Jonday last, at the Griuslade, aged 65. considerable excitei currently reported catment of her husughter by a former r, had married her nd that he failed to nsequence of there st the husband, the ted from Williton. , and fifteen other Jury proceeded to ey returned a veroncurred; that the from any violence secof the evidence ted: to drinking, ecently, when in a and received some d≥been for a long

St. Petersburgh, from London, with ool, with hides and es; Despatch, from Leed, Perseverance, lni; Sophia, from Caunton, Fortitude, John, Prudence, ary, Somerset, St. ne, Looe, Friends, se, Maryaret, and Medusa, from Que-

Bristol, with oak ter, with wool; St. for Cardiff, with ovidence, Blossom, vith bricks,

Esq. solicitor, Taunton

Palmer, of Bath. treet, Berkeley-square, Col. Stevens, of Dis-

Vilton, near Taunton. 12 Ludham, Esq., aged Homerton, Middlesex,

, in his 90th year, Ed. ng Captain of the East and of the late Col.

ublow in this county. had done duty in the plow, and when within and instantly expired.

or the Proprietor by

HHE AIRRED London Zarethio Journal,

AND BRIDGWATER AND SOMERSETSHIRE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. 1.—No. 18.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1831.

PRICE 7d

A Ta MEBTING of the INHABITANTS of BRIDGWATER, at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY the 25th November, 1831 called by the Magistrates; pursuant to a Requisition, to take into consideration the propriety of entering into a SUBSCRIPTION, to carry into effect such Regulations as finay be deemed necessary for PRESERVING the HEALTH, and CONTRIBUTING to the COMI FORTS of the POOR INHABITANTS of this Borough & Parish— JOSEPH RUSCOMBE POOLE, ESQ., MAYOR, in the Chair:

It was proposed by Dr. GAPPER and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wollen, and carried unanimously—
That a Subscription be now entered into, to carry into effect such Regulations as may be deemed necessary for preserving the Health and contributing to the Comfort of the Poor Inhabitants of this Borough and Parish.

It was proposed by Mr. SEALY and seconded by Mr. FREDERICK AXFORD, and carried unanimously—
That a Committee consisting of about fifty persons (then named) be appointed, who are requested to Collect Subscriptions in the different Wards and Divisions of this Town and Parish,

It was proposed by Mr. BOYS & seconded by Mr. JOHN BROWNE,

and carried unanimously	/ <u>`</u>				1
That such Subscription	ns l	be p	aic	d into the Banks in this Town,	an
be at the disposal of	the	Bo	are	d of Health.	
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Mr. Cary Mogg	0	10	0	Mr. John Ruddock 1 o	0
Mrs. Archaed	Λ	ın	പ	Mr. Hioron, 1	_

that the utmost Chanliness should be observed, and, for the purpose of inducing Persons to make good and sufficient Drains from their Premises and thereby remove the filth which might otherwise accumulate, made an Order that all Persons making Drains into any of the Public Drains of the Town within Six Months from the Date hereof, should have an allowance made from the present fine, for entering such Public Drain (being one fourth of the yearly rent), of fifty per cent, or one-half of such fine.

By Order of the Trustees,
RICHARD ANSTICE, Clerk,
Dated this 15th Day of November, 1831.

GLASTONBURY CANAL, THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Glastonbury Navigation and Canal Company, which stands adjourned to Wednesday the Seventh day of December next, will be held on that day at the Town Hall, in Glastonbury aforesaid, at the hour of Twelve at Noon, for the purposes of Electing Directors and of transacting the General Affairs of the Company.

November 24th, 1831. THE CREDITORS who have proved their Debts in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued and now in prosecution against 30HN BAWDEN, of Chard, in the County of Somerset, Merchant, POHN BAWDEN, of Chard, in the County of Somerset, Merchant, Scrivener, Dealer, and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assigness of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, on Monday the Twenty-sixth day of December next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forencon, at the Office of Mr. THOMAS EDWARD CLARKE, situate in Chard aforesaid, for the purpose of assenting to or dissenting from the said Assigness Selling by Public Auction, or Private Contract, at such price or prices, and under such terms and Conditions as the said Assigness shall think proper, their Estate, Right, Shares, and Interest, in certain Mines called Wheal Charles Mine, and Wheal Funcy Mine, in the Parish of Saint Agnes, in the County of Cornwall, and a certain of ther Mine, called Wheal Spanrow Mine, in the Parish of Illogan, in the same County of Cornwall, with the Tooks, Implements, and in the same County of Cornwall, with the Tools, Implements, and other Effects and Appurtenances, thereto respectively belonging, and all other Mines (if any), lately belonging to the said Bankrupt, and for the purpose of authorizing the said Assignces to enter into and make such other arrangements or agreements respecting the said Mines, To its, Implements, Effects, and Appurtenances, or any, or either of them, as to the said Assigners, shall appear most eligible.

Dated 30th November, 1831.

THE COMMISSIONERS in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against JOHN BAWDEN, of Chard, in the County of Somerset, Merchant, Scrivener, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the Twelfth day of January next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Old London Inn, in the City of Exeter, (by adjournment from the 22nd day of November, 1831), in order to lake the last Exemination of the city Bankrupt, when you lake the last Examination of the said Bankrupt; when and where he is required to surrender himself and make a full discovery and discovery of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Greature who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, and with those who have proved their Debts are to assent or dissent from the allowance of his Certificate.

Dated 30th November, 1831. CHILBLAINS, RHEUMATISMS, SPRAINS, &c.

BUTLER'S CAJEPUT OPODELDOC.—Cajeput Oil, which is
the basis of this Opodeldoc, has been long estremed on the Conthent as a remedy for Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodic Affections,
Chilblains, Palsy, Stiffness, and Enlargement of the Joints, Sprains,
Bruises, and Deafness; Combined in the form of Opodeldoc, it is rendered management. dered more penetrating and consequently more efficacious as an external amblication. Rubbed upon the skin, by means of flannel, or the warm hand, it allays morbid irritation of nerves, invigorates the absorbents,

hand, it altays morpio irritation of an accelerates the circulation.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. by Mr. Awbrey, Book, seller, Bridgwater; Mr. Gillatt, Langport; Mr. Poole, Taunton; Mr. Reves, Glastonbury; Mr. Percy, Somerton; and the most respectable Dealers in Patent Medicines; of whom may be had

Washall's Universal Cerate, an excellent remedy for Chilblain's Marshall's Universal Cerate, an excellent remedy for Chilblain's when broken; Scalds, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, &c. In boxes, at 1s.

