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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NETHERLANDS.—Although hostilities have for some time ceased in this quarter, a peace has not yet been patched up between the antagonist powers of Belgium and Holland. The conferences in London, having that object principally in view, continue to be held; but it is impossible to foresee when they may have any desirable issue. The 38th protocol reached Brussels early in the week—its contents, however, had not transpired, nor can any conjecture be formed how many more of these documents may be forthcoming. Meanwhile one important step has been taken: the French troops have received positive orders to withdraw from Belgium, leaving only 12,000 of their number (at his own request) at the disposal of King Leopold. We learn from Brussels that the French and English ministers are most active in endeavouring to prevent any further breaches of the armistice. It is conjectured that one of the last protocols has extended the armistice to a later period than the 10th of October. A private letter from Berlin states that city to be still exempt from the cholera, which has, however, broken out at Charlottenburg; all communication has been forbidden with Spandau; that the king is about to give a constitution to his subjects, and that he has 125,000 troops on the Oder, where the cholera is much feared. The news of the capitulation of Warsaw is not fully confirmed.

It is affirmed that the German Diet is about to take possession of their appanage, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. This is but the commencement of a movement against the revolutionists of France. The new sovereign of the Grand Duchy is to be Prince Frederick of Orange.

FRANCE.—The home intelligence of the French journals during the week has not been of any great importance. Some riots about breaking machinery in a shawl manufactory looked rather serious in Paris on Tuesday night, but they had entirely ceased on Wednesday. In the Chambers, the committee appointed to make a report on the project of law concerning the abolition of the hereditary peerage, continue to sit daily. It is expected, however, that their labours will terminate early next week, when the report will be presented by M. Berenger.

Part of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday turned upon cholera, and the Minister of Commerce made the following statement:—"The cholera ravages the east of Europe. It has spread over Wallachia, Poland, Russia, Austria, Hungary. Even the centre of Germany is threatened. Almost all the European nations have had recourse to serious measures of precaution: sanitary commissions, cordons of troops, lazarettos, have been established. The manners of Russia oppose the execution of similar measures, and Russia has most severely suffered. Wallachia, in which no precautions have been taken, has been ravaged. Prussia, on the contrary, in which the soil has been defended foot by foot, has been saved from these frightful misfortunes. Venice, Tyrol, Saxony, have adopted vigorous measures. Austria took its precautions too late, and the cholera is therefore at the gates of Vienna. I have said that Germany is threatened. The fairs, which assemble so great a number of individuals on one spot, have been the great sources of danger. We have been for a long time engaged in endeavouring to save France from this scourge. Sanitary commissions have been sent into the infected countries to examine the nature of the malady; similar commissions have been formed in Paris. A scientific controversy exists as to the nature of the disease, and it is maintained by some not to be contagious. Science performs its part in such discussions; its business is to discover the truth. Government also does its duty in leaving nothing to chance, and taking the utmost precautions to secure the health and the lives of the people. It is certain that the disease has spread in following the march of armies, caravans, &c. We should be extremely culpable if we neglected the means pursued for the preservation of public health by all the nations of Europe." The Minister concluded by proposing an extraordinary vote of credit of a million francs (40,000*l.*) to meet the expenses of the sanitary measures which he proposed.

The following are the closing prices of Wednesday's French Funds:

FRENCH FUNDS, Paris, Sept. 7.—Five per Cents., 87*l.* 70*c.*, 87*l.* 90*c.*, 88*l.*; Four per Cents., 71*l.* 71*c.*, 71*l.* 25*c.*; Three per Cents., 59*l.* 60*c.*, 59*l.* 95*c.*, 60*l.* 20*c.* Exchange on London, one month, paper, 25*l.* 10*c.*, money, 25*l.* 10*c.*; three months, paper, 25*l.*, money, 24*l.* 95*c.*—*Cours Authentique.*

The foreign intelligence contained in the French papers supplies us with our chief news respecting

POLAND.—Rumours that Warsaw had capitulated reached Paris on Tuesday, but no positive information to that effect had been received.

(From the *Messenger des Chambres.*)

We do not give credit to the intelligence circulated this morning of the capitulation of Warsaw, founded upon a letter from Munich, of which neither the date is given, nor does it assign any date to the event which it announces. Poland, says this letter, will form a separate kingdom, under the sovereignty of Nicholas; it will have a national army, a viceroyalty, and authorities also national; and the Russian troops can in no case enter Poland. These conditions appear probable; it is at least on the basis of them that a negotiation has for some time been carrying on, but there is nothing to prove that they had been accepted at Warsaw up to the 18th of August, the date of the last account from the interior of that city. All that we know from Warsaw is, that General Krukowiecki, invested with the supreme command, hastened to tranquillize and quell sedition; that General Dembinski, appointed generalissimo by the preceding government, was unable to take possession of that dignity, in consequence of the opposition on the part of the army; and that instead of him had been substituted General Proudinski, late chief of the staff to Skrzynski.

Should the resistance of Warsaw be prolonged, the Russian army, harassed by a circle of partisans throwing themselves upon its communications, will perhaps experience the greatest embarrassments. It will besides be seen that Marshal Paskewitch himself does not believe the contest to be near an end, the having fortified Lowicz (eighteen leagues from Warsaw, on the route to Prussia), that it may serve as a point d'appui in case of a check or a failure of success.

With reference to the system of the Prussian government it may be said, looking to its *Gazette*, that no news is good news. If Warsaw had surrendered, we should already have had it announced through that channel.

FRONTIERS OF SPAIN, Aug. 31.—It is still affirmed that Spain is making a levy of 20,000 men. The Spanish army is reported to amount to 120,000 men, and the greater part is along our positions.

TURIN, Aug. 25.—His Majesty by letters patent of the 15th inst., retaining in all its parts the monetary system established by Victor Emanuel, and Charles Felix, has ordered that henceforth the gold and silver coin bearing his effigy, shall have on the reverse no arms besides the cross of Savoy. An amnesty is more talked of than ever in the King's cabinet. But after having been deceived so many times, we can scarcely venture to give credit to this report, which is generally spread.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—The *Austrian Observer*, in an article, dated Constantinople, July 25, confirms the news of the advantage gained by the Grand Vizier over the Pacha of Scutari, who is now shut up in the fortress. The Pacha of Scutari, who was intrusted by the Grand Vizier with the task of taking the fortress of Lesch Alessio, had succeeded in overpowering all the obstacles thrown in his way by the

Albanians, and had got possession of the fortress without striking a blow.

The Turkish fleet sailed on the 18th, under the command of the High-Admiral, Halil Pacha; its destination is not known to the public: it is said to have sailed towards Alexandria.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—One of the French papers states, on the authority of a letter from Belgrade of the 15th of August, that the suburb of Pera, at Constantinople, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The following is the account:—"A dreadful fire broke out at eight o'clock in the morning on the 24 of August, which entirely consumed it. The palaces of France and England, and all the other legations, fell a prey to the flames. All were consumed except the palace of Austria and the Russian chancery. The damage is immense. Above sixty dead bodies have already been found among the ruins. Some European merchants voluntarily threw themselves into the flames after having lost everything; nothing was saved. The fire broke out in several places, and the storehouses to which the goods were removed were consumed, as well those of wood. Pera is nothing but a heap of ruins."

Letters from Bucharest of the 10th, confirm the statement that the suburb of Pera was laid waste by a dreadful conflagration on the 24 of August.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The harvest is fast drawing to a close in this district. During the past week the weather has been very favourable for field-work, and a vast quantity of corn has been secured in prime condition. On Saturday the farmers brought a very large supply of new wheat to market.—*Tyne Mercury.*

The hopping has generally commenced in the neighbourhood of Canterbury and Maidstone.—*Kentish Paper.*

We regret to learn that several hop yards in this county are affected with the mould to an extent that will probably render the produce worthless to the grower; and it is singular that the grounds nearly adjoining, and equally well cultivated, the mould has destroyed the crop in one hop yard, whilst in another close to it the hops are abundant; generally, we believe the crops are good, and in some instances excellent.—*Hereford Journal.*

THE APPLE CROP.—Notwithstanding the general scantiness of the apple crop this season, several orchards in the neighbourhood of Chard are abundantly productive. Two farmers at Crimchard, about a quarter of a mile from the town, are particularly favoured in this respect, one of whom, Mr. Read, is expected to make 100 bushels from about 10 acres of orcharding. The growers of barley will reap considerable advantage this year from the scarcity of cider. One farmer in that neighbourhood has been already offered, by a maltster, five shillings per bushel for a stock of 500 bushels gathered in this season, which he refused, under the prospect of making more of it.—*Bath Paper.*

The weather during the present week has been so very favourable that we have no hesitation in stating that the greater part, if not all, of the white corn in this neighbourhood, and to the extent of fifty miles along the coast northwards, has been carried and lodged in fine condition. The bean harvest has also commenced, and from present appearances the fields are likely very soon to be cleared. The showers that have occasionally fallen have materially benefited the turnips and after grass; many fields of the former, both white and aweds, present a vigorous appearance, and will no doubt be a good crop. On the whole, the crops of every description may be stated to be most excellent and well got in, which ought to be a cause of gratitude to the Giver of all the blessings we enjoy.—*Hull Paper.*

APIARIAN SOCIETY.—A society is set on foot here for the promotion of the culture of the bee amongst cottagers. The objects are to supply those cottagers with bees who are desirous of having them; to impart the best method of management to those who are already in possession of bees, and to dispose of the honey to the greatest possible advantage. Every cottager making application for lives is to bring credentials of character. The depriving system must in all cases be strictly adhered to. The value of the stocks of bees supplied is to be paid by annual instalments, of honey. Little doubt is entertained that cottagers who are able to keep from four to six hives will be materially benefited in their circumstances, and rendered less dependent on the parish rates for support or assistance.—*Bury Post.*

In many parts of the county, particularly at Fittleshall and the neighbourhood, inflammatory epistles are becoming very general, and lead us to regard, with more than a little alarm, the present excited state of the populace.—*East Anglian.*

A considerable falling off up to this time is said to have taken place in the revenue, arising from game certificates, owing to a mistaken notion that Lord Althorpe's bill will lower the amount hitherto payable.—*The Bury Herald.*

The birds in Norfolk are more numerous than in the last two seasons, but not so much so as might have been expected from the dry breeding season.

The celebrated Suffolk pig, the property of Mr. R. Mickleburgh, of Woodbridge, computed to weigh 50 stone, died on Saturday se'nlight.

Herrings have been taken in such abundance off the coast of Scarborough, that they have been sold at Filey at five shillings per thousand.—*Hull Paper.*

POACHING.—We are sorry to say, that the crime of poaching has been carried on to an extent this season, of which there has been no former examples. Gangs of fellows have gone out by night, and with immense drag-nets, swept the fields of every bird in them; and this, not partially, but generally. We are informed, that hundreds of birds were brought to this city at the close of the last, and the beginning of the present week; which have since been forwarded to London so as to arrive there on the first. Three men were fined 5*l.* each, at Helmsley, on Tuesday last, for poaching; and no punishment seems to have any effect in deterring the offenders.—*Yorkshire Gazette.*

IRELAND.

On Wednesday night the house of a man named Griffin, care-taker of the Earl of Stradbroke, on the estate of Bilboa, in this county, was attacked by an armed band of ruffians, who fired into his habitation through the door, wounding the owner and his brother, who resisted the entry of the party. The elder brother is wounded severely with slugs in the right thigh, and the younger not so badly in the hip. Notwithstanding this the ruffians were unable to gain admission, and retired without accomplishing their purpose. We are happy to learn that the wounds of the two Griffins are not dangerous. Bilboa has been long considered one of the worst parts of the county of Limerick, and the scene of several atrocious murders.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

GRAMPUS IN BANTRY BAY.—A few days since a boat, in which were six persons, was taken to pieces in Bantry Bay by the furious onset of a grampus. The crew were inevitably have been lost but for the heroic conduct of a fisherman named Deane.

SCOTLAND.

An agricultural friend of ours, near Edinburgh, has just sent us the following *notanda* relative to the various crops in that quarter:—"The harvest is all over, and mostly stacked here, except a few beans and late Angus oats—a sort of oat that is now much sown here, and is fast gaining ground upon the potatoe oat. It is found not such a risky crop as the latter—grows much better on land which is in indifferent

order, and gives abundance of straw. The Hopetoun oat has given very much satisfaction, wherever it has been tried; there will be, in all likelihood, a great proportion of it sown next season. Oats and barley are in general bulking well, particularly the latter; but wheat has been found to be generally very thin—that sown after potatoes has been a much better crop than after beans or summer fallow. Turnips are, in general, good every way. Potatoes look well, but the early planted ones have been lifting very ill; on some farms they have been found 15 or 20 bolts short of last season, but it is thought those last planted may turn up better. On the whole they are not such an abundant crop as was at one time expected.—*Dumfries Journal.*

Birds in the moors are by no means plenty, though more than last season. Partridges much in the same proportion.—*Ibid.*

Since Wednesday we have had three days of weather far more valuable to the country than as many pecks of March dust, which is said to be "worth its weight in gold." The fields around Edinburgh are now nearly cleared of victual.—*Scotsman.*

In Morayshire some extensive farmers have the whole of their crops cut down, and a large portion housed in excellent condition,—a thing unheard of before in that part of the country so early as the 1st of September. As to the quality of the crops, with the exception of the corn grown on very light soils, it is unusually good, and, in point of quantity is above an average harvest. A fortnight of good weather would suffice to see the harvest concluded. In most parts of the Highlands, where harvest is usually three or four weeks later than in the lowland section of the country, it is this season as far advanced as with us. In the neighbouring county of Banff, the harvest seems in an equally advanced state.—*Edinburgh Courier.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Sept. 5.

