on the most solid foundation."-Mr Robinson, March 1825.
Mr Mushet, of the Mint, contends in lis book, that the: Bank of England, by the enlargement or contraction of its issues, has been the sole cause of the rise of fall in Government securities, in the prices of commodities, and in the flowing or ebbing of speculative adventure.
We have no doubt that if the Poor Laws could be introduced into Ireland, they would uttimately be beneficial, as they would force the landowners, to keep down the population on their estates. In the other semibarbarous countries of Europe, the landlord regulates his population as he does his stock of cattle. Even in Austria, no Clergyman dares to marry a labouring man, who has not obtained a license from the local authority, specifying that he has the means of subsisting himself.Morning Chromicle.
Norwjch, Feb, 13,-This city has again been in a state of riot since eleven oclock this morning, owing to one of the manufacturers being detected in sendiug work out of the city, to be executed in the country. The Mayor, with several magistratesand the posse commilatus, went down to the scene oi riot, at twelve o'clock, and continued at their post. Every thing predicts a turbulent night, the distress and despair of the people being at its elimax, as I can assure you, that near 12,000 persons are at this time unemployed $;$ in fact, every kind of business is at a direct stand. - Accounts received from Manchester state, that there has been a run on the deposit banks of that town, but owing apparently more to a want of money than any distrust of their solidity? The want of money is so great in Manchester, that large orders from Germany for twist have been refused thrbugh inability on that accouit to execute them. Leeds is in the same state; and some of the manufacturers are represented to be entirely at hastand, as the owners receive bills only in payment for their goods, which bills they are unable in the present state of credit to convert intomoney. There hasibeen a heavy ran slso upon the Westmoreland banks, in consequence of that of Gibson and Co., of Kirkby Lönsdale, having stopped payment.
Dr Owen. -"Of and concerning,"-as the lawyers have it,-this Reverend Tithe-scraper, we'shall have a word or two to say in our next. In the mean time, we reeommend to general perusal a small tract, -40 pages only,-but then there is much in a little,-just published by Mr RoLpi, the gentleman whose observations at a late Vestry Meeting gave rise to that exhibition of temper and sentiment on the part of the "Divine," which is deemed so extreordinary by those who do not know of what "perilous stuff" these established teacliers of Humility and Charity are usually composed. ${ }^{\text {™ P }}$. Rotipr's tract is entitled. ${ }^{6}$ An Address to the Citizens of Lorddon, but to the Parishioners of St Olave in particular." The Author treats his living subject just as Lawrence or Cooper, or any other skilful Surgeon; would serve a dead one-namely, he dissects him in fine style, judiciously exposing all his diseased parts as a warning guide.
Bankruppcies.-There were 1331 bankrupts 'in the course of las year. During the first first six woeeks of the present, there have been 514 Pever is breaking oit in several parts of Glasgow to a serious extent. is partly attributed to the poverty of 'the-operatives. Many familie are in a starving state, eight of a family having not more some weeks than
Ss. to subsist upoi. Heotsman. The mend updi. 12 Seotsman.
The mendacious Scotch booksetter, Blackwood, is called Ebony by dose who know him best;-a name in some respects extremely approriate, hie 信llow's 'inature' befing evidently'very heävy, hard, and black. fard as he is, however, many honest people have found it not difficult to cut this Ebony, aftrough his pious Colleague Cadell treats him with such pecnliar tenderness; but it is a property of some soft bodies to adhere losely to hard ones.
Mr Murray's Represtentative.-Poor John is in a sad quandary nd not being gifted with "the better part of valour"-discretionounders about with a delsperation quite moving to witness. Will the eader believe that he has changed his Editor agaîng Such is the fact powever-three Editors in three weeks? First there was the man of
four mortal columns," who promised very soon to overlay the bantling; ext came a poor creature who could not for his life get beyond a pararaph of the veriest contion-plece about the last arrival of French apers; lastly, we have a sprightly youth, who aims at an uncommon enetration and smartness of style; and when Sir Johs NEwPort makes motion respecting the abuses connected with Church Rates in Irelarid, Happy indee the question of Trish misgovernment by exclaiming,Happy indeed must be the country, in which a practised grievanceunter can find no more important subject to animate his exertions!" f the moon, with cannot expect to continue beyond the next change moon, with an Employer so much alive to the weak points of his
To be sure, Absolume Join is only true to his old character in To be sure, Absoluth Join is only true to his cold character in reasonable than a wife per day was to the.Commauder of the Faithful oblic to the Niglits. In the mean time however, what says the altan's inconstancious medley of Zeading arlictes produced by the
ot answer that question. The Newsivender and advertisements may
a long name, abbreviated the Emperor's pompous title into Rep.which the shrewder fellows among the fraternity, seeing how matters. went in the editorial department, speedily changed, by the slight alteration of a letter, into Rip. "Murray's Rip" may now be heard called about the streets at the hour of publishing the Morning Papers.