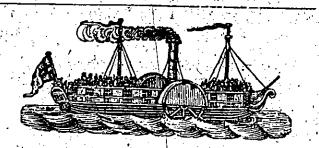
. Observe, "BUTLER, Cheapside," on the Government Stamp.

Just Published, Price 6d.

A PASTORAL LETTER, on the present aspect of the Times, addressed to the Clergy, the Gentry, and Inhabitants; of the

By GEORGE HENRY LAW, D. D. F. R. S. & F. A. S., Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Wells; Printed and Sold by B. Backhouse; sold also by Rodwell, New Bond Street, and Rivington, Waterloo Place, London; Upham, Collings, and Ford, Bath; and every Bookseller throughout the



TEAM PACKETS from Bristol to Dublin, Cork, Waterford Liverpool Milford, Tenby, Swansea, Southampton to Havre, are intended to depart as under, in November, 1831 :-

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gularly, during the winter.

The CAMILLA and GEORGE IV Steamers will resume their stations

The CAMILLA and GEORGE IV Steamers will resume their stations between Southampton and Havre early in the Spring.

NOTICE:—The Proprietors of the above Steam Packets will not be accountable for any Cabin Passenger's Luggage, (if lost or damaged,) above the value of 25, nor for any Deck Passenger's Luggage, (if lost or damaged,) above the value of 20s. unless in each case entered as such, and freight in proportion paid for the same, at the time of delivery: nor will they be answe able for any other parcel above the value of 40s., (if lost or damaged,) unless cutered as such, and freight in proportion paid for the same, at the time of delivery.

The whole of the above Vessels are litted up for the conveyance of Passengers and Goods. Passengers and Goods.

The whole of the above vessels are fitted up for the conveyance of Passengers and Goods.

A Female Steward on board.

Carriages and Horses shipped with care.

All Particulars may be obtained by applying at the GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE, No. 1, QUAY, Bristol; to Messes, WATSON and PIM, Clarence Dock, Liverpool; or in London, of Mr. G. TOVEY, No. 3, Bedford-St-ect, Strand, and at all the principal Coach Offices and Hotels. Of Mr. H. Wheeler, Portsmouth; Mr. R. MORRIS, Packet Agent, Plymouth. Of Mr. J. R. PIM, Eden Quay, Dublin; Mr. Lecky, Cork; Mr. PADLEY and Mr. MARTEN, Swansea; Mr. G. HUGHES, Teuby; Mr. MARTIN, Britannia Hotel, and Mr. WILLIAMS, Packet Hotel, Ilfracombe; Mr. PEARCE, Fortesque Arnis, Barnstaple. At Southampton, of Mr. I.E FRUVRE, General Packet-Office, of whom Passports for France may be obtained; Mr. MANVILLE, Depot for London Porter, 35, Rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris; Mc.CHANOINE, Agent and Money Changer, 10, Rue de la Gaffe, Havre; and Mr. ARMSTRONG, Cacu.

All Goods, Packages, Parcels, &c. forwarded to alleparts without delay, when addressed to the

General Steam-Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

Bristol, November, 1831.

Bristol, November, 1931.

London, October 17, 1831. ADVICE.

It is not presumption to assert that superiority has been attained by the direction of the human mind to one particular object. Dr. Courtenay fatters himself that his respectability as a Physician from one of the first Universities in the world for Medical acquirement, (the University of Eduburgh,) and every way qualified to practice, will prevent him from being classed with those who, without such qualification, dave the temerity to offer a cure for these complaints.

His mode of treatment is so superior to the common method, that in

all cases of Syphillis .-pain, danger, and distress are avoided, and the expedition of the cure is only equalled by the permanancy of its du-In obstinate Obstructions, inveterate Strictures, also in cases

where the most eminent Practitioners have failed, his long experience has enabled him to offer a safe, speedy, and lasting re-establishment.

Dr. Courtenay may be consulted in all cases of Lues Venerea; in all disorders arising from a secret solitary vice, and in all cases of Debility from whatever cause arising. lity, from whatever cause arising.

Dr. Courtenay may be consulted by persons of either sex, personally, or by letter, with the greatest secrecy and honour, at his house No. 1, New Road, one door from Tottenham Court Road.

Patients in the country describing the particulars of their com-plaints, age, mode of living, &c. &c. enclosing a remittance for Advice and Medicine, will have the same given or sent to any part of the

Kingdom.

All lefters are expected to be post paid,
See Dr. Courtenay's highly popular Work on Strictures, illustrated by cases, price 3s., the Eighfeenth Edition; also, Dr. Courtenay's celebrated Work on Syphillis and its consequences, price 4s.—Published and Sold by Sherwood & Co. Paternoster Row; On whyn, 4, Catherine Street, Strand; Marsh, 145, Oxford Street; and may be had of all Booksellers in Town or Country.

TO THE REFORMERS OF ENGLAND. TO THE REFORMERS OF ENGLAND.

JUST PUBLISHED, by W. MARSHALL, 1, Holborn Bars, Middle Row, Loidon, the REFORMERS' POCKET BOOK, for 1832, with Splendid Portraits of William the Fourth, Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord J. Russell, and Viscount Althorpe. It will contain a Retrospective History of the Rise and Progress of Reform—of the Introduction of the Measure into Parliament—of the causes of its not being carried into effect—and of the means adopted to disseminate its principles, and enforce its necessity; 2-the pledge of his Majesty's present Ministers to support Reform in Parliament—the principal features of their Bill—and correct Lists of the chief divisions on the debate in the Houses of Lords and Commons: also an extended number of Rulet Pages for Memoranda, and a Cash Account, Lists of the House of Per's with the New Creations, and of the House of Commons, and every article of useful information.—Price 2s. 6d. and may be had with an Almanarck.

W: MARSHALL has also Published the whole of his Pocket Books and Almanacks for 1832, and his two Splendid Annuals, 'The Gem?'s

and Almanacks for 1832, and his two Splendid Annuals, The Gem, and The Christmas Box. - N.B. Marshalf's New Pocket Book for and 'The Christmas Box.—N.B. Marshall's New Pocket Book for 1802, is also Published, price only 2s., the chennest in the Kingdom. Booksellers in the Country will find no difficulty in getting Marshall's Almanack's, and the Reformers' Pocket Book, by sending their Orders immediately to the Publisher's Wholesale Agent, C. PENNY, Wholesale Stationer, 37, Bow Lane, Chearside, London.

FOR THE ALFRED.