The Earl of ABERDEEN rose, pursuant to notice, to present a petition from the merchants, ship-owners, and manufacturers, concerned in the trade to Portugal. The petitioners complained that a trade which had been so long protected and supported by this country, and which had proved, for a series of years, so beneficial to the nation at large, and all those who were connected with it, should now be exposed to so many interruptions, and to such a variety of embarrassments. The petitioners expressed their fears that the measures which had been proposed by ministers had had the effect of suspending the amicable feelings which formerly existed with Portugal, and they apprehended that those measures, which it appeared that they still intended to continue, would expose our commerce with that country to still greater danger. In bringing the subject of Portugal thus under consideration, he was induced to do so specially with a view to the improvement and consolidation of the relations of Great Britain with that country. He should therefore strictly confine himself to that point. He looked not so much to the government under which the Portuguese lived, as to what was due to the honour of this country in dealing with an old ally. That the government of Portugal was absolute and despotic he well knew; and, as such, it might be considered as full of errors that abstractedly deserved reprobation. But he knew, also, that it had existed for ages—he knew, also, that under it the relations of Portugal with England had originated. As to the influence of England in upholding Portugal, he should say little, for the subject was painful to him. His error, if it were one, might easily be corrected, when he said that, within a short period, the French flag had, for the first time in the history of those countries, been known to dominate, without control, in Portugal. (Hear, hear.) There never was any thing more true than a declaration made by the late Mr. Canning, two months before his death, in which he plainly stated, that "the vast majority of the people of Spain were hostile to any constitution like that which was proposed to be given to them." The same observation would equally apply to Portugal. (Hear, hear.) They might rail as much as they pleased at priests and nobles—they might censure as much as they pleased illiberal and anti-constitutionalists—but the fact was indisputable, that the people were not favourable to any change. The noble earl, in the speech from the throne, made his Majesty "regret his not having been yet able to renew his friendly relations with Portugal." Now he (the Earl of Aberdeen) wanted to know what it was that prevented his Majesty from renewing those relations? It certainly could not be the supposed usurpation of Don Miguel—for certainly no usurpation ever received such approval as his was known to have received. Don Miguel had acted as he pleased, without opposition. He had convened the states of the people, according to the old established custom and form. These states had unanimously accepted of him—they had done more, they had declared him the legitimate monarch of Portugal, and the vast majority of the people had assented to the justice of that claim. He felt it difficult to repress the sentiments of shame and indignation which filled his bosom, when he reflected upon the treatment which the Portuguese government had received from this country. He had heard that the French government proposed to assist Don Pedro in his hostile attempts against the Portuguese government. He had reason to believe, from those who were most likely to be best informed on the subject, that such intentions were avowed. Was the fleet in which Don Pedro would sail to be considered a Portuguese fleet or a French fleet? If it were a Portuguese fleet, what right had the King of France to interfere with it? If it were a French fleet, what a commentary would it furnish on the doctrine of non-intervention. Could the noble earl oppose be so infatuated as not to perceive that any change produced in Portugal, be it what it might, by French means, must operate to the injury of this country. (Hear, hear.) Did the noble earl suppose that the French cared a single straw for his son and daughter? No, their object was to annihilate the predominant influence which we had so long possessed in Portugal. He would not talk of France being the natural enemy of this country, but he would say that she was our natural rival, and the noble earl might depend upon it, that she never would lose an opportunity of obtaining an advantage at our expense. By our permitting plots to be formed in England, contrary to treaties and the law of nations, Don Pedro might succeed in creating a convulsion in Portugal—he might carry the horrors of civil war—he might deluge the Peninsula with blood, but he would not ultimately succeed in overturning the government and institutions to which the vast majority of the people of Portugal were faithfully attached, and which they would defend. He wished the noble earl to consider the question divested of all passion and prejudice. He would have him free himself from the passions and prejudices of those who surrounded him, and reflect upon what would be the consequences of his present policy upon the interests of England—consequences which he would be the first man to lament. (Hear, hear.) He concluded with presenting the petition.

Earl GREY had listened with surprise to the noble earl's speech. In the first place, the noble earl had omitted to state the substance or the prayer of the petition, or how it was connected with the topics to which he had directed the attention of their lordships. It appeared from what the clerk had read of the petition, that it proceeded from certain merchants, who complained that their trade with Portugal was much deteriorated; and praying that Parliament would adopt measures to restore peace and harmony between the two countries. The noble earl denied that the French had suf-

ficient cause to demand redress in the way they did. Into that question he would not enter. On a former debate the noble duke opposite made a most valuable admission, by stating that after the manner in which we had sought redress it was hardly possible for us to interfere and prevent the French from seeking redress by the same means. The noble earl stated that we abstained from offering any advice to Portugal until the last moment, when it was too late. He must deny that this government had not given advice to Portugal until that period. (Hear, hear.) Without touching upon the subject of our negotiations with the Emperor of Brazil, he would proceed to the most important part of the noble earl's statement—namely, the situation in which this country was with respect to Portugal. He was not inclined to undervalue the advantages of our connexion with Portugal. He lamented, as much as the noble earl opposite, the unfortunate situation in which the two countries were placed with regard to each other, and which, he admitted, was productive, by its long continuance, of all the inconveniences which the noble earl had stated. But this state of things was not owing to the present government. (Hear, hear.) His Majesty's present ministers had not yet been in office ten months, but this state of affairs had lasted three years. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl was, therefore, responsible for about two years of that time (hear, hear); and it certainly would be a heavy responsibility if, as the noble earl had stated, the government of this country were answerable for all the acts of Don Miguel. (Hear, hear.) Before the noble earl blamed the present ministers for not establishing the relations of peace and amity with Portugal; he should be prepared to defend himself for not having established those relations under circumstances more favourable for the purpose than at present existed. He knew that English interests were the peculiar care of government, and he did not want the noble earl's admonition to look carefully to those interests, though he might want some of the noble earl's levity (hear, hear) in risking the peace of the world by declamations and invectives against other powers. (Hear, hear.) The only question, therefore, now before the house was, that the petition be printed. The noble earl had stated, that a day would come when he would more fully enter into the discussion. Whenever that day came, he (Earl Grey) would be ready to meet the noble earl, and he trusted that he should be able to show, that in what had been done or omitted to be done, neither the honour nor the interest of the government had suffered by any act of ministers.

The Duke of WELLINGTON hardly thought it necessary to justify his noble friend for the course which he had taken in presenting the petition, because the petition related specifically to British interests, and to the interruption which those interests were subject to. He thought that the topics to which his noble friend had alluded were precisely those upon which he ought to have addressed their lordships, in calling their attention to the particular petition which had been presented. There was, however, one subject which his noble friend had deferred to another occasion—namely, that which regarded the wine trade of Portugal. His noble friend might have told their lordships, that in this question of the wine trade, not only Portugal but the whole of the Peninsula and the Powers of Germany and Italy were interested. (Hear, hear.) The noble lords opposite had thought proper, in order to favour France, whose trade with this country did not equal one-fifth of the trade with Portugal, to put the wines of the Peninsula and the rest of Europe on the same footing with those of France. (Hear, hear.) That was to say, in order to favour France, a country which desired to have no intercourse with Great Britain, except for her own advantage, ministers had resolved to put down the trade of Portugal, and discourage the trade of Spain and all the rest of Europe. (Hear, hear.) His noble friend did not touch on this point, because he did not wish to detain the attention of their lordships; but if he had done so, he might still further have shown the partiality of the noble lords opposite for France, and their prejudices against Portugal. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl had stated, that although this country was bound by treaty to protect Portugal, yet having interfered herself, she could not prevent France interfering in a similar manner. But might not mediation have been attempted? Even when the French admiral was before Lisbon it was not too late. There was plenty of time for this government to have remonstrated with France—to have pointed out the inconvenience—he would almost say the indecency—of that country proceeding in such a manner with respect to the affair, which was in dispute between the two countries. There was not the slightest doubt that, according to the law of nations, the Portuguese fleet was not a fair prize of war. (Hear, hear.) It might have been made an article of capitulation; but he did not believe that, considering all the circumstances, it could be regarded as being a prize of war. (Hear, hear.) He could not but feel that Portugal had been treated in a manner unbecoming an independent nation. His opinion was, that the unfortunate situation of Portugal was to be attributed to its having no defined relation in Europe, the noble earl had asked why had not the late Government made arrangements for recognising the Portuguese Government. In the first place, the late Government were bound by engagements, not made by themselves, but by the former Government, to recognise Queen Donna Maria as the sovereign of Portugal. The Prince who was seated on the throne of that country had broken his engagements, and no one lamented the circumstances more than he (the Duke of Wellington) did. He had done every thing to prevail upon that prince, to conduct himself in a manner suited to his honour and interest, and to avenge the insult offered his Majesty by the breach of the engagements into which Don Miguel had entered. But after so acting, he felt it to be his duty, as a servant of the King, to endeavour to restore friendly relations between Portugal and this country by the re-union of the different branches of the Braganza family. It was not the business of the English ministers to support a civil war in Portugal, or to endeavour by force of arms to re-establish the constitution; but it was their duty to do every thing by way of conciliation and advice to restore amity between the two branches of the Braganza family, and thereby bringing Portugal back into the family of nations. (Hear, hear.) He had made various efforts to accomplish that object. He found Don Pedro sometimes desirous of going to war, provided this country carried it on for him; at other times desirous of settling matters by amicable negotiation; and again returning to the idea of waging war against his brother, by means of which he (the Duke of Wellington) never could approve, namely, by revolutionary means, and by affording assistance to rebels against the government *de facto* of Portugal. (Hear, hear.) He believed that Don Pedro himself was now aware of the impropriety of employing such means, for he found that he had lost the empire of Brazil in consequence of resorting to them. He afterwards learned that Don Pedro was desirous of settling matters by giving his daughter in marriage to Don Miguel; but he accompanied the proposition by the condition that England should be answerable for the conduct of his brother. After all that had passed, it was not to be expected that the English ministry would agree to such a proposition, and this negotiation was therefore broken off. (Hear, hear.) He always felt great objections to making this country an arbitrator between Don Miguel and his subjects; but still he did think that before he could advise his Majesty to recognise that prince, or call upon the other powers to do the same, he ought to require from him that he should offer a general amnesty to all his subjects, and particularly those who had been in the service of his brother. It was more incumbent on the noble lords opposite than in the late

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FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon Gazette which have reached us, bearing date up to the 27th ult. contain a wild account of some insurrection or meeting which broke out in the evening of the 21st. Some drunken soldiers raised a cry of *Viva Don Pedro! Viva Donna Maria!* and fired upon their officers, who attempted to quell them. Elated by success, they committed a number of brutal and violent acts, and were gaining strength as they proceeded. It is said that their numbers amounted at one time to 300. The Count de San Martinho, upon endeavouring to reduce them to obedience, was shot. Don Jose de Oliveira was also left dead after a volley of musketry; but the officer next in command having taken Don Jose's place, succeeded in taking the whole of the mutineers prisoners.

The Alfred.

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

On Thursday last their Majesties were crowned in Westminster Abbey. Much of the ceremonial, which at former coronations has contributed to the dignity and splendour of the pageant, and to the gratification of the people, was omitted; nevertheless the solemnity, which must ever belong to the religious ceremony in which the mutual engagements of sovereign and subject are ratified and consecrated, was not wanting to the more serious part of this august ceremonial, and we have no doubt it made its due impression upon the hearts and minds of the exalted personages who were concerned in it. The *Times* newspaper, which loves to revel occasionally in savage thoughts and coalheaver's phraseology, is pleased to burst forth in a strain of excessive coarseness respecting some parts of the ceremony, of which it is easier to feel the solemn effect, than to prove their utility to the reason. We let it pass to enjoy the praise of the tap-rooms, which it will no doubt receive, accompanied by much music of clattering pewter.

We hope our friends in the country will receive much pleasure from the very well written accounts which the London press has prepared for them of all that did, and much that did not take place, on Thursday, but for the sake of truth we wish just to hint that these accounts are written with the amiable intention of being as agreeable as possible, and are not supposed to be prepared with very severe adherence to accuracy of detail.

We are of opinion that to those whose locality, or other preventive circumstance kept them away from the sight, it may not be disagreeable to learn that they were probably much better off, than if they had been bodily present in London streets. Of five thousand people who had been in the public ways, and whom we interrogated as to the delight they received, the answer of four thousand five hundred and ninety two was, that they were much wet, much dirtied, very much crushed, and saw nothing. The rain poured in torrents before and during the return of the procession, and such running to and fro, such trampling in the mire, and upon one another's feet, such spoiling of dresses, and general ruin of finery and good humour, we have hardly ever seen. Of course the trampling and dirtying was only the fate of the humble pedestrians, those in open carriages caught nothing but the rain and severe colds.

THE foreign news of the week possesses very little of a decisive character. The Russian force in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, which seems fully equal to the complete subjugation of the city, having refrained from coming to extremities, the conclusion is that negotiations are going on for a capitulation on the part of the Poles, who have deposed one commander-in-chief to set up another, and appear to have but few of the necessities for an effectual resistance beyond indomitable bravery.

The French army, thanks to the opposition in the British parliament, will not be suffered to continue in the occupation of Belgium. A spirited remonstrance from the British government and the ministers of its allies who attended the conference, is understood to have had the desired effect, and the peace of Europe seems much less likely to be disturbed, than the appearance of affairs a few weeks ago warranted us in expecting. There has been some rioting in Paris, and an attempted insurrection on a small scale in Lisbon. Both have been quelled—in Lisbon not without the loss of some lives.

The French press and the mob are very much dissatisfied with their government for the failure of the attempt to occupy (that is the modern word for military seizure) the territory of Belgium.

THE reform bill has got through the committee of the House of Commons. Thanks to the suggestions of the opposition side of the house, it is now a very different and a much less imperfect measure than it was; but inconsistencies the most glaring, violations of principle the most monstrous still remain, while the latter part of it—the working machinery of the measure—presents a mass of confused and impracticable regulations, which none but men utterly unfit for practical business would have thought of proposing, at least with the expectation that they were to become the law of the land. The report of the committee is to be brought up on Tuesday evening, when much discussion is likely to take place before the question of whether it shall be adopted by the House, will be settled. Should the bill be allowed to leave the House in its present shape, we venture to affirm, that to say nothing at all of its pernicious principles, it is as a piece of legislation for the guidance and government of practical affairs, the most clumsy, inconsistent, and, if we may coin a word, *unworkable* statute that ever passed one of the Houses of the British legislature. The unpopularity of the measure is already "pretty considerable," but it is nothing to what it would be

were the bill to pass, and its system of "registration" to be set in motion. As this matter is now arranged, it would be a never-ending political broil; and the fuss and disturbance which an election every five or six years occasions, would be spread over the whole period of our lives, unless the people, by the mere attempt, should become convinced of its absurdity, and the act be repealed, as a similar act, so far as regards registration, was upon a former occasion, in the next session after it was passed.