Absolute John" unwilling to fight!-A very amusing Correspondence has been published by Dr Lyall, in which the Albemarle street Publisher cuts a truly dolorous figure, It appears from it that Dr Lyall's work upon Russia having, in the Author's opinion, been shamefully treated by the Quarterly Review, which contained also, he he says, an "infamous libel on his characters"-he called upon Mr John Murray for explanation and apology--To this demand, made in na, very flattering terms, poor John replies in his usual way when in a state of trepidation-thus :-"MY Dear Sir", (yes, my dear Sir!)- "In reply to your letter, -I have only to state, that I neither have, nor ever had, the slightest influence over the Editorial Department of the Quarterly Review. -I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant, John Mprray."-Dr Lyall, conceiving, as well' he might, that this answer was "a complete evasion," immediately informed the prostrate Publisher, that unless he gave a satisfactory explanation and made a due apology by mid-day, he must expect to receive a challenge on Monday! (This information was coneyed on Saturday.) No answer having been given to thls communication, Dr L. forthwith claimed "that satisfaction which one gentleman has a right to demand of another."-Mr John Murray still maintaining a most unsuspicious silence, Dr Lyall sent a friend (Dr Power) to him; when "Mr Murray said, that he was only responsible as publisher for the contents of the Quarterly Retiew - that if Dr Lyall felt himself aggrieved by that periodical, he had his remedy by bringing an action at law; that the giving up the nante of the writer of the Revieval in question, would be to sacrifice his professional character; and twice he repeated, that if he heard anything further about a challenge, he would answer it by a Bow-street officer." Seeing that it was quite useless to expect that Mister John Murray could be induced to act the part of "a gentlemin," even for an hour or so, Dr Lyall was preparing to lay a'statement'd the transac tion before the publis, when he received the following ano aymoust ${ }^{2}$ ove: -"In consequence of a communication from Mr Muray, the Author of the Article in the Quarterly Revien . respecting the History of Moscote, will be happy to give Dr Lyah the desined satisfaction tumorrow morning at half past six, in the fields between' the Hampstead road and Primrose hill ; of course, one frient will attend for each plarty.-Feb.17, 1826." "This Tetter (says Dr Lyall) was delivered by a common porter, who said a Gentlemen gave himit in the street-its seal exhibits neither crest nor initials-it is dated a day in advance, and, as the reader must havé remarked, it is andnymous.-I immediately'corisultéd with my friends, who, as well as niyself, were unaniüously of opinion that I could not take any notice of such a communication.- On Monday, an explanation of Mr Murray's conduct towards me, before the publication of the 61st Number of the Quarterly Reviev, will be givell ; till which time, may I request my friends and the public to suspend their judgment?"-Alas : for poor John!-no longer, we suppose, "A bsolute," even in printing-offices or at sales at the Albion.

## NEWSPAPER CHAT

Conjugal Appectron.-A few years ago, a man died in Paisley, leaving his wife and four children in very indigent circumitances' From the nature of his disease, and other causes, the widow had reavon to sospect that an attempt would be made to disinter her husband's body affert burial. She was too poor to puy for a guard to watch thé grave, and she resolved to perform the fearful taik herself. Her chitldrencthe youngest of which was an infant upon the bretist, ${ }^{1}$ were unable 10 contribute in tho least towards their maintenance; and she was obliged to wupport the family, as slie does still, by washing elothes. Every day, for stie space of six weeks after her husband's burial, did she discharge heri duty to the living, by toiling at her laboriousoccupation from daýzbreakitlisun-set- while her nights were spent in the church yard tending her husband's grave. Unawed by the superstitions terrors which the strongest mind could scarcely fortify itself against in such a plade-heedlem of the drifo ing snow which sometimes fell in wrenths around hertof chilling, nightdamps, drenching rains, and howling winds, did this affectionate crean ture, seated on a tomb-stone by the side of her husbaad's grave, with an infant at her bosom, maintain her solitary vigils, for forty-two saccessive nights, at the close of a stormy antiamn. "Whiles,'s" added she, in delivering her simple narrative," I was kept at the washin'. green till nicht was settin' in, an' then I cam straught to the kirk-yard'-lap owre the dyke-and set me down on the thruch-stone till the weans browcht out dry elaes an' my supper. After changin' mysell, I just sat down wi' my' cloak about me, faulded my baby in my boson, an' keepit my dreayy watck as weel's I could, till it was time to gang to the fiel' in the mornin'?" -Patsley Advertiser.

Mr Goodall, an assistant at Eton, the morning he married Miss.Prior (to the great astonishment of the scholar) 'attended his duty as mastera luckless boy who had played truant, pleaded, as an excuse for his absence, that he really thought Mr G. had a prior engagement.

A Warm Place.-Dr W-D, the chemist, being asked, on one of the extremely cold days during the frost, what he thought of the weathet said, "What do I think of it? Why, that it's weather to go ta ?and to shut the door after you." London Magazines Diary of a Constaite Reader:

Irving has varied his Entertainments. He is now predicting the end of the world ; and I understand that it takes, and draws prodigiously.London Magazine.

Trines.-Dr Cove asserts that tithes are as old as Adam. Apropos of Dr Cove-if any kind friend would lend us his celebrated Pamphlet, we would endeavour to ascertain whether Adam paid or received tithes. In either case, we suppose that it must have been after the Fall-because, before there was any sin, there could not be any occasion for Parsonsand, "no parsons, no tithes," must have been true originally. Besides, if there were tithes in Paradise, it would not have been so great punishment for Adam to be driven out of it. At all events, the Devil and the tithes must have entered it together. Whether, if Satan could be now expelled from the earth-tithes would go along with him;-or if tithes were to lead the way-the "Evil One" would follow them to their "dread abode" or not, we leave Dr Cove to consider before he publishes his next edition.-Hereford Independent.
The Bumpy People. -The men are fine, open-hearted, cheerful, manly fellows, and good tempered to a wonderful degree. Such a thing as a quarrel or abuse is quite unknown.- Of the ladies our correspondents do not profess themselves so well qualified to speak. They rove about, paying and receiving visits, just as they think proper. Chastity is a virtue not so much inculcated amongst then as in most others, but there is reasons to suppose that it is more practised than in many more civilized ones. The outward behaviour of the women is very striking. They are constantly seen by our men by hundreds, in houses, or walking about, or keeping their shops; and such a thing as an immodest gait, gesture, or look, has never been observed, although the $y$ will enter into conversation with one, sit with one, and talk with perfect freedom. -India Gazette.
"So exp me God!"-The Duke of York's oath is quite the fashion with the Directors of the Arigna Mining Company. Sir William Congreve at the first meeting protested that he thought the transaction touching the buying at $10,000 t$, selling to the Company at $25,000 t$., and sharing the difference among the Directors, honourable,-"So help me God!" At the meeting of the fth ult, Mr Brogden swore like the Duke, but in a key $\mathrm{merer}^{\text {different from that of the martial Sir William. "So help me }}$ God " "So help me Heaven !", and "As sure as there is a God in Heaven !" were the adjurations with which he seasoned his exculpation. From the account of the matter given by the Chairman of the Ways and Means, it would seem that the Directors of this Company have been the most innocent and injured of Directors. They were ruined in their sleep, es it were: poor beguiled gentlemen ! While they were all in the dark, a certain Genius came round, saying, "Shut your eyes and open your mouths, and see what God has sent you," and then he slipt a bon-bon into the unsuspecting innocents' mouths, which they swallowed like pother's milk-excepting indeed Mr Bent, who had penetration to discover, and the honesty to denounce the trick. At the first meeting, it will be remembered that the Directors carried the matter with a high hand, and the shareholders, like the bamboozled ants in the fable,