Time was, but past is now the day, When men who for their King did pray, Would bless their Bishops too; And he was deemed a senseless wight, Who Church and State would disunite With doginas strange and new-

But in this intellectual age, So fruitful of Reformers sage, Quite altered is our tone; Ev'n while we drink the Monarch's health, We grumble at the Church's wealth, And cry the Bishops down.-Hence, thro' this once thrice happy land,

Th' incendiary with smother'd brand His practis'd mischief speeds-Where e're he comes blank horror stalks, Pale desolation naked walks, And poverty succeeds,-

Red rapine there and murder meet. And furious mobs their cry repeat, And lou liy shout, alas! Too loud they short-while they display Their motley radical array-And swear their Bill shall pass .--

Ye pseudo-patriots, tho' ye stare: While I your turgid zeal compare With sober wisdom's rules, I'll tell you patiently to wait, Mend first yourselves, and then the state, Nor deem your Fathers fools,

The dreadful occurrences at Lyons, an abstract of the details of which will be found in other columns, deeply as they are to be lamented, on account of the sacrifice, of life and property, and the excesses which were indulged in are nevertheless valuable, masmuch as they teach a fearfal lesson to the people of England, and offer a warning, by which, we trust, that our countrymen will duly profit. Another seeme has been played in the great tragedy of democracy, and, as in Bristo', it was shown, that during the progress of popular agitation, nothing can restrain within due limits, the infuriate madness of a politically excited mob, or stop them in their career of plunder and incendiarism; so is it now plainly evident in the proceedings at Lyons, that the less proximate results of that agitation, are a stagnation of trade, a drying, up of the springs of commerce, the destruction of manufacturing prosperity, and the consequent destitution, want, suffering, and starvation, of thousands and tens of thousands of the working classes, who, driven to despair by the pressure of extreme distress, seek by rapine the means of a wretched subsistence. Such have been the blessed fruits of democratical excitement in France, and who will say that such events may not be dreaded in England, if the daring system of agitation now pursued in every part of England be not put an end to? That system has been persevered in with unparalleled pertinacity by two classes of men; the one seeking to found their continuance in political power upon the basis of popular applause, have scrupled at no measure which they deemed calculated to effect their object, they have excited a political fever, and fauned it until it became a popular frenzy: neither careful for the sacred establish-R, COURTENAY, (late of Robert Street, Adelphi,) continues to confine his practice to the cure of every species of Syphilitic Infection, and certain disorders incident to either sex, as a regular Physician; carefully observing the different modes of treatment in the various hospitals on the Continent, which he has visited, he has now, for upwards of Thirty Years, devoted his time, his studies, and his presented to the acquirement of superior skill in this important branch undermining and sacrificing the latter. Instead of discountenancing disaffection, they have pandered to it; instead of teaching the necessity of contentment and obedience to the laws, they have fostered the spirit of discontent and lawlessness. Of the other class which has assisted in upholding the agitation, it is needless for us to say a word; it is composed of the infidels and republicans, who regard with equal hostility all divine and human institutions. These are the two main classes who have originated and persisted in that scheme of agitation which. has for its object, to raise up a feeling of enunity towards the Establishments of the Kingdom, to inspire a love of theoretical phantasms, rather than of practically good institutions. Shall not this system cease until it has so far gone in England as it is in France—until its effects are heard in the cry raised by famishing thousands, for " bread -bread-bread "-for that food of which the annihilation of trade shall have deprived them? We trust in Providence that it will cease ere it has attained this height; we rely with a firm faith on the influence of common sense, trusting that it will suffice to complete, ere long, that "removal of delusion" which it is now so rapidly effecting. The riots in Dorset, the rebellion at Bristol have already done much, and the civil war at Lyons will do much more done much, and the civil was as 505. And cast over the Hungerprd... | 508. 088. | 258. 008. | 268. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. | 208. |

mental vision of the people. The people of England are awaking, and they will see the danger to which they were rushing, whilst they have still the power to choose between a continuance in that course of external glory and power and of internal peace, happiness, and prosperity, and one which will lead to all the proved evils of democratical excitement, to the injury of trade and the destitution of the lower orders, to perpetual change, discontent, famine, and rebellion .- Dorset County Chron.

TAUNTON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION On Friday last, the Annual Exhibition of Stock by the Taunton Agri cultural Association took place in the yard of the London Hotel, Taunton; E. V. Fox, Esq. of Comeytrowe House, presided. The show was an excellent one, and the condition of the animals were generally admired. The following prizes were awarded .- SILVER CUPS .- To Mr. Pratt, for the best bull—to R. Mattock, Esq. for the best ox-to Mr. Pratt, for the best breeding cow, or heiferto Mr. Bult, for the best fat cow, or heifer to Mr. Stephens, of Trull, for the best pen of wether sheep-to Mr. Bailey, of Nynehead, for the best breeding ewes. To Mr. Stephens, of Trull, for the best mangel wurzel, two guineas.-To Mr. Chard, for the best boar, one guinea. The prizes awarded at the last meeting of the Association were also distributed. After the inspection in the yard; upwards of sixty gentlemen sat down to a very excellent dinner, served up in Mr. Jeffery's best style. E. V. Fox, Esq. of Comeytrowe, presided. Among the guests were E. A. Sanford, Esq. M. P.; John Gould, Esq. of Amberd House; Dr. Blake, and many other gentlemen of great respectability in the neighbourhood. The addresses were numerous, and the toasts, after the usual loyal ones were drank, very appropriate. In a course of Mr. Sanford's address, that Gentleman, with a liberality and anxious wish for the prosperity of Agriculture, truly characteristic, offered the premium of a silver cup next year, to the breeder and fattener of the best ox. The offer was received with much cheering. Dr. Blake, we understand, has accepted the office of President for the ensuing year. Taunton Courier.

There was a very fair show of Stock at Taunton Great Market, on Saturday last. It was the last show before Christmas. Best oxen sold readily, at from Nos. to 11s. per score. Fat heifers were unusually scarce, and sold at from 9s. to 10s. per score. The supply of fat sheep was small. South Downs, at about 6½d. Devons being of larger size, at about 6d. Altogether the prices were satisfactory, and the trade brisk .- Taunton Courier.

Frome Fair, on Friday week, was pretty well supplied with horses and cattle of every description, but for which there were few purchasers. Cheese likewise met with a very dull safe, at extremely low prices, and a considerable

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

BRIDGWATER MARKET.