THE public indignation has been much excited by a violent attack on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, which appeared in the *Times* newspaper of Wednesday last. An evening contemporary all but affirms that it has traced the offensive paragraph to a "great person," who is practiced in the trade of calumny. If it be so, we must give him credit for the appropriateness of his choice of a vehicle for his slander. We had almost thought the paragraph was the manufacture of the *Times* itself, so manifestly does the brutality of sentiment breathe through it, for which that journal is so eminently distinguished. The ostensible reason for which this foul abuse is flung upon a lady of the royal family, no less illustrious from the endearing virtues by which her conduct is adorned, than from her lofty station, is merely that she declined being present with her daughter, the Princess Victoria, at the ceremony of the coronation. The statement, in which it is sought to be impressed upon the public that the absence of the illustrious lady was in pursuance of a systematic opposition to the wishes of the King, is absurd and untrue: her absence is, with every appearance of truth, attributed to a want of due respect and courtesy in the King's Minister, whose duty it was to assign a proper place, befitting the station of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, which he failed to do, and answered with harshness when reminded of the omission. But whatever may have been the cause of the absence of those whose presence the British people would have hailed with such affectionate enthusiasm—whether it arose from a reason merely personal—or if it even were occasioned by an unwillingness to attend a ceremony conducted under the auspices of those advisers whose public conduct has put in jeopardy the existence of the monarchical dignity to which the daughter of the Duchess of Kent is the presumptive heiress—the newspaper attack was equally foul, unmanly, and dishonourable, and deserved, as it has received, every mark of public disgust and indignation.

OUR readers are aware that the common councilmen of London, who must all reside within the city, and who, we believe, all pay more than 3s. 10d. per week for their said residences, are violent advocates of that heap of inconsistent nonsense which is known by the name of the Reform Bill. If it could be carried, it would disfranchise a very large proportion of the present constituency, reduce the election to a very snug thing, and (what is not the least important part of the scheme) bring votes to a premium.—These worthies had a meeting on Wednesday, in order to petition the House of Lords to assist them in their job by passing the bill. Five men who have not yet eaten up their own brains, wished to "split the difference," and allow the livemen to elect two members; but the proverbial selfishness of the Common Council prevailed, and the five were outvoted by 113.

We judge from experience when we say decidedly that the Lords will not comply with this request. It is not long since the pickpockets raised a great outcry against the new police, and got people to write and print many falsehoods and threats against them, and against those who, having some property to lose, supported them, not forgetting the threat of physical force. Noble Lords were not frightened then, as some silly people thought they would be. A calm but firm resistance put an end to the whole hubbub of nonsensical intimidation. In the Reform question, which is attempted to be influenced by precisely the same description of argument, the House of Lords will act with similar independence, and thus rid us of the most serious impediment to the prosperity of the country, and gratify every man who really knows his own interest.

ALL who remember the speeches made on the affirmative side in the long course of the debates on the question of Catholic Emancipation, will, we think, admit without dispute, that they were infinitely more plausible than those which have been uttered in favour of Parliamentary Reform. They not only affected the sympathies of our hearts with motives more touching than the Reformers can avail themselves of, but they showed a practical case of injury sustained by the restrictive laws, and splendid results to arise from their repeal, which, as matter of argument, were almost irresistible. The Parliament gave way;—a mighty change was admitted in the constitution, which it was known and admitted would shake to its foundation the ancient structure of parties, and break asunder the bonds of political union which bound together the populace and the gentry of England in one common cause. But the recompense was to be found in "regenerated Ireland." Poverty was to flee away from that emancipated land, and strife to be no more heard therein;—the energies theretofore directed to political agitation, were from thenceforward to be entirely absorbed in useful industry;—gratitude was to fill the hearts of the people, and abundance of meat and potatoes their stomachs;—peace was to be within their walls, and prosperity within their cottages. No theoretical reasoning could be clearer than that which led to these conclusions. Ireland was to be, as O'Connell had a thousand times said and sung,

—Great, glorious, and free,
The first flower of the earth, the first gem of the sea."

Such was the theory; a theory, as we have said, a

thousand times more plausible than that by which the Reform Bill has been supported. What has been the practical result? Worse than the worst anticipated evils from the disruption of political associations have arisen in England, and Ireland has become so much worse, that it is, as it were, a hell of religious and political dissension. The most horrid passions rage among the people, and they burn with a deavouring eagerness to rush upon the slaughter of each other. The clergy of the emancipated church take the lead, if not in violence of conduct, at least in fierceness of language, the effects of which they know but too well on the wild and passionate and uninformed minds of their flocks. Every Irish Roman Catholic priest with the least pretension to ability, now becomes a fierce political partizan, and seems to consider that his calling is as much political as ecclesiastical. We have now before us an Irish paper with two letters from Popish priests, the one is from a titular bishop of the name of Mac Hale, a coarse clever man, who writes to Lord Grey calling for the "repeal" of the Irish Established Church; the other is from the parish priest of Castlepollard in the county of Meath, in reply to some application made to him to assist in taking the census of the population—it is brief and a curiosity in its way, so we shall insert it.

Martinstown, August 18.

Sir—I have been favoured with two copies of your circular on the census of the population.—I suppose the Parish Priest of Newtownbarry received one or two more. I would wish to know what obligation the priests of Ireland owe either to you or the government, that we should assist your travelling servants and look over their work. If you want clerical bailiffs, call on those whom you pay, and who have nothing else to do. With respect to us, we have neither time nor inclination to give you gratuitous services, no more than we would be inclined to disgrace ourselves by receiving your pay. You want the census of my parish. All the information I can give you is, that its population was reduced on the last shooting-day eleven in number, and that we have laws which forbid me to characterize that deed as it deserves. The government, which is supported at an enormous expense for the purpose, or under pretence (which you know is the same thing) of protecting each man's right inviolable, calls upon me to help to number the rest of my flock, without alluding, in the smallest degree, to those eleven whom I have lost. Does this government think I could soon forget them, or that I can ever forget them—or that from my memory can be effaced the impression which their pallid countenances, distorted by expiring agonies—their stiffened limbs, their bodies smarting with the tepid current that gushed from their hearts—has stamped on my mind? Sir, send your Orange messengers and enumerators to those to whom they are welcome, but let them not be annoying my little place by their unwelcome presence. I am too much affected by the loss of my parishioners, whom I regarded more than I do you, or any one belonging to or connected with the Irish government, to turn my attention to this display, that is so worthy of the men who take the adorners of Jupiter, Mars, and Pluto, for their models, in perhaps more instances than the census. Having no design to offer you any personal disrespect, but merely wishing to reply to your official letter, I have the honour to remain, Sir, your very obedient servant.

J. BURKE, P. P. Castlepollard.

To G. Hatchell, Esq., Dublin Castle.

We think the government are rightly served when they ask the assistance of such men, by receiving such a fierce and insolent reply; but the important consideration is the state of the country in which a priest with thousands ready to do or suffer anything at his bidding, thinks it safe and expedient to write and publish such a letter to the servants of the government. The letter is eminently Irish—the straining after epigrammatic effect—the extravagant diction, and the odd combination of the jocular with the pathetic, would prove its Hibernian authorship had it come from the city of Pekin, instead of the county of Meath; but it is one among many fearful signs of the times in Ireland for which emancipation promised so much, and has done worse than nothing. Let those who are led away by parliamentary speeches to expect results commensurate with the prospects of advantage now held out to this country, take warning from the example afforded by catholic emancipation.

THE curious in composition must derive great amusement from the specimens of style and construction with which the daily prints are wont occasionally to favour us. We have once or twice culled some flowers from the *Times* and *Globe*, which, if not beautiful, were diverting. On Thursday the *Times*, writes something about those "who never conceived that the constitution was any thing but a form." This is quite worthy of the print which the million of the metropolis are so accustomed to praise for its fine writing. But that meritorious broad sheet, the *Morning Herald*, must be allowed to beat all its contemporaries in the diverting strangeness of its occasional sallies. The following paragraph, from the *Herald* of Thursday, is supposed to relate to the *cholera morbus*, but our mental vision becomes so dazzled by the splendour of the diction, that we cannot pretend to judge accurately what it is that is intended to be designated.

"Whether the pestilence disease with which the malignant genius of Russian ambition has smote so many parts of Europe shall eventually visit the shores of England, is a fearful problem, which of course only time can solve; but whatever may be the event, it is worth considering if such a calamity should befall us, whether the habits of the people are such as are likely to mitigate or aggravate the destructive violence of the distemper."

Now the writer of the above, has clearly a genius too shining and ambitious for a newspaper composition—*ut enim fulgore suo*. That Russian ambition has a malignant genius, might perhaps suggest itself to any person who knew beforehand that ambition had a genius at all, but that this genius should smite with a sore disease, is one of the highest flights of Eastern imagination—it is beautiful and biblical. But leaving the region of poetry for a moment behold now the accurate observation of the man, for he supposes this disease to "visit our shores," and as the sea side generally sharpens the stomach, however sated and weakened it may have been before, he says with admirable fidelity to nature, that it will then have "a renewed appetite." He states this cautiously, however, and rather propounds it as a question, than enunciates it as a fact. Then follows an allusion, in which poetry and mathematics are beautifully blended, and he supposes (in a fine poetical figure of impersonation) time solving the problem. We think

we see Time sitting with spectacles on nose, working it out.

The whole concludes with the profound and acute reflection that the matter is "worth considering."

The following is a list of the new peerages and promotions. The number of votes gained by the ministry in the House of Lords will be fifteen, added to the eight they have already made since they came into office. Twenty-three peers in a twelvemonth is pretty well. What an uproarious yell would have been put forth by the newspapers had the Tories, when they directed the royal graces in this regard, attempted so daring an exercise of the prerogative. How would the *Times* have thundered, and the *Chronicle* sneered,—but the Whigs have done it, and therefore it is "all right." How long will the people suffer themselves to be gulled and cheated by the confederacy of Whigs and newspapers?

PROMOTIONS.

Earl of Cassilis created Marquis of Ailsa.
Earl of Breadalbane — Marquis of Breadalbane.
Earl of Grosvenor — Marquis of Westminster.
Viscount Duncan — Earl of Campden.
Viscount Northland — Earl of Ranfurly.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

PEERS CREATED PEERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Marquis of Headfort — Baron Kenlis.
Earl of Meath — Baron Chaworth.
Earl of Dunmore — Baron Dunmore.
Earl of Ludlow — Baron Ludlow.
Lord Belhaven — Baron Hamilton.
Lord Howden — Baron Howden.

COMMONERS CREATED PEERS.

Lord George Cavendish — Earl of Burlington.
Hon. William Maule — Baron Panmure.
Hon. George Cadogan — Baron Oakley.
Sir Geo. W. Bampfylde — Baron Poltimore.
Sir Robert Lawley — Baron Wenlock.
Sir Edward Price Lloyd — Baron Mostyn.
Wm. F. Berkeley — Baron Segrave.
Lieut.-Col. Chichester — Baron Templemore.
Wm. Lewis Hughes — Baron Dinorben.

On Friday the Irish Members had a field-night in the House of Commons, on the subject of education. There was, of course, much vehement declamation, and Mr. O'Connell transgressed, and Captain Gordon rebuked him as usual. Mr. Shiel was made up for the occasion, and gave vent to an effusion which would have made a very pretty article in a magazine, and have brought him some cash as well as credit,—we think he ought to have reserved it for use in this way. As to his eulogy of the priests, it was an extravagant jumble of truth and falsehood. It is true that they do a great deal to assuage the mental and bodily miseries of the peasantry; but it is also true that they do not take pains to improve their moral condition so as to prevent the circumstances which occasion these miseries. The question of Irish education is too grave a one to be lightly undertaken in a short leading article: we can only for the present join in our expression of deep regret that an institution which has done so much good in Ireland as the Kildare-place Education Society, should be abandoned by the government.

In our literary page we present our readers with a second and scientific notice of Doctor Brewster's life of Newton, published in Mr. Murray's Family Library. The value of the paper will, we trust, be considered the best apology for its length. We feel considerable satisfaction in having it in our power to present our readers with what we consider an excellent model of the art of writing on a scientific subject with such clearness and simplicity as to be easily understood even by the unlearned.

FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.

City, Saturday.

Another dull week has passed away at the Stock Exchange; and although an attempt was made at its commencement to give some animation to the money market, the effect was of very short duration. It is clear by the continuation given on the last settling day, which in some cases reached 3-16, that there is a bull account in the hands of some of the speculators, but to what extent they can be looking to get out of it without loss it is hard to conjecture. The operations in our funds had used to sympathize with those in the French market, but this has ceased to be the case, for a very material improvement in the latter, during the past week, has in no wise produced a corresponding effect upon the former. It is said here that this arises from the want of a preponderating influence upon the part of England as regards our foreign affairs, and certainly the *momentary stay* of the French army in Belgium, the Gulliver-like act of towing away the fleet of an "anciently" by the French Admiral, with some other little matters, upon which Ministers shew such a repugnance to be questioned, would fairly lead to this most humiliating conclusion. It was stoutly affirmed some short time since that when the Bill had got through the Committee in the Commons, a rise in the Funds and an impetus to trade would be the certain consequence. Well! the Bill has got through the Committee, but the Funds have not risen, and with respect to the impetus which is to be given to trade, that must be waited for. It certainly never needed it more, for never before did it exhibit such melancholy symptoms of decay. Consols for money have been stationary for some days at 82 1-8th and for the account at 82 1-8th 1-4th. New 3 1/2 per Cent. at 89 3-4th 7-8th. and Exchequer bills 10 to 12. At these prices the market has opened this morning, but with little appearance of business. The prices in the foreign market are merely nominal.

THE CHURCH.—Died, on Monday last, the Right Rev. F. H. Walker Cornwell, D. D., Lord Bishop of Worcester. He held the episcopal care of that diocese for nearly 24 years. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Chichester, is spoken of as likely to succeed him in the see of Worcester.

The Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D. D., is appointed to the Deanery of Wells, vacant by the resignation of the Bishop of Lichfield.

The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has been appointed a prebendary of Westminster, void by the resignation of Dr. E. Goodenough.