And voted them accounts as fair and just,
And voted them implicit trust.
-Now a very different face is put on the matter. Sir William Congreve's mustachios no longer overshadow and overawe the meeting, and the transaction of the 15,000 . before voted honourable, is undefended by a single voice.- London Magazine.
A Question for Da slop. -England has often smarted for placing $t 00$ much power in the Crown, -has she ever suffered from placing too little : "The wars of the Duke of Marlborough failed in attaining their chief object, viz. preventing the grandson of Louis XIV from succeeding to the crown of Spain, simply because the reins of Empire were in the hands of a drunken Old Woman. Louis was humbled to the dust, and prepared to yield even the question of Spain, when he was saved this mortification owing to an insurrection which broke out at the Queen of England's-tea table. One of the combatant's discharged a dish of hot tea at the other, and this dish of tea, as Horace Walpole observes, " changed the face of Europe"" leaving John Bull to suck his thumbs, and mande about " his good Queen Anne." Need we wonder that the rent of Europe is wickedly inclined to call this animal Jack-ass.- [For an account of what sort of a person "Good Queen Anne" was,-vide the Memoirs of the Duchess Dowager of Orleans.]
Population or Russta.-The religious classification of the inhabitants of Rabia, as given upon recent authority, is as follows:-Greek Church, $40,351,000 ;$ Catholics, and United Greeks, 5,990,000; Lutherans, 2,400,000; Calvinists, 82,800 ; Armenians, 60,000 ; Hernhuters, 9,200 Mennonites, 6,000 . This gives for the Christians of different denomiFixations in Russia, a population of $48,909,000$. It contains, in addition Mafiomiejans, $3,100,000$; Jews, 500,000 ; Worshippers of the Grand Lamia, $300 ; 000$; Heathens, 600,$000 ;$-Total population, $53,402,000$. There is one circumstance connected with the population of Russia; on which every enlightened inquirer must dwell with satisfaction. All rehigoons sects, whether Christians or others, enjoy equal civil rights, and protection in the exercise of their various forms of devotion.-Northern Whig.
His Majesty has transmitted 1,0001 , in aid of the funds for re-building St George's hospital. The King is President of this Institution.

A duel was, fought on Blackheath on Saturday week, between M. $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{u}$, of Lewisham grove, and G. B. Be-m-i, Esq. in consequence of a dispute respecting a lady, the chere amie of Monsieur, who resides in the Kent road. The former was seriously wounded in the arm in the fistifire,

Public Schools.-The public are beginning to understand the wretched system prevailing in our public schools, under which all the most useful parts of education are sacrificed to the tedious acquirement of a parrotlike ability to talk Greek and Latin. The following anecdote, the truth of which we vouch for, bears upon this subject:-A gentleman, returning home after a long absence from England, called lately upon a young kinsman in Westminster school, who had been in that foundation for considerable period. Asking a few questions at random, with a view to ascertain the youth's general knowledge, be said among other things"Where is the Burmese empire?" The scholar answered-"I I ont know exactly; but it is somewhere in Africa!"
Gloucester True Blue Club. -There was a meeting of this sapient club on Monday week, under the presidency of a Mr Proser-certainly a very appropriate name. The speeches were all in character-prosey and the toasts were most happily selected. After the "Wooden Wails of Old England," (Query Heads, seeing what followed,) came "King George the Third-Mr Cooper-the Duke of Beaufort -the Chairmanthe Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese-Lord E. Somerset -the Hon, and Very Reverend the Dean-the Duke of Wellington-the Marquis of Worcester-Lord Apsley-Sir Wm. Hicks-Mr Talbot-Mr BrowneCol. Beach-Dr Cooke."
A certain wealthy apothecary being engaged in some of the building speculations in Marylebone, it was well observed of him, that he had goff into his mortar.

New Royal. Academicians.- On the 10th instant, a General Assemby of the Royal Academy was held at Somerset House, when William Wilkins, Charles Robert Leslie, and Henry William Pickersgill; Espn were elected Academicians, in the room of George Dance, William Owen, and Henry Fuseli, Esqrs. deceased.

Lord Gower and some other persons of distinction not having accompanied the Duke of Wellington on his congratulatory mission to St Petersburg, has occasioned a good deal of conversation in the fashionable world. One wanted a close carriage, while the Duke was for an open one.-Representative.

Lord P., on reading the advertisement of Mr Wiffen's sew translation, "The Jerusalem delivered of Tasso, by J. H. Wiffen," remarked that the comma was ill-placed: "Put it after Jerusalem," said his Lordship, " and it will be correct-The Jerusalem, delivered of Tasso, by J. H.W -for he has not left a vestige of Torquato in his translation." - Repro sentative.

## VELLUTI.

Heard'st thor not the peacock shriek ?
Heard'st thou not the cricket squeak ? Heard'st thou not the door-hinge creak? No, -it was Velluti.
Heard'st thou the parrot's shrilly cry ? Heard'st thou the screech-owl hooting by ? Heard'st thou the sea-mew screaming nigh ?

No,-it was Velluti.
Heard'st thou the angry mastiff growl ? Heard'st thou grimal kin's midnight howl And croaking frog in waters foul?