An Account of the Prices of British Corn Purchased in Bridgwater

Market, between the 28th of November, and the 5th of December,

Wheat 7 4 to Barley 4 9 to	8 3 Beans	5 & 4n E 10
1 Outs 2 0 to	. 2 9 IMalt	0 0 to a a
RD. SMITH, Inspe	ctor of Corn Re	turns for Bridgwater;
		

BRISTOL CORN EXCHANGE, Thursday, Deember I. Price of Wheat per 38 0 to 41 0 Vetches for seed 70 80 Old Beans 50 53 New ditto 43 49 Heligoriand ditto 0 0 0 0 Uats 23 36 Malting Barley 46 53 Malt 70 80 Grinding ditto 30 3.6 Fine Flour, #F sack 40 Pigs' Peas 40 50 Seconds 40 Old Beans 50 52 0 Seconds 40 Old Beans 50 53 New ditto 60 0 0 0 Old Beans 50 53 New ditto 50 0 0 0 Old Beans 50 53 New ditto 50 0 0 0 Old Beans 50 0 0 Old Beans 50 53 New ditto 50 0 0 Old Beans 50 0 Old Bean

BRISTOL CORN INSPECTOR'S WEEKLY RETURN. An account of the quantities and prices of British Corn only, sold in Bristol Market; from the returns delivered to the Inspection by the dealers, in the week ended Saturday last, computed by the Standard. Imperial Measure of eight gallons to the bushels.

	Total Quantities.	Total Amo	Price W Qr.			
	Qrs. Bush.	£. 8.	d. '	£.	8, d.	-
Wheat Barley Oats Rye	654 4 1028 5 1048 7 no returns.	1727 13 1897 8 1030 14	4 11 → 5	2 1 0	ig to	
Beans	19 2 54 4	36 7 138 10	4	1 2	17 9 12 9	
BRISTOL C	ATTLE MARKE	T, Thursday	, De	ember	ī.	-

BRISTOL SHAMBLE MARKET, Wednesday, November 30,

PRICE OF HAY & STRAW.—BROADMEAD, BRISTOL, PRIDAY.

Hay £2 5 0 to £3 5 0 \$\psi\$ Ton.

Straw is. 4d. to is. 9d. \$\psi\$ dox.—Lucerne, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. \$\psi\$ cwt.

	 	 				
D	EVIZES M	RKF	ጥ			
Comparative Prices of G	rain on Thu	sdav 1	with	those of	last w	rea.
Best Wheat W sack £1 1	Nov. 24. 0 0 to £1	12 (£ì	Dec.	l. £l li	0
Phird ditta 0 1	l) (l) . I	8 6 4 0	1	6 0	1 7	6
Average Price 1 Barley & quarter 1 le	7 7	3 0	1.	6 9	2 0	α,
Oats	2 0 1	10 0	. i	i 0	1 9	Ŏ

<u> </u>			, 4 .0	
COUNTR	Y MARKE	TS, from No	r. 12, to Nov.	19.
	WILEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS,	BBANS.
th	48. 678.	30s. 42s.	261. 328.	40s. 50s.
enton Mallet	54s. 63s.	36s. 44s.	221, 261.	36s. 46s.
unton	-8. 629.	s. 39s.	-s. 21s.	-s. 39 _s .
ovil	584: 615.	30s, 40s.	22s. 26s.	325, 40
erboine	562 645	30s, 42s.	20s. 28s.	36s. 44s.
oucester	489. 689.	· 39s. 45s.	219, 289,	369. 464.
arminater	40s. 64s.	308. 424.	259. 30s.	
емьшту	42s. 70s.	28s. 40s.	20s. 34s.	429. 504.
eading	50s. 81s.		20s. 33s.	40s. 45s.
unger ord,	509. 681.		21s. 28s.	40s. 43s.
Per bor p + + + +	1	-50. 005.	208.	345. 45s.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA .- St. Petersburgh, Nov. 12 .- By an Imperial order of St. Petersburgh has received from Moscow, from a person unknown to him, who desires to remain anonymous, the sum of 100,000 rubles, to be distributed among the inhabitants of Petersburgh, who have sustained loss through the cholera.

CANADA.—Something like a population return of the two Canadas has been made out, but which, from the nature of the country, and the means which were employed, is allowed not to be the most correct: it states that in 1795, the population did not exceed 184,000, whereas in 1830, as near as could be ascertained, it amounted to 898,000, to which must be added the emigrants, who have gone out during the present year, amounting to nearly 50,000 more.

arrived in five days from Durazzo, we learn that Mustapha. Pacha of Scutari has capitulated. The terms are not particularly known, but it was generally reported at Durazzo, that Mustapha renounces the dignity of Pacha of Upper Albania, which has been hereditary in his family above 300 will go to Egypt, as the son of the viceroy, Ibrahim Pacha, is going to marry one of his sisters.

Prussia has at this moment, on the right bank of the Rhine, 200,000 of the finest troops in the world, with a train of 250 pieces of artillery. At Dusseldorf and its neighbourhood there is, further, an immense army of reserve, with a formidable train of artiflery; while the chain of fortresses; which extend from Cleves to the frontiers of Rhenish Bavaria, are abundantly furnished with every munition of war, and have been rendered nearly impregnable. These troops are in the highest possible state of efficiency, kept ready to move at a moment's notice, panting for an appeal to arms, and confident of success.

AFRICA .- The Cape of Good Hope papers, to the 11th of September, furnish us with some accounts from Madagascar, from which it appears that a messenger had again arrived from France to negotiate for a tract of land to form a colony. The demand was for much less than heretofore-15 miles inland, and three along the coast, being the territory required. The Envoy was allowed to come to Alesora; but on his interview with the ministers of the Queen he was distinctly dismissed, with a reply that the people would rather die than yield any portion of their land, When the advices left, the Envoy was lying sick at Noscarcoo.

ALGIERS.—" Extract of a letter from Toulon, dated the 16th instant :- " A government dispatch is just arrived with orders for two ships of the line, three frigates, and some other vessels, to be in readiness to convey 12,000 troops to Algiers, and bring home 5,000 or 6,000 of those that are there. Thus the army in Africa will amount to 20,000 men; a force sufficient to insure the possession of Aigiers and Oran, and seize Bona, and, consequently, it may be concluded that the colony will be retained. The first regiments that are to return are the 15th and 30th of the line. The first battalion of the 10th light infantry, which came from Africa, is to reinforce this garrison, and we are expecting the 55th to be

HOLLAND .- Accounts from the Hague state, that the King of Holland made use of the following words to a person there

7 " I confide in Providence my just rights, and I shall continue firm to the last extremity. The blood of Nassau still flows in my veins, and the brave and faithful people over whom I reign will act according to my wishes. Besides, what confidence can I have in the new treaties when they have violated the former ones?"