The Rev. E. Houlditch is appointed rector of St. Leonard's. The Rev. S. Fisher, to the perpetual curacy of Corpusty. The Rev. — Hill, to the vicarage of Kirtling. The Rev. J. W. Wenn, to the domestic chaplaincy of the Duke of Hamilton. In Ireland: the Rev. C. O'way, to the rectory of Monsea. The Rev. E. Palmer, to the rectory of Moderency. The Rev. R. Neville, to the living of Clonpriest, near Youghal.

Thursday being the metropolis had a commencement of firing at five in the morning persons were seen in Westminster Abbey street, where numbers of the Horse Guards (Blue Royal procession was stationed within the Palace. on the Surrey side of strong body of Police street, Westminster, no carriages were present. Charing-cross. Even of the Procession was at Charing-cross with rows of benches. Horse Guards entrance others were open for. The band of the 100-place, and this a cross, tended greatly o'clock the streets to pass were comparatively approached, however, a procession would move part of the metropol avenue which comm. Procession advanced persons were seen r ladders, chairs, and sibly raise them about a sight of the show of the waggon, carts, of the streets behi railed, and the hors to keep the ground, flected on them grea tators to enjoy a go between their horse. At a quarter past noon, that his M. The following was A S. The Duke and D In their Royal High Six Horses, with The Duchess of C The Duke of St The Duke and Duc Th THEIR MAJESTY Each drawn by Six Gentleman Usher, i Officers of the Ho four or a A S His Majesty's Equ Deputy Adjutant-G and Deputy Adj Quartermas Master of his Majes Six With rich trappi Mara One Hundred Twel T Drawn by Attended by a Y and to The Gold Stick and riding

The Duke and D In their Royal High Six Horses, with The Duchess of C The Duke of St The Duke and Duc Th

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With rich trappi Mara One Hundred Twel T

Drawn by Attended by a Y and to The Gold Stick and riding

The Mistress of The Lady A S

Nearly every hour either a stand erected the windows taken elegantly-dressed fed, the scene was every one that wha people of this count ended the ancient i and buzzards were de handkerchiefs from most imposing effe shouting of their s was dressed in the in a white satin dr her head.

THE ANSEY.—A doors were opened reached the various such was the obscu could be seen of the made, or of the si gradually breaking lower and upper g vaultings in all dir attended by consid persons had arrived that subsequently the great western d structure, painted o in unison with the was covered with Gothic panelling way stood the robt their Majesties ret up the nave. On sacred pile the box were seen ranged covered with crim them could see li thence no view of choir was the grea tastefully-executed upon what is calle In the centre of th altar, were raised state of the King chair stood upon t between the altar In this space the c which their dirgy sented to the g striking. The al were covered with pulpit, from whi sermon, was place and was so situ

LITERATURE.

REVIEWS.

The Family Library, No. XXIV. *Life of Sir Isaac Newton*, by Dr. Brewster. John Murray.

IN our observations on this excellent and interesting work, in *The Alfred* of last week, we promised a more particular account of the scientific part of the volume; and as it consists of a detail, in language as popular as the nature of the subject will admit, of the leading discoveries of Newton, we cannot perhaps better redeem our pledge, than by presenting our readers with a succinct statement of the principal contents of Sir Isaac's great work on physical science, the *Principia*.

Early in the seventeenth century, about the year 1618, Kepler had made his brilliant discovery of those three great laws which still bear his name—the motion, namely, of the planets in elliptical orbits, with the sun in one of the foci of the ellipse—the proportionality between the areas described by them, and the times of description—and lastly, that the squares of the periodic times of any two planets, are to one another as the cubes of their distances from the sun. From these three great facts, and from the ascertained motions of the moon, the principle of universal gravitation, or attraction, the great discovery which characterizes the *Principia*, and which would alone deservedly hand down the name of Newton to everlasting remembrance, was deduced and demonstrated. The law of gravity is, that all bodies attract each other with a force directly proportional to their quantity of matter, and inversely proportional to the squares of their distances asunder. Thus, when we throw up a stone, the stone attracts the earth, and the earth attracts the stone; but their distance asunder, when only two bodies are taken into consideration, being necessarily the same, the attractive forces are in this case directly proportional to the quantity of matter in the respective bodies; and that in the earth being many billions of times greater than in the stone, the latter is drawn to the earth, and produces no sensible effect whatever, by its attractive force, on the earth's motion. Again, the sun and moon both attract the earth, but the moon far more powerfully than the sun, because although the latter contains several thousand times as much matter as the former, yet the square of the moon's distance is a far greater number of thousand times less than the square of the distance of the sun.

The law of universal gravity once established, Newton easily determined the weight which the same body would have at the surface of the sun, and at the surface of each of the planets; he also calculated the quantity of matter in the sun, and in such of the planets as had satellites, and even ascertained the density, or specific gravity of the matter of which each was composed. In this way he found that the weight of the same body would be twenty-three times greater at the surface of the sun than at the surface of the earth, and that the density of the earth is four times greater than that of the sun, the planets increasing in density as they recede from the centre of the planetary system—namely, “the blessed sun himself.”

Newton quickly arrived at the true figure of the earth, by considering the mutual attraction of all its parts, as modified by the effect of its own rotation upon its axis. He thus ascertained that the earth's shape is that of an orange, or, scientifically, that of an oblate spheroid, formed by the revolution of an ellipse round its lesser axis, the equatorial diameter being to the polar as 230 to 220. The rapid diurnal rotation of the earth produces a tendency in bodies upon its surface to fly off at a tangent: this is called the centrifugal force. It is greatest at the equator, and decreases as the co-sine of the latitude, till it vanishes at the pole. This force acts in opposition to the force of gravity, and therefore, in proportion to its intensity, diminishes the weight of bodies: hence our philosopher concluded that gravity itself must diminish as we recede from the equator towards the poles, a fact since abundantly demonstrated by our experience of the necessity of shortening the pendulums of clocks, (independently of the effect of change of temperature,) in order that they may keep true time when carried from our latitudes towards the equator.

That the tides of the sea were somehow caused by the moon, was long known, from the obvious phenomenon that it is high water at any given place at the time when the moon is in the meridian of that place. Kepler had even distinctly referred the tides to the effect of the moon's attraction; but it was reserved for Newton to prove that hypothesis to be true, and to calculate the relative forces of the moon's attraction and the sun's. The former is to the latter as $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1. What seemed, and still seems, puzzling at first, was how to account for its being high-water at the same time on the side of the earth nearest the moon, and also on the opposite, or most remote side. The solution of the difficulty is derived from considering the centre of the earth, and the waters at its surface, on each side, as three distinct bodies, placed at different distances from the moon, and attracted, according to the law, with different degrees of force, inversely proportional to the squares of these distances. Hence the water nearest the moon will be attracted far more powerfully than the centre of the earth, and the centre of the earth more powerfully than the water farthest from the moon. The water nearest the moon will therefore be drawn away from the centre of the earth, and rise from its level, towards the moon, while the centre of the earth, again, will be drawn up towards the moon more powerfully than the waters beyond, on the side of the earth farthest from the moon, which remote waters will thus, as it were, be left behind; and consequently, to a spectator on the earth's surface, will appear in the same situation as if they were raised from the earth in a direction opposite to that in which they are really attracted by the moon. Spring-tides happen at the full and change of the moon, because the attractive forces of the sun and moon are then combined together, while at the first and third quarters these forces are opposed to each other, and thus produce the neap-tides.

By the discovery and investigation of the retrograde motion of the lunar nodes, Newton was led to the explanation of the cause of the precision of the equinoxes, at the rate of nearly a second in a week, so as to complete the circuit of the heavens, in some

what less than twenty-six thousand years. This effect arises from the combined actions of the sun and moon upon the earth, that of the former being four times as great as the latter. He next proceeded to show how to determine the orbit and the periodic time of a comet, and, proved, by observation, that the motions of comets are regulated by the same laws as those of the planet, thus establishing his fundamental law of gravity to the remotest boundaries of space, and far beyond the limits of our solar system.

Such are a few of the leading topics unfolded with severe and simple grandeur in the scientific pages of the *Principia*.

Every one will remember the bitterness of Voltaire's sarcasm upon the theological writings of Sir Isaac Newton, that he had written on prophecy “to give the rest of mankind their revenge for his superiority in physical science,” and the sneer will be remembered by many to whom the lie which constitutes its essence is unknown, or its falsehood forgotten. By another hostile, but more learned and candid critic, the work is characterized in terms of which all who know it will admit the truth, as “an extensive piece of sacred criticism, where an erudition the most vast, the most varied, and the most ready always supports an argument well arranged and powerfully combined.” Dr. Brewster satisfactorily establishes that the theological works were produced before the date of Newton's illness, to which they have been generally referred, because the reading of religious books is known to have been then his habitual occupation, and at the time when he was in the full vigour of all his faculties. To some of Dr. Bentley's queries respecting the system of the universe his answers are so full of “truth and soberness” that we cannot forbear transcribing a few sentences: “To make such a system, with all its motions, required a cause which understood and compared together the quantities of matter in the several bodies of the sun and planets, and the gravitating powers resulting from thence; the several distances of the primary planets from the sun, and of the secondary ones from Saturn, Jupiter, and the Earth, and the velocities with which those planets could revolve about those quantities of matter in the central bodies. To compare and adjust all these things together, in so great a variety of bodies, argues that cause to be not blind and fortuitous, but very well skilled in mechanics and geometry.” Had a natural and blind cause, without contrivance and design, even placed, by an inconceivable combination of happy accidents, the earth in the centre of the moon's orbit, Jupiter in the centre of his system of satellites, and the sun in the centre of our planetary system, the sun would still have been a body like Jupiter, and the earth, that is, without light or heat; and Sir Isaac declares he knows no reason why there is one body, and only one, qualified to give light and heat to all the rest, but because the author of the system thought it convenient, and because one was sufficient to warm and enlighten all the others.

Of Sir Isaac's discoveries in optics, the different refrangibilities of the rays of light, and the properties of the colours to which they give rise, we have not left ourselves room to speak; and must conclude this long notice, warmly recommending the little volume under consideration to the careful perusal of our readers; warning them, however, to beware of several errors, arising from carelessness or haste, which we hope to see corrected in a future edition. Among those which occur to our memory at this moment are, a passage in page 102, where the centrifugal force is represented as acting in combination with, instead of in opposition to, the force of gravity; in page 103, a sentence is made nonsense by putting the sun for the moon; and in the same page, the side of the earth most remote from the moon is called the side “opposite the moon,” an expression which, though not absolutely wrong, is very likely to lead ordinary unlearned readers into error. Indeed the reason why we have deemed it necessary to advert so particularly on these inadvertencies at all, is, that most readers when they come suddenly to a stand-still in a work of a didactic nature, immediately conclude that it is some profound piece of science too deep for their dull wits; whereas the cause lies generally very near the surface, and often is only in the form of expression, or an error of the press.

Change of Air, or the Pursuit of Health; an Autumnal Excursion through France, Switzerland, and Italy, in the year 1820, with Observations, &c. &c. By James Johnson, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the King. London: Higley, 1831.

Here is a book of travels that has fallen into our hands, and into which we have been induced to look with curious attention. It is filled with all manner of odd things. In its external characteristics, as well as its internal, it seems to possess an extraordinary variety: it is composed (in the typographical sense) in the strangest way; for pages together we have an abundance of little type which almost pains the eye—then, for many pages again, we have a specimen of printing which the oldest ladies may read without their spectacles—while the titles of paragraphs in heavy black, and the copious intermixture of italics every where, relieve us from any monotony which might otherwise be engendered. There are the quotations too—“familiar in our mouths as household words”—which meet us thick and frequent in every page as if the book were a perfect *Gradus*. But there must be a design in all this, if our philosophy could but fathom it: the author is a deep man; he travelled, as he tells us in his preface, *en philosophe*; and it might be hazardous, perhaps, to venture an opinion on the probable meaning of the odd cut he has given his volume.

Let us look into it a little. He tells us that “he did not—he could not, travel as an antiquarian, painter, architect, botanist, geologist, or politician.” [This is really too modest: we have read him, and we pledge ourselves that he is all these in a certain way—“every thing by turns, but nothing long.”] “He roamed from place to place as a philosophic observer. It is well known that many people migrate annually to Italy in search of health, and then find a grave; while a still larger class go thither in quest of pleasure or improvement, and bring back the seeds of disease. The observations of a medical traveller,” [how many hundred medical travellers have we had over the same ground?] “not inexperienced in the investi-

gation of climatorial influence on the human constitution, mental and corporeal, may prove useful to those who wander or sojourn on the classic soil of Italy for any of the above purposes; while the reflections which he has hazarded on the moral effects of foreign residence, or rather expatriation, may possibly interest a still wider circle of readers.”

This advertisement may prepare the reader to a certain extent for the variety which he will expect to find in the volume: but we can assure him that it conveys but a faint idea of the rich profusion of passages and reflections moral and political, literary, historical, and religious, medical, economical, politico-economical, and humorous, classical, critical, pictorial, architectural, sentimental, &c. &c. which are scattered *pleno cornu* over every page.

We shall just see our traveller off, and go a short piece of the way with him, in order to show the reader a small sample of his peregrinations. He sets out, like another Sterne, with the sentimental:—

THE STEAMER.—On many a former occasion, the receding cliffs of old England have called forth—

“The voice of sorrow from the bursting heart.”

When the vessel's prow turned to foreign and unhealthy climes—when the “dangers of the sea and the violence of the enemy,” were absorbed in the wretchedness of parting from all that human nature holds dear—when the stern mandates of war compelled the youth of Britain to spend the prime of life in traversing the ocean or campaigning on hostile shores—then the separation from friends and native home excited feelings which, in periods of peace, cannot be recognized or appreciated. But it is a wise ordination of Nature that rise and the frequent repetition of impressions the most dolorous, render the sensations thereby excited less and less vivid, till at length they are scarcely perceptible. We may remember these impressions and sensations, but we cannot recal them—that is, we cannot renew them. There is, perhaps, nearly as much pleasure in the mellowed recollection of these triste emotions, after a lapse of years, as there was pain on their first occurrence. The remembrance of storms weathered, dangers escaped, battles survived, misfortunes overcome, excites a pleasing, though somewhat melancholy, musing in the mind, which those who have not experienced human vicissitudes can never know. With the assurance of this fact, *Ulysses* cheered his terrified and desponding countrymen and shipmates, in the dreadful hurricane off the coast of Carthage:—

—Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.