No, -it was Velluti.
Some there are who mock the song And warblings of the feather'd throng, But birds and beasts alike belong To thy tones, lost Velluti. For thou art all-first this, then that, A husky rook-a squeaking rat, Famed Punch-a frog-a love-sick cat; These form thy voice, Vellutr.

## LINES

ON THE REV. ROBERT HALL FORSAKING HIS FLOCK AT LEICESTER DOR I CALL PROM BRISTOL.
0 Bottom, thou art translated !-Shakespeare.
The Reverend Robert Hall,
Has from Bristol had a call,
Where the pious folks, it seems
Possessing better means,
Are thus enabled to be winners
At the expense of Leicester Sinners !
Robert, of course, cannot afford
To save such souls as don't pay well,
And therefore clearly sees, the Lord
Wills they should ali be sent to $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{l}-\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{A} . \mathrm{O}$.
KICK'D THE BUCKET.
Sally had left her mop and pail
Outside the wareliouse-door,
When Ned and Will o'ercome, with ale, Reel'd by, and knock'd it o'er.
Will staggar'd round, and smiling said,
"My boy, how hard yon struck it !
You may as well be buried, Ned;
Since you have ' kick'd the bucket.' '"
"Nay, nay," said Ned, "that cannot ba;
Your inference must fail;
I only have as yet, you see,
Just turn' $\$$ a little pate.".
ON THE REV. ROBERT HALL FORSAKING

The Operi-Signor Velluti-The Establishment of the King's Theatre (says a Correspondent) costs perhaps as much as those of St Carlo at Naples, or the Scala at Milan; and the whole getting up of the spectacle would not be endured at any of the third-rate towns in ltaly,not at Terraca or Pesaro. It is not every one who, like Mr Murray's "Exquisite" in the Representative, goes to the Opera to count noses of Lords, and Dowagers' diamonds. In Mr Taylor's time, 3,000t. per annum Lords, keep the lawyers in " accord and concord." Mr Ebers is said to weat fashion; that may perhaps account for this confusion worse confounded. It seems to be the rule of this Establishment only to engage singers in decay. For some years past we have had a brilliant succession of Old Prime Donne,-things that "Non Dii, non hominis, non concessere Co-lsmice."-Pesanoni and Mariani are the two first women-singers at preent in Italy. Ten or fifteen years hence we may expect to hear them here. The same of young Davide the Tenor. Velluti (with by no means a first-rate voice) is still the first singer of the day; but he was better ten years sgo. Is there never to be an end of the eternal "Crociato in Egitto," or rather " in Londra?" reinforced as it is by two old women? Rossini is the only real musical genius of the present day, as far as regards Italian Opera. Magului, Caraffa, Morlacchi, Meocadanti, are mere copies of Rossini. The score of the opera of "Ugo Re d'Italia," which he did contrive to finish when the season was over, is really at the King's Thea-tue-why is it not brought out? Or why are not some of the operas f Rossini, which have never been represented in England-" Aureliano in Palmira" for one, which wás written for Velluti? Simply because Velluti has had a tiff with Rossini, and has taken a vow never to sing again in any opera of his composition-Fee, fa, fum! If Signor Velluti was to give himself these airs in Italy, he and his vow would be sent to prison in no time. There is nothing the Italians understand better than making people sing who are paid to sing. It is astonishing how much more prevalent theatrical colds are here than in Italy: Velluti sang in 1829, at the Tenece at Venice, and was made to sing in Rossini's Semiramide; and at Verona (same year) in "La Donna del Lago," with his row in his pocket.
Mrs Coutts and the Duke of St Acbans.- The following joke is in circulation, as an original of one of the Noble Secretary's official dis-patehes:-"The Duke of St Albans is requested by Mrs Coutts to invite Lord Sefton to a party at her house on the - -." And the following is the answer sent thereto :- "Lord Sefton's compliments to Mrs Couts's Lord in waiting, aud regrets that a previous engagement will prevent his attending Mrs Coutts on the
 -Times.
Harrow School-Harrow has lately been thrown into the utmost consternation, owing to the sudden disappearance of Mr Mark Drury, the second master of the school, and who has been above 40 years in the establishment; and also of his son, Mr John Drury, another master of the school; both of whom quitted the town by night, leaving enormous debts behind them; but they have since been arrested, and are both in prison. Their debts are estimated at unwards of $\mathbf{4 0 , 0 0 0 l}$. and the tradespeople of the town are almost to an individual more or less sufferers, and many entirely ruined; there liave been executions in several of the tradespeople's houses ; one butcher has lost 2,700I.; a linen-draper, 7,000t. a great part of which was money lent. The young gentlemen of the school, residing in their houses, returned home to their friends on the first disclosure of the event ; but most of them have just again come back under other masters. Mr Evans has been elected by the Governors, and has been "rung in," as it is called, second master of the school, in the room of the elder Drury. The servants belonging to the establishments of the two Drurys are left with their wages unpaid. The townspeople now begin to wonder how the Drurys could have obtained so much credit, or got so extensively into debt, as they were never supposed to be wealthy; but their astonishment comes too late. People are also surprised how these two persons could have occasion to get into debr, as the stipends of the boys under their charge were known to be paid punctually once a quarter, and they could therefore suffer no loss in that way. It is now however understood (but for the truth of this I cannot vouch) that both the father and son lived at a most extravagant rate, and played very high at whist.-Times.
A New Narcotic.-A Tory Politician complained the other day to a Iriend, that he had found himself exceedingly drowsy for some time past while at breakfast, although he indulged in gunpowder tea with a dash read with his meal ? Aye, 1 his meal ? Being answered, "the Representative," he said, Aye, 1 thought so, and don't wonder at your disposition to fall asleep, even though just out of bed, and in spite of the green tea and cogniac.; - You have certainly hit it," said the Politician: "I recollect that I cles," as iney are called here I have got half through the " leading arti-
 and Regular Govethus to stupify some of he best friends to "Sociar Order les certainly Government." By G-, I'll est his stupid Representative lis certainly dulter than the Morning Herald-though I once thought Eatr." could surpasy, nor inandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the Devil's to be done? that ponderous sheet in soporific power. What the is! What a shene it suppose I must try the Post again. Lord help finds a cleva shame it is, that Government, with all its means, never mons, both nearly to edit its newspapers. There's Sicop and Mud. bishop after dinner prosy as Lerismupes in Parliament, or an Arch-


## LAW

## COURT OF KINGTS BENCH

 Wedresday, Feb. 13. DUPRENE V, YONESMr Brovgham moved for a rule calling upon the Marshal to show cause why Mr Dafrene should not be relieved froin having persons forced into his room by order of the Marshal, and be allowed the same privilege enjoyed by others of paying them to keep out of his room, according to the established rules of the Prison, especially as the certificate of a medical manstated, that a pure atmosphere was essential to his health.