It is stated, that in case Holland should be attacked by a foreign power, the whole of that country will be inundated, and the town of Antwerp reduced to cinders.

FRANCE.—The Gazette de Lyonnais of the 26th ult. contains the following:—" The town continues to be tranquil order reigns-the greater part of the shops are opened again -there still remains, nevertheless, a vague uneasiness in the by the reports in circulation of the arrival of considerable of the incendiary. einforcements at the head quarters of General Roguet. It

said that a numerous detachment of artillery has left Vaear to Lyons, in order to reconnoitre-and that orders have een given to collect an army of considerable force around our walls; but a display of force appears to be unnecessary in the state of tranquillity which this town enjoys. The authorities seem to have felt this; they have published a proclamation, several phrases of which have given rise to numerous observations. Regret was felt at not finding in it a positive assurance that Lyons is not to be occupied by 25,000 men, as has been reported, and as General Roguet is said to have threatened."

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS AT LYONS. FRANCE.—Paris Papers report that disturbances had broken out at Lyons, the second city in importance in France, which were of a nature serious enough to attract the attention of the government, and to cause considerable interest and anxiety amongst the inhabitants of the capital. The causes of the commotion were, however, entirely local, and admitted upon all hands to be unconnected with politics. Lyons is known to be the chief manufacturing town in France, and, like places of the same class in this country, to be susceptible of a high degree of excitement upon any occurrence affecting the wages of the journeymen, who form a considerable portion of its population. The trade of the place had been, for some time preceding the revolution, in a declining state, a circumstance repeatedly referred to of late with regret by the journals; but since the "great days," whether from the secession of several of the more opulent classes of French society, or the more vigorous competition of rival silk manufactories in England as well as Germany, the principal manufacturers had felt themselves compelled to intimate to the workmen that they should be obliged to trench upon the wages which they had hitherto allowed them. These suggestions, as might be expected, were met by a determined spirit of dissent, and a concerted plan of opposition seems to have been agreed upon a considerable time ago at Lyons. The journeymen placarded through all there is yet employment sufficient for 100 hands more, could from 11: 19s. to 21. per ton! parts of the town a scale of wages, with the consent of the they be obtained. — Stockport Advertiser.

Prefect, to which the masters were enjoined to subscribe. Incendianism.—Two man, named Lear and Grindley, The latter, having no alternative but submission, consented to pay the prices required from them, but, in their own defence, determined upon giving employment only to half the usual number of operatives that they had employed before. This was not calculated to allay the ferment, already become formidable by what is now deemed the culpable acquiescence of the Prefect; and the workmen again proclaimed that they insisted upon the full number of hands being employed at full prices. The masters replied that they could not comply, and everything threatened an open collision. Upon the evening of Sunday the authorities of Lyons were apprised that the silk-weavers, in number from 8,000 to 12,000, meant to go near mose places in the silk-weavers, in number from 8,000 to 12,000, meant to assemble in arms the following morning at a place called several times opposite and close to Downing House, bidding of North Retherton, realized 401. Several of the oxen sold the Croix-Rouge, the Bethnal-green of Lyons, for the purpose of enforcing their tariff of wages. The Prefect summoned the National Guard and the soldiers of the garrison, the latter of whom, it appears, did not exceed 1,000 men Every thing was in readiness at an early hour to receive the weavers, when some of the National Guard, from an unwil-

linguess to come at once to harsh measures with their townsmen, whose sufferings were well known, suggested the expeof the day of the 6th inst. his Majesty has restored General riment of an appeal to their good sense and good feeling Jermaloff to active service. The General Military Governor against the threatened insurrection. The Prefect and General Ordonneau, the Commander-in-Chief of the military, consented to go in person and expostulate with them. It would appear that they were well received at first, and listened to with attention, but some one, more audacious than the wall, fourteen inches thick, separated them from the wine, at this fair twelve months since. There were also a great rest, in the crowd, having exclaimed "seize them!" the mob but determined not to be disappointed they overcame that many bullocks of all descriptions: fat bullocks made 94: 9d. ed to with attention, but some one, more audacious than the surrounded and made prisoners of these two functionaries. This proved the signal for an immediate attack by the regular troops and the National Guard upon the people; and the conflict was maintained with various success, and at considerable expense of life on both sides, during the whole of that day. Towards evening the insurgents are said to have been repulsed from all parts of the town by General Rouguet, the second in command, and they then wished to hold a parley; TURKEY .- Trieste, Nov. 13. - By a vessel which has but all negociation was refused until they had liberated the Prefect and General Ordonneau. At the date of the last accounts, these persons had been set at liberty. General Rouguet had threatened, that if they did not submit the next day, to set fire to the suburb, and treat them without mercy. Of the effect of that threat, however, years, and has engaged to leave Albania, the Porte binding nothing certain was yet known, for the Government itself to purchase all his landed property. It is thought he asserts that the foggy state of the weather has prevented it from receiving any telegraphic communication from Lyons later than the night of the 21st; but this is denounced as a mere pretence by the opposition journals, who say that the intelligence received is so unfavourable, that the ministry is afraid to give it publicity. It seems to be taken for granted, on the faith of private letters from Lyons, that the fighting was resumed upon the 22d. The losses of the National Guard are variously stated from 20 to 150, and amongst them is mentioned the death of one of the principal master-manufacturers in the place. All the respectable inhabitants were said to be fighting in the ranks of the National Guard against the weavers. It is stated that government had taken the most prompt measures for repressing these disorders. Marshal Soult and the Duke of Orleans had been sent down specially, and with full powers to inquire into and punish the transgressors. A placard was also posted up at the exchange at Paris, denying officially that these excesses had any thing to do with politics. This last announcement had a tranquilizing effect upon the funds, which had been previously a little feverish. The ultraradical and Carlist papers are labouring hard to magnify this disturbance into an affair of great political importance; but by this time it is, no doubt, wholly suppressed. The Tribune and Revolution undertake to say that the rallying cry of the mob was Vive Napoleon II., but this assertion receives no countenance from any other accounts. We look forward to the next accounts with some interest for the termination of this affair. Murshal Soult (Minister of War) left Paris express for Lyons on Thursday night, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans. The Mayor of Lyons had preceded him by some hours. Troops were proceeding by post from every direction on Lyons. An attempt would, of course, be made to induce the rioters to lay down their arms and submit; but persons in Paris best acquainted with the character of the Lyonese had strong apprehensions that they would refuse, unless on terms to which no wise administration could for a moment listen. The alternative would be dreadful. The present government of France has proved that it possesses firmness // we need hardly add that the distinguished member of that government sent to quell the revolt (Marshal Soult) is not a man likely to temporise, or attend insurgent with arms in their hands.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The new Bridge at Morpeth is expected to be opened to the public at the commencement of the new year.