Bless us! we thought it was the hero of the *Æneid* who on terra firma uttered this aspiration—but we must be forgetting our Virgil sadly.

The doctor, however, goes on, and after chastising Shakespeare for pretending that Dover's cliff was “fearful and dizzy” to look down from, and for diminishing the choughs and crows “that wing the midway air” to the size of beetles, he falls into some profound observations on steam-vessels. He says that one can hardly fail “to bless the man who first invented steam—who compelled into strange and unnatural union two conflicting elements, fire and water, from which he conjured, with magic wand, a third element, more powerful than either, or both of its parents!” This, we maintain, is mighty brilliant; and we promise the reader the book is rich in its abundance of this sort of sparkling reflection.

Our traveller does not like Calais, with all its heart-stirring recollections. “Ruit Ilium,” says he, though he fancies he sees in the interior of the town some symptoms of recent improvement:—

English intercourse, or rather English money, has paved its streets, and even placed some flags along their sides—lighted its lamps—spread carpets on its floors—silver forks on its tables—nay, constructed water-closets in its gardens, the greatest wonder of all! Lastly, the English have introduced into this, and many other towns of France, a certain noun of multitude, without a name in the French language—comfort [comfort—a noun of multitude—I must take a note of that in our Dictionary]; for which they are amply repaid in a certain article which they have generously presented to their mother country—INCOMFORT!

We might say a word or two on the veraciousness as well as the figurative accuracy of certain particulars in this passage—but let them pass:—

He does not like the diligences of “La Belle France,” because they are “locomotive prisons or pontoons, in which the traveller is pressed, pounded, and what is worse than all, poisoned with mephitic gases and noxious exhalations, evolved from above, below, [the Italics are ours] and around.” Nor does he like the inns on the road any better:—

Houses as if they had been shaken in a bag, and then jumbled together without regard to order, architecture, or any kind of regularity—tawdry painted exteriors, and cheerless, gloomy interiors—floors without carpets, and hearths without grates—windows admitting as much air as light—fires without heat; easily kindled, rapidly consumed, and dearly paid for!—bell-ropes without bells, and servants without attendance—tables covered with a profusion of “dishes tortured from their native taste,” and terrible to think of much more to swallow!—vegetables drowned in oil or butter for the third or fourth course, and, after the Englishman has made a wretched dinner like a cannibal—wine like vinegar in the land of grapes!—lastly, the BILL, (for I speak of hotels) a never-failing dessert, and often as gripping as the wine, is modestly and conscientiously charged double, or nearly so, to the unfortunate ANGLO, who has not eaten a tithe of what his voracious Gallic messmates have consumed and pocketed!

In short, he hates France, and, as he gets into the Pays de Vaud, exclaims, “Should the route of the Rhine be prohibited, I had rather go round by the Cape of Good Hope to Switzerland, than traverse France another time! [It is really refreshing to see even a goitre or a short petticoat (some approach to Swiss costume) after the clattering sabot, the bas bleu, the coarse jacket, the mahogany complexion, the horrible caps, and the downright ugly features] [what broom-girl sat for this picture?] “which so generally meet the eye among the French peasantry.” Poor Smollett, when he was travelling, full of the vapours engendered by a wrecked constitution, never said anything so ill-natured as this; and if he earned for himself from his witty contemporary the no very flattering sobriquet of Smellfungus, we wonder how would our friend Dr. James Johnson come off from the same sarcastic and stern monitor.

At the gates of Geneva the doctor has time to make various philosophical observations on RASSFORDS: he is detained there, “whether by a senatus consultus [sic in the original] of watchmakers and musical snuff-box manufacturers, summoned to deliberate on the safety or danger of the republic,” he cannot tell—but there was quite time enough, it seems, for such a procedure before our traveller was permitted to enter within the well-guarded walls. It was past ten o'clock at night though, we should add, when our philosopher was before the gates.

Geneva, strange to say, pleases him: society there is even his delight; and he becomes quite merry and musical in his reflections on the place. But there is a mysterious paragraph in his parting notice, which we must give:—

Englishmen who travel with their families, should avoid Geneva, where their wives and daughters are liable to be seduced and themselves ruined. This species of seduction has not hitherto received a name; but I shall venture to call it *BIJOUTERIE*. I am sorry to say that, although the BRITISH is reputed a moral nation and the FRENCH a dissolute one, the ladies of the former are endeavouring, by every means in their power, to introduce this same *BIJOUTERIE* into their native land; while, to our shame be it spoken, the French have stationed certain moral censors, called *DOUANIERS*, in every avenue through the Jura Mountains to prevent its passing into France.

We are not quite sure that we understand him.

At Milan he indulges in some very queer reflections on LA SCALA, which we always foolishly thought was one of the finest opera-houses in Europe. “The area,” however, the doctor says, “is too great, and the spectators too low, for any kind of exhibition except that of horse-racing, chariot-racing, and such spectacles as require no very distinct or accurate perception through the medium of sight or hearing.” But he qualifies what he has just said with a “P.S.” “I find that I have done injustice to LA SCALA. During the BALLET, I saw things there which I had never so plainly seen in any other theatre. But my countrymen and my countrywomen will see things in every part of Italy, which the prudence—I beg pardon—the prudery of their English ancestors has kept out of sight. Nature is always superior to art. Why should the Medicean Venus, the Belvidere Apollo, or the Farnese Hercules be allowed the luxury of nudity, in a warm climate, while their living descendants are condemned to the expense and misery of clothing?” This is what we call queer; does it not say, too, somewhat of the luxury of nudity?

After describing the ARNO at Florence, our traveller indulges in some piquant remarks on the locality of the said river. “Such is the far-famed Arno, along the banks of which the public promenades are constructed, and take on both sides of the river, as well here as at Pisa, the name of LUNG ARNO—signifying on the right bank, LUNG WARMER—on the left, LUNG HARMER.” [He'll surely be the death of us!] “On the other (the left) side, it is permanently more cold, and when the sirocco prevails, we are exposed to currents of that debilitating and suffocating wind at the crossings of streets—but these are not dangerous. From whatever point of the compass, however, the breezes blow—along whatever street they sweep, even in this pride of Italian cities—they carry on their wings, not ‘airs from heaven,’ but ‘blasts from hell,’ saturated with reeking vapours from—all ‘UNWATERABLE THINGS!’” He then falls on poor Mr. Eustace for daring to call Florence a clean place, although the said Eustace is rather a favourite with him;—by the way, we should mention that Lady Morgan comes in for the lash, for having presumed to charge the said Eustace with “premeditated perversion of facts:” she is charged in her turn, for so doing, with “an awful assumption of the omniscient mind's prerogatives!” This is laying it on with a vengeance. We wish the doctor would be a little more merciful.

He does not like the Venus di Medici so well as Canova's Venus, though he rather leaves us undecided as to his opinion, from the equilibrium of counterbalancing attractions which his remarks point out:—

Unfortunately, Canova has directed the force of his genius to the possession of his goddess—and certainly he has the fair sex themselves on his side—for they are much more inclined to imitate the Hotentot than the Medicean Venus. Canova has given his female a head capable of containing a proper proportion of brain:—Praxiteles must have considered intellect unnecessary, and the Venus di Medici is acknowledged, according to all phenological canons, to have been a fool!

As to the Laocoon, our traveller observes that it is as “imaginary” as “Brother Jonathan's sea serpents,”—and insists “that the poet who invented the fable, and the sculptor who eternized it in marble, have erected imperishable monuments to the victory of morbid fancy over manly reason!”

But we tread on slippery ground: we must think of turning back, and letting our traveller pursue the remainder of his journey without us; at least, we must quit the Tribune of Florence as quickly as we can while the Doctor is in it—for we have just felt a blush or two mantling on our cheek, as we were about to transcribe one or two of his observations. Smellfungus was said to have “fallen foul of the Goddess, without the least provocation in Nature”—our philosophic observer positively treats her as if she was no better than she ought to be. We will not allow this; but as we have no time for quarrelling, all we can do is to quit his ungracious company as quickly as possible.

That there are some good things in this volume we by no means intend to deny; the author is evidently a ready writer, and has dashed off his book *currente calamo*. But there is little respect for the public in this sort of proceeding; and, if Dr. James Johnson has produced a work which excites in the reader more morbid than melancholy ideas (which is saying perhaps as much as can be said for it) he should not for that reason be permitted to depart after his *valete et plaudite*, without a parting word or two of warning in his ear. The next time he writes travels for the public *en philosophe*, let him dispense with those puerile and pedantic quotations with which he has besprinkled almost every page; they are in English and Latin, as for example:—“All the world's a stage, &c.” “Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.” &c. “A Gadibus usque Auroram et Gangem.” “Gutta cavat lapidem, &c.” and a thousand others; not one of which the reader must not have met with in the course of his reading a thousand times. There is something very contemptible in this sort of schoolboy quotation—it illustrates nothing but the writer's shallowness—and becomes soon a piece of the most tiresome impertinence: the more so when, as in this writer, the *crumbe* is spoiled and garbled with such quoting as “Nati consumere fruges.”—“fines Quos citra vel ultra nequeat consistere rectum.”—“O Fortunatos nimium si sua bona norint,” &c. &c.—betraying a most woeful want of ear and prosodial accuracy: but his garbling is too often perfectly ridiculous, as where he writes, philosophising on the diffusion of English money, “Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena theoris?”

In conclusion, we the volume with the them are to be seen above:—may we be more, which has just—“Capua is still a tary exercises, which Lancastro-Lusitanian, but of mutual levy contributions on (2) of all ranks of our paper with the further explains his

The Coronation Service
Sacred Kings, as it
stitution. By the
J. Parker, Oxford

THIS is a curious addition, and animated days to strip matters civil character and to of a religious institution of Ethelred II., III. are given entire promise and recognitions these realms for the intention of each ger establishing of their hopes that its true p and displayed to the The able disquisitionary part of this pu government in a th worthy of the highest doubt whether this for newspaper discussion stricted limits to-day We can only brie philosophy which m no higher original th obligation to the or realm, and that it is count than its intrinsic which should ceived, because it tak constitution, the high nature and origin:

His Majesty held a I two o'clock on Wednes

The Rajah Rammoh of the King by the Rig of the Board of Contro The Rajah wore the co turban and kabah. The vet, embroidered with g

Captain Burton, of sented to the King in Clanciarde, upon his corps of the Yeomen G

His Majesty gave and bury, Lord Foley, the M of Clanciarde, Earl G Palmerston, Lord Hill, Albenmarle, the Field of the Guard.

There were also pres Russian, and Austrian Wurtemberg, Danish, d'Afaires from the Unit special mission from the of Canterbury, the First State for the Home and lor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for Groom of the Stole, the Forces, the Captain Pensioners, the Capitai Chamberlain, the Master Chambermere (Gold St Ceremonies, Earl Amhe and Groom in waiting), our), and the Rev. S. I Swedish embassy.

At the general levee v The Dukes of Leeds Mayo, and Plymouth—ford. Lord Howard of Griffith, Lane, Fox, T Sir Putney Malcolm Talbot, Douglas, and S Sir F. Adam, and J Webster, Wood, M. P. Thornton, Blane, Dog Buckley, Captains, Ca C. Heneage, Brereton, Croker, Booth, and M

The following were pr Lord Howard of Effin the Duke of Norfolk; Adam, on being appoin by Lord Hill; Mr. Davi C. W. Wynn; Captain pointed a Naval Aide-d Morpeth; Lieutenant-C Mr. Turner, by the Ma Browne, R.N., by Sir 15th King's Hussars, hon Grant; Lieutenan Guards, on promotion 50th, the Queen's Own Admiral Douglas, by S Walter Croker, R. N. Graham; Captain Nuge Hill; Ensign Langmead Lieutenant-Colonel La R. N., by Sir James Gra

Monsieur Gersdorff, t to the Queen by Sir C Ceremonies, His Excell was most graciously rece her Chamberlain, Earl H The Duchess of Camb day.

Mr. Davies, the King nedday from Windsor, to Duchess of Saxe Weim Prince Harmer, the infant who has been afflicted w fever, from which the Pr The Hanoverian Minis land on Wednesday.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 6.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet and Adjutant Frederick Shewell, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

2d Regiment of Foot—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Scott Lindsey, from the 43d Foot, to be Captain, vice Mundy, who exchanges.

9th Foot—Captain William Henry Hartman, from the half-pay of the 28th Foot, to be Captain, vice Chaloner Ogle, who exchanges.

20th Foot—Major Thomas Champ, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Robert Edward Burrows, who exchanges.

21st Foot—Lieutenant John Goodday Beet, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brady, who retires; Second Lieutenant Robert Griffith Williams, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Beet; Malcolm Mac Gregor, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Williams.

23d Foot—Lieutenant William St. Leger Alcock, from the half-pay of the 47th Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice Matthew Arnot Stewart, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

43d Foot—Captain Godfrey Charles Mundy, from the 2d Regiment, to be Captain, vice Lindsey, who exchanges.

55th Foot—To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant Alexander Huddle, from the half-pay of the Royal African Corps, vice Fenwick, appointed to the 77th Foot; Lieutenant William Spencer Norton, from the half-pay of the 45th Foot, vice Nixon, appointed to the 96th Foot.

63d Foot—Lieutenant Dennis Fairchild, from the half-pay of the 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Honeyman, appointed to the 37th Foot.

69th Foot—Staff-Assistant Surgeon Alexander Callander, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

76th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Irwin Ireland, from the half-pay of the 104th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Kent, promoted.

80th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Ewing, from the half-pay of the 90th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Johnston, absconded.

98th Foot—Lieutenant Alexander Browne, from the half-pay of the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Macalister, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Captain Somerville William Harcourt Ramsbottom, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Vere Webb, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Assistant Surgeon Moses White, M.D., from the Hospital Staff to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robert McNabb Robertson, who exchanges.

Ceylon Regiment—Lieutenant Frederick Nepean Skinner, from the half-pay of the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Galway, appointed to the 86th Foot.

Unattached—Lieutenant Thomas Frederick Hart, from the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, to be captain of Infantry by purchase; Lieutenant Simon Kent, from the 76th Foot, to be Captain of Infantry, without purchase.

Hospital Staff—Assistant-Surgeon Robert McNabb Robertson, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Moses White, who exchanges.