The Affidavit, which was of considerable length, stated; that $\mathrm{Mr} \mathbf{D u}$ frene had been confined several years in the King's Bench Prison; that he had at various times experienced acts of cruelty and oppression, very injurious to his health, on the part of the Marshal, who had lately caused the door of his room to be broken open, and had compelled him to admit persons to sleep in his room, to whom he had previously offered the ustual sum of money to pay them out, according to a custom which had prevailed for many years in the prison, and had been sanctioned by the Marshal himself.-The Court granted a rule to show cause.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Wednesday, Feb. 15. <br> williams, gent. $v$. goodwin the elder

This was an action brought to recover the amount of a bill of costs. After evidence had been heard, the plaintiff was nonsuited. In the course of the trial, one of the witnesses stated to Mr Serjeant Vanghan, who was cross-examining him, that he (the witness) was a twine spinuer, and deal in flax and hemp.-Mr Serjeant Vavohin: I am sorry to hear, Sir, that you deal in hemp. ( $\boldsymbol{A}$ laugh.)-Witness: I dare say you are, Sir, for I make ropes to hang lawyers. (Great laughter.)-Mr Serjeant Vavghan I hope, Sir, yon will keep a little for your own use, for you are very fikoly to want it.-Witness : I shall save enough for you, Sir, an trevents. The merriment excited by this dialogue had not long subsided, when it was renewed by the following circumstance :-The same witness was recalled by Chief Justice Bess, and asked what had taken place at an interview between Goodwin the younger and Mr Williams, after the trial ? Why, replied the witness, Goodwin askod Mr Williams if, he ought not $t c$ move to set aside the nonsuit. Me Witham...................s. he ougtit, as he had good grounds for so doing; and added, "I hat the ol Judge was a d-d old fool, or he would have let the case go to the Jury," -The Lord Curbz Justice joined beartily in the roar of laughter which this reply drew from the auditory, all but Mr Williams, wbo, being geated immediately facing the Learned Judge, seemed quite overwhelmed with consternation at being thus suddenly brought, as it were, to pay his compliments, vis-à-vis, to his Lordship; and, fearing he should be considered ess courteous than candid in the expression' of his opinion, he most energetically disclaimed the language imputed to him.-The Lond Chisp Justice : "These things will happen, Mr Williams."-Mr Wreliams, with increased vehemence, denied having used any such expressionis; and seemed to grow very warm on the occasion. The Load CiHgy Jusirics : " Mr Williams, for once learn temper of me.". His Lordship then related an anecdote of Lord Kenyon, to whom, after trying an action one day; one of the parties came back to make a complaint of slie .ofleer, who had been defeated. "What is it?" said his Lordship. "W lyy," replied the party, "he said your Lordship was a rogue, ind the Jury were fools." "Well," said Lerd Kenyon, "I forgive him, and I hope so do the jary."

## OLD BAILEY:

Caarge of Forgery.-On Thursday, Francis James, Rigaud and Eliza Baker were charged with forging a poiver of atiorney with intent to defraud the Bank. of England. After a trial of seven hours they were Acquitted. The female was of most interestiog appearance: Tlie an nouncement of the verdict' was received with considerable applause by a most crowded Court, and it was ivith difficulty a general burst of feeling was restrained.
Burglary.-John Gardener and John'Jonés, two youths under 20 yearn of age, was capitally convicted of stealing fifteen guld and seven silver watches, value 420 l ., from the dwelling house of Mr John Grant, No. 74 Fleet street. The Recordsr obverved that their case was one of the most aggravated; upon which Gardener torned round, and impudeutly put on his hat in the dock.

## ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, \&c

Caild-Robsbry.-A circumstance occurred on Friday week, in the parish of St Andrew's, that shows some dark deed is working, which probably this publication way defeat:-A young woman, genteelly dressed, went to the workhouse, and desired to know whether they could proride a wet-nurse for a lady of rank zad fortuse.. They informed her there was a young woman who had just lain in of a fine child. It was shown to her she observed it was a lovely infant, and that the mother of such a swoet child was exactly the person the lady wanted. She paid she woald call again. She returned in the evening, and requested peruisissipn to take it to the lady, who was waiting in her carriage. The child was antrusted to her care, but she never afterwards made her sppearsice with it. Every enquiry was made, but without effeet; and the whole sffuir is wrapt in
mystery and conjecture. The unfortquate mother bes ever since tiven in a state bordering upon distractios.