Somenser.—The inhabitants of Frome have resolved to establish a nightly watch, for the preservation of peace and property in that town. It is to consist of eighty gentlemen and tradesmen.

On the 23d inst. a meeting of proprietors and occupiers of —there still remains, nevertheless, a vague uneasiness in the public mind, which is kept up by the slow progress of the the chair. Resolutions were passed, expressing a determinegociations between the authorities and the workmen, and nation to unite for the protection of property against the acts

South Lincoln Militia. We have been assured by an officer of this corps that the paragraph which has run the nce and Grenoble-that the troops have approached very round of the newspapers, relative to the alleged conduct of the soldiers towards their commanding officer, Earl Brown-

low, is a tissue of falsehood.

Newcastle.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday at Newcastle, to enter into subscriptions to afford relief to the poor, and we are rejoiced to be able to state that the Duke of Northumberland has contributed for this benevolent purpose 150l. and the Duchess 50l. This is princely, and

worthy of the illustrious house of Percy.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and Sir John Malcolm, M.P. for Newport, are amongst the visitors at Alnwick Castle.

A soup kitchin has been established at Alnwick, for supplying the poor and unemployed. Upwards of 500 tickets have induced to take up the trade. He sometimes dressed himbeen issued, and partial support is afforded to about 1500 self out in good clothes, and attempted to mindle again in persons, who are supplied with excellent soup, of which 170 gallons are distributed every two days.

MR. SADLER .- A requisition to Mr. Sadler to offer himself for Leeds, in the event of its being enfranchised, was presented on Saturday week signed by 2163 householders; and Mr. Sadler expressed his willingness to accept the high honour at the proper opportunity. The struggle for Leeds will now be between Mr. Marshall and Mr. Macaulay, the election of Mr. Sadler being considered secure.

Woncester .- On Friday morning, as the Bristol and Birmingham Mail was on its way to Worcester, when approaching Ryall Gate, the coachman by some mishap, drove against the gate-post, whereby the pole was broken, and the mail was instantly upset. The passengers and guard escaped the administrator. unburt, but Wilson, the driver, was so much injured as to render it necessary to leave thim behind, and the mail was sent on by the guard. Wilson is getting better.

Weaving.—Notwithstanding the wretchedness of the hand-loom weavers in Langishire, we are credibly informed that it is with the greatest difficulty hands can be obtained and weighed 28 lbs. to put to power-looms. Within the last twelve months upwards of 500 persons have seen added to the stock of powerloom weavers in the different establishments in this town, and ance of this year's crop, that farmers are now shipping at

are in Shrewsbury gaol, charged with being the principals in destroying farming stock in fourteen different instances. Grindley acknowledged to Mr. G. Harpur, solicitor, of Whitchurch, that he had been a bad fellow, and admitted having fired the farms and stocks of Mr. Booth, Mr. Darlington, and Mr. Nunnerley, and several others; but de-clared he had been seduced into the crime by the prisoner

Lear, who always assisted him.

POACHING — Poaching is carried to that alarming degree about the preserves of Mostyn and Downing, Flintshire, that it is dangerous to go near those places in the night time. several times opposite and chee to Downing House, bidding defiance to the inmates; and on Thursday night a gang of about 60 men were met by three of the Mostyn keepers, who very imprudently followed them, although repeatedly warned to keep off; at last two shots were fired at them, which wounded two of the keepers severely; one of them, Edward Roberts, the under park-keeper, is said to be in a dangerous state.

DARING BURGLARY.-In the night of Wednesday last ferent one, and although a greater portion of the Welsh some thieves broke into the cellar of the Rev. G. Gibson, horses were disposed of, they were of an inferior descrip-Rector of Fyfield, Essex, and stole a considerable quantity tion. of superior old port wine. An entrance, it appeared, was effected by increasing a small aperture intended to admit obstacle by making a hole, through which they eventually per score, fat sheep 6d. per lb., and considering the season removed upwards of six dozen of wine, without disturbing of the year for disposing of grazing bullocks, nearly the any part of the family, although Mr. Gibson's bed-room was directly over the scene of their depredations.

IRELAND.

Some attempts at Terrealtism near Croom, county Limerick, have been made within the last few days. The aggressors eat one man, and swore another to reduce the price of his potato ground. Fire arms were inquired after, but not pro-

Between four and five o'clock in the evening of the 6th instant, Pat Murphy, son to the Right Hon. Lord Dunally's game-keeper, was beset on the mountain near Barnagora, within seven miles of Nenagh, by three men armed with so desperately that he died next day.

OUTRAGES, AND LOSS OF LIFE. - (From a Correspondent) -I' have just received a letter from Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, detailing the following particulars of a breadful affray between the military and, peasantry in that eighbourhood :- It appears that in consequence of informa tion received by the police, that the house of a certain individual residing near Castlecomer was to be attacked, one constable and five sub-constables were ordered to watch the premises in a concealed situation, which they did for several nights, without any appearance of an attack. At length, on last Friday night, about 10 o'clock, eight men armed attacked the house, when the police rushed from their covert, and required them to surrender. Seven at once obeyed, but the eighth refused, and attacked the police serjeant, but he was ultimately secured, and the entire party were lodged in the Bridewell. The following morning the police, fearing that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners, requested the assistance of the military party to convey them to the county gaol. This was readily granted, and Lieutenant Mathew, of the 70th regiment, with 20 of his men, and 20 of the constabulary, proceeded as an escort. After marching about three or four miles they came to a part of the road which was blocked up with cars, and they were in a few minutes surrounded by about 600 of the peasantry, many of whom were well armed. They called on the officer to surrender the prisoners, and that they would not injure his party. He of course refused, and advanced some distance n front, where he addressed the ringleaders, pointing out the foolishness and madness of their attempt, and strongly orging them to retire. Finding his remonstrances ineffecual, he ordered the road to be cleared, when his party was instantly attacked, and a smart firing kept up for some time, which ended by the flight of the insurgents, who left eight of their misguided comrades dead on the ground, and several wounded. Twelve of the soldiers and police have been severely wounded, but none were killed. Some of the cases are doubtful. Great praise is due to the humane exertions and his little band. Sir John Harvey, C.B., Inspector-General of Leinster, proceeded next morning, by order of government, to inquire into all the circumstances, and report the particulars.

SCOTLAND.

Great rejoicings have taken place in several parts of the country, in celebration of the birth-day of the Duke of Buccleugh.