Memoranda—Captain George Lamprey, half-pay, 82nd Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unattached commission.

The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 1st of January, 1831, inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—

Ensign William Edward Alured Elliott, half-pay, 3d Garrison Battalion; Ensign Charles Pickering, half-pay, 2nd Lieutenant Rifle Brigade.

The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 6th of September, 1831, inclusive, upon their receiving commuted allowances for their commissions:—

Assistant-Surgeon John Purcell, half-pay 78th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon William James Shiell, half-pay 9th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant John Gourlay, half-pay 86th Foot; Captain Gamaliel Brattle, half-pay 95th Foot; Ensign Frederick William Farmer, half-pay 2d Light Infantry Battalion King's German Legion; Lieutenant John True, half-pay Foreign Troops Royal Wagon Train; Lieutenant Cuthbert Augustus William Forrester, half-pay 60th Foot.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Sept. 5.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the eight officers under named to be extra naval aides-de-camp to His Majesty:—

Captain the Right Hon. George Lord Radstock, C.B.; Captain the Hon. George Cadogan, C.B.; Captain Sir John Phillimore, Knight, and C.B.; Captain William Bowles; Captain Hyde Parker; Captain James Whitley Deans Dundas; Captain Henry Hope, C.B.; Captain Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, Bart. and C.B.

LAW REPORTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

HARRIS v. KEMBLE, WILLETT, FORBES, AND OTHERS.—The long-aggitated question of Harris v. Kemble has at last arrived at the House of Lords, where it is to be hoped it will be finally determined. It would be impossible with our limited space to afford even an outline of the details of this important theatrical case—and indeed it is rendered unnecessary by the general publicity already given to them in the various stages of their discussion. The grand question appears to turn on the validity of an agreement, dated March 11th, 1822, executed between the parties for the avowed purpose of ending disputes and preventing litigation in the Court of Chancery, and, as usual in such cases, itself the origin and source of more grievous disputes and all serious litigation. On the last arguing of this case the then Lord Chancellor, Lyndhurst, dismissed the bill which had been filed for the specific performance of that agreement by Harris, the present appellant, who alleges that the respondents have diminished the popularity and attraction of the theatre by their injudicious course of management, and have lost the services of the most eminent and popular performers, who had quitted the theatre and taken engagements at the rival theatre of Drury-lane. Against this decision of my Lord Lyndhurst the case is now brought before the House of Lords. Sir Edward Sugden's argument for the appellant has almost wholly occupied the two days already devoted to this case. That learned counsel argued every point with the most scrupulous care—and in the course of his address alluded to the great and shining talents of Miss Fanny Kemble, which were, he said, so justly and so universally admired, and were brought so opportunely to the assistance of the theatre. "That," interrupted the Lord Chancellor, with his usual gallantry, "that was a fact of which no one could doubt,"—and all eyes were approvingly turned towards Miss Kemble, who was sitting in the house, where she remained throughout the day. The case was adjourned to Monday next.

THE LATE INVESTIGATION "DE LUNATICO," AT BRISTOL.—A Commission of Lunacy has been for several days sitting at Bath, to try the state of mind of a Mr. Clements, a gentleman of large property. The Commission has at length brought its labours to a conclusion. On Wednesday, Mr. Palmer, of Bristol, counsel for the petitioners, recapitulated and commented on the evidence of thirty-one

witnesses (who had been examined in proof of Mr. Clements' insanity) in a luminous and argumentative speech, which occupied nearly three hours in the delivery. On Thursday, Mr. Sergeant Ludlow made an eloquent, able, and powerful address against the proceedings, which he said were intended to deprive Mr. Clements of his property during his life. The learned counsel's speech occupied four hours and a half. Mr. Phillimore followed on the same side. On Friday (the 9th of the proceedings) Mr. Adolphus, whose speech is described to us as one of the finest specimens of forensic eloquence ever delivered, was heard in reply; and, after the Commissioners had summed up, the jury returned a verdict "That Mr. Clements is of unsound mind, and has been so since the 1st of January, 1825, and does not enjoy lucid intervals, and is wholly incapable of managing his property; and that Ann Bush, wife of John Bush, of Beach, in the county of Gloucester, is his heir at law."—*Bristol Journal*.

POLICE.

BOW STREET.

A POLITICAL HANDKERCHIEF.—A young man, named Owen Davis, was brought up for selling a political news handkerchief, contrary to the laws provided against unstamped newspaper selling.

Mr. Halls asked him if he had anything to say in answer to the charge.

The defendant replied that he did not know he was committing any offence in vending the "Political Handkerchief," as it was printed on cotton and not on paper, and he was given to understand that the act of parliament applied to paper only.

Mr. Halls remarked that the defendant was quite wrong in supposing that there was no law to check a practice of this description, which was a manifest attempt to evade the act of parliament. The matter contained in the "Handkerchief," as it was called, brought it clearly within the meaning of a newspaper.

Mr. Halls asked the defendant by whom he was induced to sell the handkerchief.

The defendant replied, that Mr. Berthold met him at the corner of Kingsgate-street, and asked if he wanted employment. He replied that he had no objection to be employed, and he then proposed to him to sell some numbers of the work, for which, he said, he could not be punished, as it was printed on cotton, and not on paper.

Mr. Halls—And at what rate were you to be remunerated?

Defendant—The handkerchiefs are sold at 4d. each, and I was to have 1s. 3d. profit on every dozen I should sell.

Mr. Halls—It is a great pity that young men like you should lend yourselves to designing persons. I see you have been made a dupe of in this instance, and I regret that I shall be obliged to punish you.

The defendant requested to see the act of parliament under which the magistrate intended to commit him.

Mr. Halls directed the clerk to refer to the 16th of Geo. II., cap. 26, which enacts that any person carrying about or exposing for sale any unstamped newspaper, whether printed on vellum, parchment, or paper, shall suffer imprisonment in the House of Correction for any period not exceeding three calendar months.

The defendant said that he could not be punished under this act, inasmuch as the *Political Handkerchief* was printed on cotton, and not on parchment, vellum, or paper.

Mr. Halls—There is a subsequent act referring to this, which will meet the case. The magistrate then directed the clerk to refer to the 38th of Geo. III., cap. 85, and having done so, the attention of the defendant was called to the following clause:—"And be it further enacted, that the several and respective rates and duties now chargeable on vellum, parchment, and paper, in respect of any matter or thing engrossed, written, or printed thereon, shall be charged, raised, levied, and paid upon any other material of whatever nature or kind soever on which the said matter or things shall be so engrossed, written, or printed." &c.

The defendant said he was not aware of the existence of this act of parliament.

Mr. Timms observed that the offence of printing the news of the day on cotton and such material, to evade the law, was a stale trick, it having been practised nearly forty years ago, namely, in the year 1793, when the clause which had just been read was introduced on purpose to meet the offence.

Mr. Halls said, that although he must put the law in force in this instance, he was unwilling to punish the defendant too severely, under the belief that he had acted under the advice of others, and was not aware that he had offended against the law. The full punishment was three months' imprisonment, and he believed hard labour was added to it.

Defendant—No, Sir, there is nothing said about hard labour.

Mr. Halls (referring to the act)—"I see you are quite right. You know more of the law than you pretend to do. However, as I still believe that you acted under bad advice, I shall sentence you to a very mild punishment, which is, that you be imprisoned fourteen days in the House of Correction; and I hope this conviction will act as a warning to others."

The defendant bowed low, and was removed in custody.

THAMES POLICE.

STEAM-BOATS.—Captain K.B. Martin, commandant of the City of London, Ramsgate steam-packet, appeared to a summons charging him with wilfully running foul of the sailing barge Alfred, sending the mast overboard, and doing considerable damage to the vessel, on the 21st ult., in the Thames.

Daniel Gray, master of the Alfred, stated he was coming up the river, on the flood tide, and when off Bermondsey, in the Upper Pool, perceived the City of London steamer bearing rapidly down against him. As soon as he saw the steamer he hauled the foresail down, and put his helm a-lee, and stayed his barge, which was very heavily laden. The steam-packet, however, never altered her course, but bore rapidly upon him; her stern hit the Alfred's bows, and the concussion was so great that the mast fell down, sail and all, and went by the board, causing very considerable damage to the vessel. He had no doubt the accident might have been avoided, and that the damage was caused by the wilful negligence of those in the charge of the steamer.

In reply to questions he, however, admitted that he was tacking across the stream when the steamer struck him, and that it was against the conservative laws of the river Thames to do so.

It was then completely proved, on behalf of Captain Martin, that the speed of the vessel was diminished before it approached the barge, and that it was dropping down between two coal barges, when it perceived the Alfred going to windward right across the stream. The steamer was then stopped, and was about backing astern, when the Alfred came right upon her, head foremost, with such force as to bore a large hole in the side of the vessel, four feet from the stern, and within six feet of the paddle-box. The fender of the wheel was also broken.

Several witnesses swore that the injury was done maliciously, and that Gray said at the time, "I've got you now; I'll make your wheel shatter!"

The summons was dismissed.

MARYLEBONE.

Monsieur Pierre Francois Oberlin, an expatriated royalist, was brought before Mr. Rawlinson, the sitting magistrate,

on the allegation of his attempting to commit suicide in circumstances of aggravated affliction. He had originally left France in 1793, and was allowed 15s. a week from the French Loyalists' Emigrant Fund. Upon the restoration of the Bourbons, in the reign of Louis XVIII., he returned to Paris, and enjoyed the weekly pension of a Louis d'or, but that he lost by the revolution of last year. Early on Sunday morning he was discovered, down upon his knees, as if about to pray, with his neckcloth off, in a field, near Baham-street, Camden Town, by one of the constables of the hamlet. He had an open razor in his hand. Godbey, the inspector of police, was apprised by the constable of what had taken place, and he directed that the unhappy foreigner should be brought to his residence.

Godbey stated that the unfortunate man told him he was going to cut his throat.

It was proposed to send him to the workhouse for the present, till an application can be addressed to Prince Talleyrand respecting him. To this the poor man readily consented, and in the mean time Mr. Rawlinson gave him some relief from the poor box.

HORRID MURDER.—William Grant, a milkman, aged 46, residing at Sibberthorpe, near Welford, Northamptonshire, has been committed to Northampton gaol for the murder of his cousin, a young girl of 20, named Wright. It appears that he was anxious to marry her, but her parents having refused their consent, and the girl herself being averse to the union, from having formed another attachment, jealousy and rage took possession of the prisoner's mind, and on Tuesday last, having after much entreaty prevailed on her to walk out with him, he led her to a lonely spot, and there suddenly stopping, demanded of her, in phrenzied manner, whether she would consent to marry him on the morrow. She told him she could not, as she was engaged to another, and struggled to get away, when the prisoner drew out a knife and inflicted a dreadful wound on her throat, and afterwards stabbed her several times in the neck and breast; he then fled, but some persons hearing the groans of the girl went to her aid, and conveyed her to the village. She was then, although extremely weak from the loss of blood, perfectly sensible, and was enabled to detail to a magistrate residing in the neighbourhood, the circumstances of the outrage. Her depositions were taken down in writing, and within about five hours and a half afterwards the poor girl breathed her last.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—H. Griffiths, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, druggist.

BANKRUPT.—J. Ward, Upper Ground-street, Christchurch, Surrey, iron-founder.—T. Nettleford, and William Reid, Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, furnishing-ironmongers.—C. G. Gray, Norwood-house, Iwer, Buckinghamshire, dealer.—A. Green, Brewer-street, Pimlico, tailor.—T. Hodges, Tattersall's-yard, Grosvenor-place, victualler.—R. Herbert, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, builder.—F. Walmsley, Parliament-street, Westminster, lodging-house-keeper.—W. and F. Manning, and J. Lavicant, Anderson, New Bank-buildings, West India merchants.—J. Evans, Northumberland-street, Charing-cross, tailor.—R. Thomas, Clun, Shropshire, maltster.—H. Pickering, and W. Pollard, Liverpool, upholsterers.—P. Howard, Liverpool, cabinet-maker.—R. Almers, Illogan, Cornwall, victualler.—T. Jones, Llangollen, Denbighshire, innkeeper.—H. Reade, Liverpool, victualler.—J. Force, Exeter, broker.—W. Butter, Chippinal-mill, Shropshire, miller.—T. Blomely, Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. Geddes, George-town, Demerara, and Gracechurch-street, merchant.

BANKRUPT.—T. Hutchison, Finsbury-circus, merchant.—W. Nicholson, Bradford, Yorkshire, scrivener.—R. De Canteleuze, Dean-street, Soho-square, dress-maker.

PRICE OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	109 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	82 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	—	—	82 1/2
34 per Cent. 1819	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	90 1/2
34 per Cent. Red.	—	—	—	—	—	90 1/2
New 3 per Cent.	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	—	—	89 1/2
Bank Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	10 1/2
India Bonds	2 p	2 p	—	—	—	10 1/2
Exchequer Bills	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	—	—	10 1/2
Consols for Account	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	82 1/2

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

Friday, September 9.—We have a moderate arrival of Grain in general this week; the Wheat trade is however dull for ordinary samples, but fine parcels readily maintain London's prices. In Barley, Beans, and Peas there is no variation in value, and the Oat trade, though dull, is not cheaper.

Essex Wheat, Red, 48s to 63s; Oats, Potato, 29s to 30s; Ditto, fine, 67s to 68s; Horse Beans, 42s to 43s; Ditto, White, 55s to 66s; Old ditto, 42s to 43s; Ditto, fine, 68s to 70s; Old Tidd ditto, 40s to 43s; Ditto, superfine, 74s to 76s; New Tidd ditto, 38s to 40s; Barley, 28s to 30s; Ditto Massagans, 30s to 32s; White Peas, 42s to 44s; Ditto, superfine, 42s to 44s; Ditto, Boilers, 41s to 40s; Oats, 21s to 23s; Hog ditto, 41s to 42s; Ditto, fine, 24s to 26s; Maples ditto, 42s to 44s; Ditto, Poland, 24s to 26s.

BREAD.

The highest price of bread in the metropolis is 10d for the 4lb loaf. There are others who sell from a halfpenny to three halfpence below that rate.

POTATOES.

New Potatoes (Ware) 2l. 5s. to 3l. 10s. per ton.

SMITHFIELD.