Monvei of Me Patce ay Maveineorver- The Coroners iniquent on Mr Price was resumed oir Monday - Stephen Lavender took Evans into costody. Ogexamping tis shirt, he found some marlss of blood, and asked bin how he did that : Evass replied, he could not teif. This he thought rather odd. In searching his lodgings, he found a reckeloth and dirty collar, both marked with blood, and lie was confident the blood had not come from his own person. He had soine further conversation with Evans, and he endeavoured to account for the blood, by sayiag he must have got it in assisting to carry Mr Price to the infirmary. The Corone left the matter enitirely to the jury, who, affer deliberating a quarter of an bour, returved a verdict of "Wilful murder against James Evans." The unheppy man was thei brought ioto the room, and he entered it with quickisid hüried step; ; bis face was pale and haggard, and his appearance wuch altered. The Coraner their addressed him-"James Evans the jury have returned averdiet; by which you are charged with the wilful murder of Mr Price. If you choose to say anything, you may now do it but it is my duty to apprise yon, that anything you now say will be read in eridence againat yout, and therefore I would advise you to say nothing at preseint. Xou stand in a very dangerons situation, and I would advise you to prepare for the worst." - Evans replied "I have the greatest confilence in sajing, that no evidence has been laid before the jury which can at all implicate me."-Corosrr.-That may be your opinion. In the mean time it is my daty to commit you to Lancaster goal for trial. The prisoner wais then removed from the room.
Mr R. B. P $\longrightarrow$, formerly a dealer in the spirit trade, in Cripplegate, but who had long since retired with ample means, was found suspended by arope fixed on the branch of a tree, in his orchard, on Monday morning, at his newly built residence, two miles from Uxbridge and Red Hill It is rumoured that commercial embarrassments had preyed on the mind of the decedsed, so as to cause the rash act. He was between 60 and 70 years of age, and a bachelor.

## iRTHS

On the 1eth inst. Mrs Highley, of Fleet street, of a son
At Newnham, the wife of Mr Beonison was delivered of three children, two ins and a boy, all of chom are living. It is somewhat remarkable that the oy has a.perfect set of teeth in the upper jaw.-Leéds Merciery.

## Married

On the loth inst, at Hayes, Kent, Lord Dunally, to the Hon. Emily Maude, panzest nister of Viscount finwurden
Oa the-pih inst. at Cheltemham, Captain, Charles Paget, Second Dragoon Guards, to Prances, third datsghter of the late William Edwards, Esq. of New Broad atreet.
It St George's, Hanover square, Sir A. Henniker, to his consin, the Hon Hiss Btis. Heniniter, fifth daughter of Lord and Lady Hennike
On the lift inst. at Exeter, Charles John, younger son of James Thompsov, Seqp of Iyy Gottage, Fulham, to Harriet, second daughter of Buxton Kenrick, Buxton Kenrick, Esq. to Bella, eldest daughter of M. B. Lousada, Esq. of Finsbury square.
Ont the oth inst. at Armitage church, the Hon. Thomas Lister, only son of Cord Bubhlesdale, to Adelaide, eldest daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq. of Armi On the rist mit
happy bride being deaf andin-Marsh, Mr R. Pitman to Miss Johnson. The ormed the office of interpreter, aided by accompanied by her father; who per will." by proxy. The singularity of the circumstance attracted a large audience.

## DIED

On Priday week, at Petworth House, the Countess Dowager of Carnarvon. On the isth inst. in Camden row, Peckham, Mr Deodatus Bye, late printer in On the 9 hi inst. in Parncombe Cottage, near Godalming, Thomas Cobb, Esq ate of Newgate street, in his beth year
On the 11 th inst. at Footscray, Heneage Twysden, Esq
Wt Otterbonrne, the Rev. James Scott, LL.B. rector of Lainston, and vicar o Weston Super-Mare.
On Tuesday, Mr P
On Tuesday, Mr Pitter, sen. of the firm of Pitter and Pox, gold and silver ace-manufacturery to the King, Bedford street.
Treanury.
Treasury.
hall, Pisex.
On Wednesday week, at Durham, aged 70, Mr' Lewis Pennington, bookseller ice whilet aliding, stephen Cherrington, rent, aged 72 years, leaving a large circle of relations (some very peor) to share amongst them an immense forturge, He scarcely allowed himself the common aecessaries of life; and although he has lef, it is supposed, a hundred thousand pounds, the furniture in his house On saturdey wore than tweoty.
Op Saturday week, af Worcester, Mr Incledon, the once celebrated vocalist. his peculiar stylo-and we all remember what that style was- As a singer, in Thife liviag, and he appears to have left behind him so one jikely to supply his piace.
On the enth ult. Whilat attending divine service at Talachddu church, near Brecon, aged 66, Mr Walter Williams, of Carbyrthy. He had entered the church in perfeot health a fow minutes before the minister commenced reading the frst collect, when he fell down and inetantly expired.
On the epd ult, aged 77, Rich. Wils, parish clerk of Claines, near Worcester, Ior upwands of 45 years; though blind during the last 30 yeark, he continued to
offiate as clerk, pronouncing the responses, $\& k$. with the utmost correctness !

## ROUNTHWAITE'S PATENT HARNESS LIQUID.-

 a. ROUNTHWAITB, after upwards of thirty years' practical experience Particularly, to Gentiemen accpustoped to travelling, for the preservation of Harness, Carriage, and Chaise Heads, being far supstior in its effects and leather perievtly black and solf, withont containiag those injuriods ingredients amisted by iriction to produce a groperties of leather introduce, and which, Wotties (with directions) price 2.0.61, and $2 s$. $6 d$. each, by the Lpventor, No. 9$M^{A}$ATRIMONY.-A Gentleman of middle age, and of a competed dependency, but without connexien, is desirous of an introduction to genteel, welleducated, and domestic female (not a- widow) whose want property or an unpleatant home might render it adyisable, if $a$ desir opportunity presented isseir, to change her situation in life, A hady, so situato his respectability and sufficient means; and that his references will equal them he will expect to receive. Age, from 25 to 30 ; disposicion, amiable; pertoen interesting rather than handsome, but fair; of midde height, and rathe full.-Letters (post paid) to s. I., len ,im wr Harno, prinselier, Casd street, Leicester square; if equally serious, and coming ipparently from $r$. spectable
against