EDINBURGH EXECUTIONERS.

An "Old Reader" writes to us, in reference to the account of the executioner of Paris, which appeared in a fate paper, that our own city once boasted of an executioner, whose character, if not so strikingly remarkable, was at least considerably so, and worthy of being commemorated. His name was Downie, and, notwithstanding his appalling profession, he enjoyed a good moral and religious character. He was a regular attender in the Auld Kirk, beneath the steeple of St. Giles, where he had an entire seat to himself, no one being willing to dispute with him its full occupancy. He joined in the communion regularly twice a year; but, although, as is often the case, the last service was not fully attended, he never presumed to sit down-knowing well the prejudices of the congregation—and a regular service was gone through for the particular benefit of this unhappy outcast. In the reign of Charles II., when, from the political complexion of the times, the office of executioner must have been more unpopular than usual, a degraded and povertystruck gentleman, of the name of Cockburn, the representative of a good family in the neighbourhood of Melrose, was self out in good clothes, and attempted to mingle again in the society of gentlemen. Having once done so on Burntsfield Links, he was recognized, and driven from a golfing party, with shouls of horror and execration. He was at last forced by despair and mortified feeling, to throw himself from a rock near Duddingston, which is still called the Hangman's Craig. While upon this subject, we may also revive the memory of that very decent and worthy executioner so often alluded to in the poems of Ramsay, Pennycuick, and other wits of the early part of the last century-John Dalgleish. Jock used to say in reference to whippings, that he "laid on the lash according to his conscience:" observation characterized by good sense, seeing that the severity of this punishment is so much at the discretion of

RURAL AFFAIRS.

A mangel wurzel was grown on Aller Farm in Dawlish parish this year, which measured in circumference three feet.

Last year, potatoes were shipped at Whitehaven for Ireland at four guineas per ton; and such is the superabund-

Game is fast disappearing in Suffolk and Essex, under the new Game Bill, owing to the easy market afforded to all sorts of poachers, and to a strange opinion which prevails that game which is snared eats better than that which is

Mr. George Wood, of Sowerby-row, has in his possession a hen, which has produced the almost incredible number of some acquaintances. two hundred and thirty-one eggs since the middle of last March. - He has no other hen about his premises. - Carlisle

Bridgewater Great Christmas Show Market produced a most extraordinary number of fat oxen, which were mostly purchased for the London market at from 10s. to 11s. 6d. at from 30l. to 35l. each.

At Newport colt fair, near Saffron Walden, on the 17th and 18th inst., there was a very plentiful supply of beasts the judges, who took their seats on the bench. The court and sheep, particularly of the former, of which there were at this time was crowded to excess in every part. altogether about 6,000, many of them realizing excellent' prices. On the first day a lot of prime Welsh calves sold as for the prosecution, and Mr. Curwood and Mr. Barry for the high as 61. 5s. per head. The horse fair was but an indif- prisoners.

Ashburton Great Sheep Fair was held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and exhibited a very pleasing sight;—there were air, and through this, evidently with much difficulty, one of above 2000 breeding ewes penned, 1800 of which were sold the party succeeded in reaching the ale cellar; here a brick at an advanced price, full four shillings per head more than whole of the steers and heifers of that description were disposed of at very fair prices. - Lieter Gazette.
AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER. - Although

the past month has not been wholly free from the presence of its usual wintry attendants, it has on the whole been a finer November than is commonly vouchsafed to us. A storm of snow, and one of hail, have each paid us a flying visit; and there have been some sharp nightly frosts, and a few dense fogs, such as experience teaches us to expect at this reason of the year. But there has been none of that deep, intense chilling, and continuous gloom, which makes "the cattle drop," and "the soul of man die in him." The prevalent character of the month has been mildness, with a consider. able portion of soft, drizzling showers, shifting hastily to wattles, who robbed him of a pistol, and afterwards beat him slight frost or supshine; fitful and changeful as the April time, and sometimes almost as/mild. The foliage has remain. ed on the trees much longer than usual, and although the forest is now shorn of its verdant honours, yet within a week the leaves of the hazel were, in sheltered situations, as green as at Midsummer, and are still to be seen lingering on the young twigs of the hedge rows. The grass has been growing in our pastures, and the turnips in our fields-their tops green and unwithered, and their bulbs still waxing larger. Cattle are even now in the fields, grazing in health and comfort, not shrinking into sheltered corners, compelled to sacrifice even food to shelter, nor "asking with meaning low their wonted stalls." Dry fodder has therefore been saved, and the period when the wide and deep mouth of winter swallows up the farmer's hay stacks has hitherto been postponed. The late sown wheats have been put into the ground under favourable circumstances, and have had a fair opportunity to plant well downwards, and to shoot strongly upwards. The operation of sowing is still going on upon warm, rich soils; and in other situations, as the land is gradually cleared of early turnips, the feeding off of which has been protracted this year by the abundance of grass which has prevailed. In some of the early sown wheats the ravages of the wire-worm are still partially conspicuous, but in general the plant is full, strong, and perhaps too gross; the present spell of frost, if' it should continue a short time, will interpose a seasonable check to this tendency to over luxuriance. Winter tares and rye are full in plant, and strong in leaf and blade, and present to the eye a gay and gallant appearance of verdure. Ploughing is forward, and the teams being at leisure are frequently employed in the collection of light manures; the carting of heavy articles being postponed until the ground is rendered hard, and other operations are suspended by frost.

THE CHOLERA.

The news from Sunderland continues to be of a most distressing character. The disorder, it is feared, has now spread to Newcastle.—The following is a of Lieutenant Mathew, and to the cool steadiness of himself return of cases from the 11th ult. to the week ending

(Соммон	•		1	1 - N	IALI	GNAN	т.
	Саѕев.	Kecov.	Deaths.	Rem.	Саяси.	Recov.	Deaths.	Rem.
Nov. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	71247346854653651	12021136533544544		6 4 6 8 10 11 12 15 16 15 16 15 16 17 14	40273547332733599	100010011200000010001	210335151245354	1 0 2 5 5 4 6 6 8 9 7 12 11 8 10 14 18
28. 29. 30. Dec. 1.	: :		2	•	14 29 .13 8	6 12 3 5	4 8 7 4 3	32 32 38 38

TRIAL OF THE BURKERS.