To sink the offal—per stone of 8lbs.
Beef, 4d to 4s 2d; Veal, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; Mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Pork, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.

Head of Cattle on Thursday, Beasts, 69; Sheep, 8620; Calves, 300; Pigs, 140. Head of Cattle on Monday, Beasts, 2515; Sheep, 22,000; Calves, 135; Pigs, 130.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Beef, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Veal, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Pork, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.

SOUTHALL.

Beasts, 254; Sheep, 3230; Pigs, 41; Calves, 70. Beef, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Veal, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Pork, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.

HAY AND STRAW.

SMITHFIELD.—Hay, 75s to 84s—Inferior, new, 55s to 70s; Clover, 115s to 120s—Inferior, new, 90s to 110s—Straw, 30s to 36s. WHITECHAPEL.—Clover, 50s to 120s; new, 90s to 120s—Hay, 65s to 80s—new, 60s to 75s—Straw, 24s to 36s.

FORTMAN MARKET.—Useful Meadow Hay, 60s to 70s—Fine Upland Meadow and Rye Grass Hay, 70s to 84s—Clover Hay, 80s to 100s—New Hay 50s to 65s—Oat Straw, 8s to 10s—Wheat Straw, 30s 0d to 33s; at per load of 30 trusses.

CUMBERLAND.—Coarse heavy Lowland Meadow Hay, 50s to 55s—New Meadow Hay, 55s to 66s—Old Meadow and Rye-grass Hay, 60s to 84s—Clover Hay, 80s to 110s—Oat Straw, 8s to 10s—Wheat Straw, 28s to 30s; per load of 30 trusses.

COAL MARKET.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
57 Sunderland, 312, 22s. 0d. to 25s. 6d.
1 Sunderland, 312, 22s. 0d. to 25s. 6d.

In conclusion, we have been much bored throughout the volume with the author's broad conceits. Some of them are to be seen in the extracts we have given above; may we be pardoned for adding one short one more, which has just, most offensively, met our eye?—"Capua is still a fortified town; but the only military exercises, which we observed, were a kind of Lancastrian-Lusitanian system—not of mutual instruction, but of mutual protection against marauders who levy contributions on the personal property (not propriety) of all ranks of both sexes!"—We shall not soil our paper with the filthy note with which he still further explains his meaning.

The Coronation Service; or Consecration of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, as it Illustrates the Origin of the Constitution. By the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.C.L. J. Parker, Oxford; J. Murray, London.

This is a curious and interesting work, full of erudition, and animated by a zeal very unusual in these days to strip matters of government of their merely civil character and to clothe them with the sanctity of a religious institution. The order of the coronation of Ethelred II., in 978; and that of King George III. are given entire, with several extracts from the promise and recognitions of the ancient sovereigns of these realms for the purpose of shewing the spirit and intention of each generation of our forefathers in the establishing of their constitution, and the author hopes that its true principles may thus be unlocked and displayed to the people of the present day.

The able disquisition which follows the documentary part of this publication treats the subject of government in a theological spirit which we deem worthy of the highest respect and attention, but we doubt whether this is a view of politics exactly fit for newspaper discussion, and at all events our restricted limits to-day prevent us from going into it. We can only briefly mention that the modern philosophy which maintains that the constitution has no higher original than that which gives force and obligation to the ordinary laws and statutes of the realm, and that it is not inviolable on any other account than its intrinsic ability, is treated as a doctrine which should by no means be implicitly received, because it takes away from the authority of the constitution, the highest sanction, that of its religious nature and origin.

THE COURT.

His Majesty held a Levee at his palace, St. James's, at two o'clock on Wednesday.

The Rajah Rammobun Roy was introduced to an audience of the King by the Right Hon. Charles Grant, the President of the Board of Control, and was most graciously received. The Rajah wore the costume of a Brahmin—namely, the turban and kabah. The latter was composed of purple velvet, embroidered with gold.

Captain Burton, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, was presented to the King in the Royal closet, by the Marquis of Clanricarde, upon his being appointed a lieutenant in the corps of the Yeomen Guard.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Foley, the Marquis of Winchester, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Hill, Viscount Combermere, the Earl of Albemarle, the Field Officer in waiting, and the Officer of the Guard.

There were also present at the entré levee, the French, Russian, and Austrian Ambassadors, the Saxon, Hanoverian, Wurtemberg, Danish, and Neapolitan Ministers, the Chargé d'Affaires from the United States, General Baudrand, on a special mission from the French government, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the First Lord of the Treasury, Secretaries of State for the Home and Foreign Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for Ireland, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Earl Marshal, the Commander of the Forces, the Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Captain of the Yeomen Guard, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master-General of the Ordnance, Viscount Combermere (Gold Stick in waiting), the Master of the Ceremonies, Earl Amherst and Sir Robert Otway (the Lord and Groom in waiting), Master Stephenson (Page of Honour), and the Rev. S. P. Wablin, D.D., Chaplain to the Swedish embassy.

At the general levee were—

The Dukes of Leeds and Richmond.—Earls Chichester, Mayo, and Plymouth.—Viscounts Holmesdale, and Hereford. Lord Howard of Effingham. Messieurs Davies, Griffith, Lane, Fox, Turner, and Seymour.—Admirals, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Sir H. Heathcote, Hon. Sir J. Talbot, Douglas, and Sir Edward Codrington.—Generals, Sir F. Adam, and Macdonnell.—Colonels, Wodehouse, Webster, Wood, M. P., Anson, W. R. Gilbert, Sir Charles Thornton, Blane, Douglas, and Sir A. D'Este.—Major Buckley.—Captains, Cadogan, R.N., Philip Browne, R.N., C. Heneage, Brereton, and Nugent. Commanders, W. Croker, Booth, and M'Quibac.—Ensign Langmead.

The following were presented to the King:—

Lord Howard of Effingham, on his return from abroad, by the Duke of Norfolk; Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Adam, on being appointed Colonel of the 73d Regiment, by Lord Hill; Mr. Davies Griffith, by the Right Hon. Sir C. W. Wynne; Captain Cadogan, R.N., on being appointed a Naval Aide-de-camp; Mr. Lane Fox, by Lord Morpeth; Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, on his promotion; Mr. Turner, by the Marquis of Chandos; Captain Philip Browne, R.N., by Sir James Graham; Major Buckley, 15th King's Hussars, by Lieutenant-General Sir Colquhoun Grant; Lieutenant-Colonel Blane, Scots Fusileer Guards, on promotion; Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse, 50th, the Queen's Own, Regiment, by Lord Hill; Vice-Admiral Douglas, by Sir James Graham; Commander Walter Croker, R.N., by the Right Hon. Sir James Graham; Captain Nugent, 7th Dragoon Guards, by Lord Hill; Ensign Langmead, 18th Royal Irish, by his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Langmead; Commander M'Quibac, R.N., by Sir James Graham.

Monsieur Gersdorff, the Saxon Minister, was introduced to the Queen by Sir Robert Chester, the Master of the Ceremonies. His Excellency delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received. Her Majesty was attended by her Chamberlain, Earl Howe.

The Duchess of Cambridge visited the Queen on Wednesday.

Mr. Davies, the King's surgeon, came to town on Wednesday from Windsor, to report to their Majesties and the Duchess of Sax Weimar the improved state of health of Prince Harmer, the infant son of the Duchess of Sax Weimar, who has been afflicted with the infantine fever and a bilious fever, from which the Prince is now recovering.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ALFRED being published early on Monday morning, we cannot undertake to insert any communication or advertisement which does not reach us at the latest by Saturday's post.

We return our best thanks to that kind friend who has so obligingly furnished us with an interesting document connected with the History of this Town. His valued communication shall appear in our next number.

The lines of O. P. are inadmissible. The ALFRED is open to a ready exposure of the public consequences of such conspiracies as O. P. denounces; but its pages, while under our control, shall not be disgraced by personalities.

The Alfred.

BRIDGWATER, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

THE CORONATION.

The day appointed for the formal recognition of that compact between the King and his People, which is virtually made, at the instant on which the Monarch is first called upon to perform the duties of the kingly office, has been hitherto, by the common consent of mankind, dedicated to festivity and rejoicing. With us, this day was appropriately ushered in, by the launch of a schooner, of about 150 tons burthen, from the Dock-yard of Messrs. Watson and Co. As this correctly moulded and well built little vessel glided into her native element, she was hailed by the name of the "William the Fourth," thus associating her with an event, which all loyal subjects celebrate, exclusively on its own account, without any reference to the fleeting politics of the day.

The Bridgwater and Stowey Troop of Yeomanry performed their evolutions, and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the day. There were likewise several public dinners on the occasion, at most of which that rule was steadily adhered to, which is established among gentlemen as a principle never to be lost sight of;—that no local politics, or factious matter in debate shall be dragged forward to mar the harmony of a day which ought to be devoted to strictly constitutional loyalty. In the evening the Town was generally illuminated, and there were altogether fewer offensive marks of party spirit displayed than could have been expected, considering the unprincipled efforts made by a few vulgar demagogues to convert, for their own selfish purposes, a day of national rejoicing into another exhibition of demagogical outrage.

The friends of social order, and rational liberty, will be pleased at knowing that King's College, London, will open on the 17th of October next. The lamentable failure of the London University, invests this subject with a fearful degree of interest. We have seen this boasted institution, in which it was strangely attempted to exclude Religion, as a principle, from public education, fall, in a surprisingly short period of time, into a state of unexampled moral degradation; but this does not justify any apprehension for the fate of King's College. "Religion and morals, in conformity with the principles of the Established Church," afford an adequate security for docility and gentlemanly feeling in the pupils, and for consistent and honourable conduct in the authorities. We perceived, with great pleasure, in a list of the senior department of the College, the name of a highly gifted descendant of one of our worthy Aldermen, as Professor of Classical and of English Literature. However elevated and honourable the career, which may be reasonably anticipated, for a gentleman whose early attainments have thus procured for him a distinction which is seldom awarded but to men far advanced in life, we, as natives and inhabitants of Bridgwater, can only wish that Professor Anstie, after a life equally devoted to the best interests of society with that of his distinguished and highly respected relative, may enjoy in an equal degree the suffrages of all good men. That degree of estimation has, indeed, been but seldom equalled, and certainly never surpassed.

LAW OF SEWERS.

In our last number we published an extract from a contemporary print on the subject of a measure which was said to be in contemplation for the more effectual drainage of the low Lands in the county of Somerset. Further enquiry has enabled us to state that the object in view is of a more general nature than that paragraph might have led our readers to expect. In those counties which, like ours, border on the sea, the importance of the Law of Sewers is very generally known and appreciated, and it has long been a subject of regret, that the powers of the Commissioners of Sewers should, on many important points, be so inadequate to their object, and, on others, be involved in so much doubt and uncertainty, as to deter many gentlemen of property and influence, from lending their valuable aid in the administration of this branch of the law. When it is recollected that three or four short Acts of experimental legislation, passed more than two hundred years ago, form the only code to which the Commissioners can appeal for instruction in the discharge of their various duties, it will cease to be a matter of surprise, that this code should not be found sufficiently full or sufficiently precise, in its details, to answer all the purposes for which it was originally designed, or to be capable of being acted upon with decision and effect. This unsatisfactory state of the law, has, in this county as well as in others, involved the Commissioners personally in much expensive litigation, and has, in many instances, led to the neglect of the works under their care, and to the consequent deterioration in quality and value, of some of the richest lands in the kingdom, caused by their insufficient drainage, and by their want of adequate protection from the effects of land and sea floods.

The merit of first pointing the attention of the public to this important subject, belongs to our late excellent Representative, Mr. Dickenson, who, in the year 1822, was Chairman of a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the state of the law of sewers, and was the means of collecting on the minutes of that committee, a mass of

valuable information, which should be carefully studied by those who may be called on to legislate on this subject.

Three Bills were brought into Parliament by Mr. Dickenson, for the purpose of remedying some of the more obvious defects of the law, but, though it was admitted on all hands that something ought to be done, yet as the parties interested could not agree on the details of the proposed measures, they were allowed to drop. Since that time matters have been getting worse and worse. Other defects in the law have been discovered, and the public have shown themselves less disposed than heretofore, to yield obedience to the directions of the Commissioners, and it is therefore now become absolutely necessary, that the code should be revised, and that the powers of the Commissioners should be accurately fixed by a new legislative enactment.

At a Court of Sewers, held at Wells in April last, a Committee was appointed, consisting of the Sheriff of the County, the Right Honourable Henry Hobhouse, Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Coombe, Mr. Hanning, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Tynte, Mr. Allen, Mr. Stuckey, Mr. Phippen, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Knyston, Mr. Baker, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Fry, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Ruscombe Pool, Mr. King, Mr. Messiter, the Rev. Daniel Tremlett, and the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, and they were desired to inquire into the law and practice of the Courts of Sewers, and to report their opinion on the following points, viz:—

Firstly.—Whether the powers now vested in the Commissioners of Sewers, under the existing law, and under the Commission issued by his Majesty in that behalf, are sufficient to provide for the effectual drainage of the low Lands, and the effectual protection of the same Lands from Land and Sea Floods; and if they should be of opinion, that such powers are sufficient, then—

Secondly.—The Committee were requested to prepare a draft of such rules, for regulating the practice of the Court of Sewers, as might be safely acted upon by the Commissioners, and as might be sufficient in the judgment of the Committee, to effect the objects above stated. But if the Committee should be of opinion that the powers which might be exercised by the Commissioners of Sewers were not sufficient, they were then requested to report—

Thirdly.—Their opinion of the propriety of applying to Parliament for further powers;—whether the Bill should be for a general amendment of the Law of Sewers, or should be of a local nature and confined to the County of Somerset; and in either case, the Committee were requested to state the leading provisions of the Bill, which might be proposed to be laid before Parliament.

The Committee met at the last Bridgwater Sessions and came to a resolution; that the powers vested in the Commissioners of Sewers, under the existing law, were not sufficient;—that it was expedient to apply to Parliament for further powers;—and that the Bill should be brought in, as a general measure, for the amendment of the Law of Sewers, and if proposed, that a clause should be introduced in the Committee, limiting its operation to the County of Somerset. A Sub-Committee was then appointed, to prepare the clauses of the proposed Bill, which were prepared accordingly and submitted to the Committee, at a second meeting held by them at Bridgwater during the last Assizes, and were ordered to be printed and copies sent to the Booksellers, at all the principal Towns in this County, to be sold at such price as would be sufficient to defray the expense of the publication.