WINES AT REDUCED PRICES, WARRANTED GBNUINB.
LONDON and WESTMINSTER WINE and SPIRI CONPANY, No. 16 Strand, opposite St. Martin's Church. Old Port, vint. 1821, p. doz. 27s. to 365 . Sparkling Champagne, pp.doz.72s. to M Fine Crusted ditto - - 40s. to 48s. Ditto, finest quality
 Teneriffe, Lisbon, Moun-
Cape Mradeira and Sherry
30 s. to 36 s Claret. St. Jalien, \&c. Ditto Chateau Margot Sauterne, Moselle, se.
Bucellas, in French bottles 16s. to 21 s .
hogsheeds, gratis; bottles at con rice. Letters, post paid, inclosing remittances, addressed W. Godfree and Ca 16 Strand, duly attended to
LONDON SILK ESTABLISHMENT (Prices, 40 per cent. under any retair house in the kingdomy.-The Proprietors annowace having addeed richest Ducapes, Gros de Naples duced in Europe. French Cambric Handkerchiefs are sold at the. Valencienne prices (an excellent quality at 16s, and 18s. a dozen). And the splendid'Sili Cloaks are reduced from 70s. to two guineas each.-Ladies who are anxious to purchase very superior Silks, will have the advantage of saving forty poundsin every hnndred. Rich Irish Poplins, at 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. ; and capital Sarsoets

THE CHEAPEST SILK STOCKINGS in London, and Cotton nspection of their extensive Stock, which they are now selling at the following prices :-China silk, cotton feet, from 2s. 2d.; stout, 3s. 6d.; very stout, 48. ©d China, all silk, 3s. 11d. ; stout, 4s. 9d. ; very stout, 6 ss . 6 d . Evening dress, all silk, 5s. 3d. ; stout, 6s. 6d.; rich lace, 7s. 6 d . Gentlemen's stout silk, 7s. 6d.; rery stout, 8s. 6d. Cotton stockings, 5d. per pair ; fine quality, 11s. od. per dozen; stout and fine, $18.6 \mathrm{~d} .$, or 16 s .6 d . per dozen, supertine, 2 s ., or $22 \mathrm{si.8d}$. per. dozen;
extra superfine, 2 s . 6d., or 23 s . 6d. per dozen. Gentlemen's unbleached cotton extra superfine, $2 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. , or 238 . 6d. per dozen. Gentlemen's unbleached cottons, os, per dozen; very stout, 1 s .6 d. , or. 17 s . per dozen; extra stout, 1 s . 6 d ., or 202,
per dozen. Half hose, 6 s . ; fine, 11 s . per dozen. Drawers, 1s. 6 d ; very stout, pes. 3d. - or pantaloon ditio, 2s. 6 d . Ladies' kid gloves, 11 s .6 d . per dözen Prench kid, 1s. 3d., or 12s. 6 d . per dozen ; best kid, 1s, 6d., or 17s. per dozeli Gentlemen's Woodstock gloves, 12s. per dozen ; best, 18, 6d., or. 10s. od. per dozen. Doe skin, 2si, or 22s. 6d. per dozen ; best doe, 2s. 6d., or 28s. 0d. per ozen.-Families and Gentlemen who are desirous of selecting from an exten-profitably.-R Kipling and Co's Ware opportunity ollayirg out doirss from pron Maby. -R. Kip
the Mansion House
DISTRESS in SPITALFIELDS.-In consequence of the Co. exampled distress in the sik manufactory department. HILDIICA Levantine, all of which will be sold atss, 6d. per yard, which positively bost the unfortunate makers 6s. Ladies therefore have -an opportunity of purchasing not only Levantines, but Gros de Naples arid Ducapes the Freuch width, in the newest colours, at 3s. which $H$, and Co. defy any other house in the trade o equal under 4s. Od. yard wide. Irish poplin at 2s. a yard, what last season or evening at 5 s . with white satins, beautiful in colour and quality, at 2s. ga. ever introduced, at 3s. 6d. per yard, recommended and approved by the ad mirers of superb evening costume, which cannot be had anywhere but at
Hidditch and Co.s Silk Warehouse, 32 Oxford street, opposite Dean street, Sole square.
DR FOTHERGILL'S TONIC FEMALE PILLS,-These Pills indave been in public estimation for a very considerable time, aud are pary and excellent remedy in gene periodical irresulatios which, cate and languid circulatione periodical arialy they tend to strengthep the Organs of the Stomach, correct bad Digestion diness, Head-Ache, \&c. \&c. and as a Family Medicise Chemists generally useful.-Sold in Boxes, 18. 1 Jd. and 2s. 9d. by Butlern, Savory and Co. 136 New Boad street, and 220 Regent street; and by the prim cipal Medicine Venders throughout the Uuited Kingdom. Of whom may be had fficacy in NGILIS NERVOUS DROPS, so much celebrated for then iou of Spirits, Head arders and weir various distressing affections, as oppres aainting fits, and Debility or Relaxation of the System. In Bottles, at 4s. 64 Ifs, and 22 s .

BEAR'S GREASE.-JAMES ATKINSON 'respectfully informs the Public, that the Bear's Grease imported by him, is sent out in pots price pot is $\mathrm{Is}_{\mathrm{s} .} 6 \mathrm{~d}$. and the bottle wis. $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{d}}$. is there are numerous very neat pritations, this precaution will ensure the genuine. This article is now too well
ind astablished, and its regenerating properties too well known, to require euume ration; but, independent of promoting the growth, it is a most elegait artich or dressing the Hair, giving great strength to the Curl, making it peautifuli oft and glossy, and, if perfunued with the Otto of Rose, is much preferable Sold by the Importer, 44 Gerrard street, $S$ oshe who admire the fose Feriume Messris Gattie and Pierce, 57 Boud street. So square; ; and, by appoin, Fith, Smith, 25, Grange, 826, Ball, 132, Oxford street; Read, 33, Huguenin, 33, Cruikshank, 5, Haymarket $\mathbf{~ M}$ arcade; 456, Taylor, 02, Wilson, 227, Strand F Elnas, 62, Swift and S
Holborn ; Gibbins, 38 Fleet market Hillor, church street; Johnston 63, Taite, 41, Cornhill; Colley, 2
Wakefieet; Marquis, 72
Mattrass, 117 Fleet streef; Bartelet, 22 Hatton manden ; and
and Patent Medicipe Yenders.

COVRNK GARDEN. Tonorrow, The French Sibertine. And Gipranni in London, -Tuesday, Bold stroke for a Wifer Twas I. And
 of ilgaro.
$\bar{A}$ DELPHI-Tomorrow, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday the Piloh. With Succiess. The Young Widow. And The Quadrupeds.
A DELPHI THEATRE-On WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Brening next, M. HENRY will have the honour of repeating his third innial Entertaitment of "Table Talk," under the title of ODD SAMINGS and QUERR DOINGS; introguctory of a Variete which;; a Grana Optical Display; Metamorphoses, Mosica scale, of a series of beautiful Views of Lancisoapes, Architecture, Moonlight Scenes, \&c. imperceptably changing from one to Architecture,
another, as
by Magic, , before, the eye of the Spectator, producing a novel jects. The whole to conclude with the extrabrdinary DANCE of MONKEXS, jects. Tame hundreds of fancy-formied beirgs, producing, by a combination of
by somale
Mechanical and Optical effects, a most whimsical and traly laughable spectacle. MRS FITZWILLIAM respectfully announces, that her BENEFIT will take place at the ADELPHI THEATRE, on TUESDAY, 7 th MARCH. tickets and places to be had of Mrs Fitzwilliam, 130 Long acre ; and at the Box
Ofice of the Theatre. Office of the Theatre.
EIDOURANION-KING'S THEATRE OPERA Concert Room, Haymarket-Mr D. F. WALKER respectfully announces his ASTRONO. MICAL LECTURE on the original transparent Orrery, for WEDNESDAY Srening next, Feb. 22, and every Wednesday in Lent, at haif-past seven, when
Ge phenomena of the heavens will be illustrated by this elaborate machine, the phenomena of the heavens wiul be illustrated by the earth. Boxes 3 s . Pit 2 s .
and an attempt made at the admeasurement of the Gallery ls. Places taken, and particulars at Mr Ebers, and at the Box Office of (he King's Theatre, daily.
IT is now some years since anything new on ASTRONOMY has $\frac{1}{6}$ appeared during Lent. A NBW LECTURER (with entire new and approved Machinery, on a large and magnificent scale) will deliver a Lecture on that
heautiful science, at the ARGYLL ROOMS, on W EDNESDAY the 22d, and every Wednesday and Friday during Lent.
THE MUSICAL INFANT SISTERS (only Four and Seven years 1 old exhibit their unrivalled performances on the HARP and PIANO
YORTE daily, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piecadilly, playing all the delightful YORTE daily, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, playing all the delightful
popular airs, as well as the most celebrated music of the first composers, with a popular airs, as well as the most celebrated music of the first composers, with a
correctness, taste, and execution, that have entitled them to rank as the greatest musical prodigies ever witnessed; indeed, to use the words of several distinguished professors who have visited them, "their performances are so
wonderfal that they must be heard to be credited."-Hours of performance, Wonderfalf-past Two, and Four heard to be creck. Admission, 2s.6d.: Children, 1s. 6 d. . One, Half.pat Two, and Four o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d. : Children, 1s. 0 d. ;
Yamily TTckets for Six, 10 s . 6 d . The Selection of Music will be varied daily. N.B. The Bvening Parties of the Nobility and Gentry attended. Terms, Fiye
Guineas. BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pallmall. - The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists, including the celebrated Picture of "Christ Crownéd with Thorns,", by Wm. Hilton, R.A. pur-
chesed by the Directors, is OPEN daily, from Ten in the morning until Five in the evening. Adtionsion is. Catalogue is.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.
SOCFETY of BRITISH ARTTISTS. - Warks of Art in Painting, Sor the ensuina, Architeoture, Engraving; Water-colours, and Miniature, intended for the ensiung EXHIBITION, must be sent to the Society"s Rooms, in Suffolk
treet, Pallmall East, on MONDAY the 6th, or. TUESDAY the $\boldsymbol{z t h}$ of MARCH
THE APOLIONICON T. C. HOPLAND, Secretary.
THE APOLLONICON, a Grand Musical Instrument (under the immediate patronage of his Majesty invénted and constructed by Flight nd Relfson, Organ-builders, is, now OPEN to EXHIBITION, performing, by Overture to Der Preischait\%;" "Overture to Figaro," apd Weber's celebrated ancy of effect euperior to any other instrument in Europe : performing daily, aney One to Fours, at the Ropoms, 101 St Martin's lanie. Admittance 1 s .
DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK, will be Re-opened Tomorrow, the 20th Pebruary, with Two New Views: "The Interior of the Chapel of Bouton'; with various M.ffects of light and shade.-Open daily, from Ten till Four.
PRIVATE TUITION.-A Gentleman who, through family 7\% misfortumes, has been obliged to quit Cambridge, where he was studying Nithmetic, Geography, and the usual English branches.-Terms, for any num. er of Pupils:-Six Lessons of one hour, or Pour of two hours each, 11. Letters Idreised to J. H. 36 Lancaster street, Burton erescent, will meet with due treation.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION. - We have authority to hen the Committee for the Election of the Solicitor-General, Dy which, and domarad that personal communication between the two Committees, they were
doliciton-Genaral will not be proposed as a candidate to rewreant the University of Oxford at the ensuing Election.
BRITISH COLONIAL and MARITIME LIFE ASSI/RANCES cqlar voyage, rexidence, country or or forr the whole term of Liff. for any parMar voyage, residence, country or service, or generally to inclup for all any par-
voldan-
 reviutern Arehipelago, Wint eventually reverert to

tagle Wife Omices, Cornhilu and Rogent street. HBNRY P. SMITH, Actuary, leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that having been for some time past engaged in Engraving his Picture of "Belshazzar's Peast" (dedicated, by special permission, to the King's Most Excellent Majesty) he trusts
30 Allsopp's buildings, New road, 10th Feb. 1826.
The Engraving from Mr Martin's Picture of "J
SUN to stand still," is now engraving by Mr Turner an comminding the for publication in the course of the ensuing summer
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