After the Bill had been prepared by the Sub-Committee, it was found that a Bill on the same subject had been brought into Parliament by Mr. Hodgson, one of the Members for the County of Kent, and had been ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 17th of August last. We hail this circumstance as a favourable omen of success. It proves that the Land-owners of another great County, are alive to the defects of the existing system, and it may perhaps be found that, by amalgamating the provisions of the two Bills, a measure may be produced sufficiently perfect to satisfy the wants and wishes of all.

TOWN HALL.—Monday, 5th Sept. 1831.—present, John Evered, Esq. Mayor, and Robert Anstie, Esq. Alderman.

John Cousens, William Lansdowne, and John Freeman, were this day committed to Wilton gaol for the space of three calendar months each, to hard labour, for destroying fruit in Mr. Allen's orchard, situate at Hamp, in this parish, on the 20th August last, with intent to steal the same.

Henry Pepper and Thomas Baker, were this day convicted in the penalty of two shillings and sixpence each, with costs, for destroying fruit in Mr. Allen's orchard, situate at Hamp in this parish, on the 26th August last, with intent to steal the same.

Joseph Coote, the younger, was this day convicted in the penalty of twenty shillings with costs, for assaulting and beating William Hodge, on the 28th August last, and in default of immediate payment to be committed to Wilton gaol for the space of one calendar month.

Charlotte Duncombe, widow, was this day committed to Wilton gaol, for trial at the next Borough Sessions, for feloniously stealing, on the 3rd day of September inst. a copper boiler, the property of William York, of this town, innholder.

September 9th.—Present, Jacob Watson, Esq. Alderman.

John Williams, and Mary Ann Williams, his wife, were this day committed to Wilton gaol, for trial at the next Assizes to be held for this county, for feloniously stealing from the person of Benjamin Brookman, of Whitchurch, in this county, farmer, on the 8th instant, seventy-five or seventy-six pounds his property.

INQUESTS BY MR. CAINES.—On the 6th instant, at Trull, near Taunton, on Francis Deane, aged 15. The deceased had been placed with a man named Rowsell, at Taunton, to learn the business of a tailor, but he being an idle boy his master found it necessary to correct him, and in consequence of his repeated misconduct, about three weeks since, he discharged him, but instead of returning to his parents, he laid about for several days under hedges, &c. until he became ill. At length his mother fetched him home, and he was attended by a surgeon, Mr. Rodger, who found him suffering from inflammation of the bowels, and he lingered about a fortnight, and died on the 31st ult. After the death a report was circulated that the deceased had died in consequence of ill-treatment from his master, but at the Inquest it was most satisfactorily proved that there was no ground for the charge, and that his Rowsell's conduct towards the boy had been very proper.—Verdict, *Died by the Visitation of God.* And at the Ship Inn, at Uphill, on Cornelius Day, aged 58, late of Shipham. From the evidence given at the Inquest, it appeared that the deceased had been employed for about six weeks with other persons in making some improvements on the Steep Holmes, in Bristol Channel, and that on Wednesday the 31st ult. a large stone which he was loosening fell against him, and forced him backwards, and that the height from which he fell was about 45 feet, whereby he received several fractures and other serious injuries, and in consequence of no boat being at hand it was not until the following night he was landed at Uphill. On Friday morning the fractures were reduced by Mr. Goldstone, a surgeon, of Weston-super-Mare, who it appeared paid the greatest attention to the unfortunate man, but the injuries he had received were such as to put a period to his existence on Sunday morning last.—Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

CHURCH OF ENGLAND INFANT SCHOOL.—It will be seen by an Advertisement in another part of this paper, that there is to be a Bazaar in aid of the Funds of this valuable Institution in the month of October. The protection that will be afforded to the premises (which have been several times robbed by night) and the advantage to be derived from the presence of the Master and Mistress during the play hours of the children, have determined the Committee of Management to seek to carry into effect the plan which they have formed, and to enable them to build a house of residence for them upon the premises, on which the school-house is situated.—*Taunton Courier.*

On Friday, a select number of the friends of J. F. Luttrell, Esq. M.P. for Minehead, met at the Feathers' Hotel, in that borough, to celebrate the anniversary of that gentleman's birth-day. The table was loaded with the choicest viands, particularly with venison, of the finest quality, and the wines being excellent, the party kept it up in the most convivial manner until a late hour.

FAIRS IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.—Somerset.—Backwell, 21; Buckland-St. Mary, 21-22; Glastonbury, 19; Kingsdown, 26; Langport, 19; St. Decuman's, 16; Wedmore, 26; Wincanton, 29; Wellesome, 25; Wootton-Courtney, 19. Gloucester.—Iron-Acton, 13; Newent, 16; Painswick, 19; Wotton-under-Edge, 26. Monmouth.—Abergavenny, 26.

CAUTION TO SPORTSMEN.—Friday evening a serious accident occurred at Shipham. A gentleman of the neighbourhood, who was out shooting, fired at a partridge in a small garden on Shipham Hill, when nearly the whole charge lodged in a poor woman, who, unobserved by the gentleman, was standing at the door of her cottage. The assistance of Mr. Lawrence, surgeon, was speedily procured from Cheddar, who was engaged for a considerable time in extracting the shot and dressing the wounds the woman had received. She has also received every kind of attention and comfort from the gentleman who was unfortunately the cause of the accident, and little doubt is entertained of her recovery.

INDUSTRIOUS BLIND.—Considerable interest has been felt at Cheltenham for two blind basket-makers, Emms and Hooper, from our Blind Asylum, who have opened a shop in that town. They make every description of plain and fancy baskets in the neatest and most exact manner, notwithstanding their total deprivation of sight.—*Bristol Mirror.*

WALLACE THE LION.—A most shocking occurrence took place on Wednesday in the caravan of wild-beasts now exhibited in our fair. One John Johnston, a Yorkshireman, was employed by Mr. Wombwell to keep watch during the night; he was a stranger, and had been only two days in the service. The man unfortunately got intoxicated, and at seven in the morning, before the regular keepers came, foolishly undertook to shew the animal to some friends, and for this purpose removed the shutters of the den. The lion was asleep, but in order to rouse him, the man put in his right hand and pulled him by the beard. This indignity Wallace resented by darting his paw into the sleeve of the coat, and speedily dragged the man against the iron bars of the cage. The enraged beast then reared his victim very near the shoulder with both his claws, and in an instant stripped down all the flesh and skin in ribbons to the wrist, so as to leave the bones almost perfectly bare, the elbow joint being also torn open! Wallace then took the lacerated limb into his mouth and began to eat it, and the ill-fated wretch was only set at liberty by the animal having bitten off the bones of the arm previously to his swallowing the hand and the great grating mass of flesh. The man was brought to the Infirmary, where Mr. Daniel, the surgeon of the week, immediately amputated the limb. Johnson lay all day in a state of stupid insensibility, but we learn that great hopes are entertained that he will survive the accident. Such are the effects of drunkenness! This is the same animal who fought with and killed the dogs at Warwick. We learnt yesterday that the man is as yet going on well.—*Bristol Mirror.*

CHARACTER OF BUONAPARTE.—BY A LIBERAL.—The ruin Buonaparte brought on France has been attended with such humiliation, defeat, pecuniary sacrifices, and national humiliation in Europe, as she never experienced even in the days of King John. Yet do we meet thousands every day who profess the most ardent love of liberty, and at the same time testify the most enthusiastic admiration for this man, who devoted his life, his talents, and his most strenuous efforts to destroy it,—for the man who not only destroyed liberty, but corrupted the minds of the people, annihilated public spirit, and substituted in its place cupidity, egotism, vanity, and the contempt of every virtue. I own to you, my dear friend, that there is a levity, an inconsistency, a contradiction so shocking in those discordant professions, that in spite of my ardent hopes of seeing liberty established in France, this clashing of principle rises like a cloud

that obstructs my sight. It is a gross absurdity to treat our liberty as if it were a cap or a coat, that the mode has brought into fashion to-day, and that the caprice of the next day may banish,—where men seem to think liberty has no other foundation than vanity and caprice, and that it requires neither care nor sacrifice, nor civil courage to maintain it. When men's principles proceed from two points so diametrically opposite as Buonaparte and liberty, they are worse than weathercocks, for even the fickle winds do not blow from contrary points at the same moment. If men would look at this modern hero through the glass of reason and justice, what jugglery, what knavery, what perfidy, what contempt of mankind and of their interests, what egotism, what destructive ambition, what vain-glory would they detect in all his acts! What dreadful sacrifices all his vices have imposed upon the suffering people (millions of human lives among them), to create a false and ruinous glory which attaches to his name! Perhaps men who have hearts to feel will think that the making of such heroes costs humanity too much, and that after all we have paid, it is impossible to find true glory at less expense. But the false ideas of greatness, arising from our feudal education, have left such false notions of human greatness, that we reserve all our admiration for power, no matter in what hands heaped has placed it, and without which the most sublime virtue is forgotten.—*General O'Connor's Letter to Lafayette.*

IMPORTANCE OF THE CULTIVATION OF BEET-ROOT, WITH REFERENCE TO THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.—This branch of industry appears to be so little understood amongst our fellow-countrymen, that we shall make no apology for dwelling upon it at greater length than what we can usually afford to such a class of subjects. With this view, it will be sufficient to mark the progress which it has made among our French neighbours, since its first introduction about 20 years ago. It was, in what may be called, a state of thriving infancy at the period when the government of Napoleon was overthrown; but the general tendency of the subsequent system being encouragement to colonies and navigation, it remained under a cloud until the year 1823, when it acquired fresh vigour from the improvements introduced by a Mr. Crespel, a manufacturer at Arras, who has at last succeeded in obtaining a superior quality of sugar, directly in the loaf, without passing it through any process of refining, and not only nearly equal in fineness to loaf-sugar, but at as reduced a price as the raw product of the colonies. The quantity of beet-root sugar made in France at this day exceeds 230,000 cwt.; it varies in cost from 4d. to 6d. per pound, according to the skill used in making it, to local advantages, and greater or less facility of conveyance. The root itself contains in saccharine matter between eight and nine per cent. of its weight; but the quantity hitherto obtained has not exceeded five: the process is, therefore, still in obvious need of further improvements, which, if they should enable the manufacturer to gain but an additional one per cent. in product, will suffice to reduce the cost to threepence or threepence-halfpenny per pound. It has been stated, that in the West Indies two acres do not contain more than 3,300 to 3,000 lbs. of sugar, and ultimately yield about 3,000; whereas the same area, planted with beet-root in France, contains 4,800 lbs. of sugar, and even at the present day yields as much as 3,000, and may hereafter be made to yield 4,000 to 4,500 lbs. Independently of this advantage, the beet may be sown every six months; whereas the sugar-cane can only be cropped once in the year, so that the former affords double the produce of the latter. It is also to be observed, that the same ground which produces beet-root sugar will supply much finer crops of grain than before the cultivation of beet upon it was introduced; for in opposition to the opinion hitherto entertained, experience has proved that this species of cultivation is highly beneficial to all sorts of grain. These few facts, for which we are indebted to one of the most extensive French growers of beet-root, abundantly account for the attention which the manufacture of its sugar has received from the Russian and other continental governments; and are calculated to awaken a greater degree of interest than it has hitherto excited amongst our own countrymen.

SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED.—The Rhine, from St. Peterburgh, with hemp, tallow, and flax seed; Langport, from Bristol, with groceries; Charles Phillips, and Mary, from Gloucester, with oil; Hero, from London, with sundries; Blessing, from Padstow, with dates; Advertiser, from Gloucester, Friends, Thomas and Sarah, Despatch, Picton, Lady Kemarre, and Panny, from Swansea, with oil; Somerset and Unity, from Tenby, with oil; Union, Sampson, Venus, Providence, John, Kelly, Temperance, Rose Rose, St. Pierre, Ann, Fortitude, Severn, Betty, Ellen, and John, from Newport, with coal.

SAILED.—The Rover, and Fame, for Dublin, with elm timber; Betty, for Cork, with pantries; Providence, for Jersey, with oil; Surprise, and Resolution, for Swansea, with salt; Friends, and Venus, for Limerick, with flour; Blessing, for Limerick, with elm boards; Palace, for Bristol, with oak timber; Sir R. Pymon, for Padstow, with bricks; Valency, for Limerick, with cheese and oil; Hero, for London, with sundries; Mary, for Gloucester, with wool; Providence, for Newport, with flour.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 1, at Kilve Court, the lady of Francis Foyne Luttrell, Esq. of a son.

Sept. 6, the lady of the Rev. Asgill Colville, Vicar of Midsomer Norton, in this county, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1, at Ruishon, by the Rev. Richard John Roden, M.A. Mr. John Bull, of Kingston, to Miss Mary Maynard, of Ruishon.

Sept. 6, at Wrexham, Mr. Edward Jay, solicitor, of Bath, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Buxton, Esq., of the former place.

Sept. 7, at Taunton, Mr. G. Washington, of Whittebapel Road, London, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr. James Gill, of East-street, Taunton.

DEATHS.

August 29, at Crewkerne, Peter Smith Paine, Esq. banker, aged 86.

Sept. 4, after a lingering illness, Amelia, eldest daughter of Samuel Baker, of Aldwick Court, in this county.

Sept. 5, at Burnham, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Cardie, relict of the late John Cardie, gentleman. She was a good neighbour, a kind friend, and highly respected by rich and poor.

Sept. 5, at East Charlton, in this county, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. H. Bradley.

Sept. 6, at Fordington, near Dorchester, aged 30, Ellen, the beloved wife of the Rev. D. Clementson.

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Bristol, Ilchester,
Bridgwater, Ilminster,
Castle Cary, Langport,
Charlton, Milverton,
Cheddar, Minehead,
Crewkerne, North Curry
Devonport, North Pelt
Dunster, Porlock,
Frome, Shepton Mallet
Dated London Wharf, 11

LANGPORT, SOM

TURNPIK

NOTICE IS HEREBY
Meeting at the Court
Lions Inn, Somerset
DAY, the 14th day of O
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At which Meeting the Tr
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First day of January next.

The Tolls at the Gates n
for this year as follows, viz
Street and Butwell Gates
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Kingswin Hill
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