OLD COURT-(Friday)-Trial of Bishop, May, and Williams, for the Murder of the Italian Boy .- This being the day appointed for the trial of the men charged with the murder of Carlo Ferrier, the Italian boy, crowds of persons presented themselves at the doors of he Court, soon after seven o'clock in the morning, to gain admission. In the gallery the price for a single seat was one guinea. The Sheriffs arrived about eight o'clock, and, by their directions, the gentlemen who attended to report the proceedings for the public press were instantly admitted. The applications. from respectable persons were innumerable, and, notwithstanding the most earnest entreaties, hundreds were unable to gain admission. The gallery filled but slowly, owing to the sum asked for seats; but the body of the court filled rapidly. Every stratagem was resorted to get theresome endeavoured to pass off as reporters, others as jurymen, and some as witnesses; but there were few instances in which these plans succeeded.

An unusual number of barristers were in attendance; many of them had never been in this court before. The witnesses for the prosecution, 43 in number, were in attendance soon after eight o'clock, and were conducted to a room adjoining the court. One of the witnesses, named Mortimer, who gave his evidence at Bow street, cut his throat last

Mr. Serjeant Arabin took his seat on the bench at nine o'clock, and the several prisoners were then placed at the bar and arraigned. Bishop looked very dejected, and May still more so; they both stared wildly about them when they came into court. Williams appeared to be altogether indifferent, and looked up in the gallery as if speaking to

The indictment was then read. It charged the prisoners with the wilful murder of Carlo Ferrier, alias Charles Ferrier, on the 4th of November last. In another count they ... were charged with the murder of a male person whose name was to the jury unknown.

The prisoners severally pleaded Not Guilty in a firm tone of voice. They were all dressed in the same manner as when under examination at Bow-street.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived at halfpast nine o'clock, and soon after ten entered the court with

Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Bodkin, appeared

The prisoners, John aged 26, and James M bar. Their appearance interest in the court,

The indictment was charged,

Mr. Adolphus fose a ention. And proceede facts of the case, and serious attention to the The following witness

Hill (examine was porter to the King on Saturday, the 6th and May, brought a (The evidence of this college has been so rec necessary to repeat it.) Richard Partridge, King's College, stated

vember. His attention he in consequence went brought there for sale. marks upon it that ex swollen state of the fa the body, and the rigidi a cut on the left temple swollen; there was not body that attracted his amining the body, he w who brought it, previou police. He found Ma apartment, and produc change should be got men there until the po made a more minute ex station, in the presence appearances near the mi on the preceding day, a the temple-there were meath the scalp and the On opening the body, h &c. in a healthy cond spinal cord and brain w perfectly healthy. In the spinal cord, he fount the muscles, and on mo on the membrane tha spinal marrow appeare those appearances he th were sufficient to produc had an effect on the spi been on the back of the lieved would have cause The injuries he had de taneous, but would cause Cross examined by I blood at the back of the were the cause of death caused otherwise than b caused by the pressure of

Mr. George Beaman garden, stated, that he the deceased on the nigl peared to him to have that time was very farou He thought the budy ha thirty hours. The face (this witness gave the the body as Mr. Partri and portions of the jav have been taken from the after death at least." Th the body. In his judge out, or placed in a cosh the neck must have been It might have been given ment. The death of the instantaneous. In above was going on when he es meal in it. It smelt slig

Cross examined by I when he saw it. Did. back of the neck could Re-examined—If a p

would not appear heald pearances have been exh He had heard of such, b John Earl Rogers, ar Mr. Bodkin .- On the 5 from Mr. Hill, and also a station-house. John Wilson, a polic

apprehending the prison said he would not be tak

would not let Bisliop and Joseph Sadler Thoma November, he received it consequence of which I lege, and they returned custody. Rogers return Witness asked May wha of the body, and he repli with it, it was the prop merely accompanied him body was his, and that Guy's to the King's Coll went to the King's Colle asked Bishop what he w body snatcher. May an effects of liquor. The h and placed upon a table, a person who had recent to the house of Mr. Th and received from him -He also went to Nova So ing, and in the back room No. 3, he found a trunk. or two after in the from then found a bairy cap am ent articles were here pro Henry Lock called—W

War public house, in Gi at the bar, Saw them at 4th of November, at 11 o till 12, and drank someth soners went into the tapwent towards the bar w May held in his hand tur bing them together in a now and then poured so Opened the handkerchie contents were teeth. V they were young ones, a they were worth 21, to 1

soners left the house toge Thomas Wigley calledabout the Fortune of War vember, at half-past six

tion of the Welsh n inferior descrip-

d on Tuesday, the sight ;-there were of which were sold per head more than were also a great llocks madé 9s. 9d. sidering the season pllocks, nearly the description/were azette.

MBER .- Although rom the presence of whole been a finer to us. A storm of a flying visit; and ts, and a few dense ect at this season of that deep, intense

nakes "the cattle The prevalent s, with a considershifting hastily to reful as the April foliage has remain-, and although the yet within a week situations, as green gering on the young been growing in their tops green ng larger. Cattle alth and comfort, opelled to sacrifice meaning low their e been saved, and of winter swallows n postponed. The ground under fafair opportunity to ly upwards. The warm, rich soils: adually cleared of een protracted this prevailed. In some the wire-worm are the plant is full, nt spell of frost, if pose a seasonable . Winter tares and and blade, and arance of verdure. at leisure are freight manures, the until the ground is

gues to be of a rder, it is feared. e following is a he week ending

spended by frost.

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ERS. o, May, and Wil--This being the harged with the rowds of persons Court, soon after mission. In the ne guinea. The y their directions, proceedings for The applications le, and, notwithreds were unable slowly, owing to the court filled to get therethers as jurymen, few instances in

in attendance urt before. / The were in attendducted to a room named Mortimer. t his throat last

he bench at nine nen placed at the jected, and May! t them when they be altogether inas if speaking to

ged the prisoners lias Charles Ferother count they rson whose name

Ity in a firm tone manner as when

arrived at halfd the court with ench. The court part. lodkin, appeared Mr. Barry for the

The prisoners John Bishop, aged 33, Thomas Williams, prisoners Bishop and May come in at about eight o'clock. witness had seen in Oxford-street. In Oxford-street he in Nova Scotiz-gardens, but he declared that he knew noaged 26, and James May, aged 30, were again placed at the Bishop came in first. May followed him in five minutes had white mice and a tortoise. He wore a cap like the thing whatever of the clothes that were found there. As to bar. Their appearance at this time excited the most intense time, and they sat down on benches which were opposite to one produced. It was torn on one side; and witness be the cap, his wife had bought that for his boy Frederick, two-

The indictment was again read, and the jury having been

Mr. Adolphus rose and addressed the jury for the proseserious attention to the evidence.

The following witnesses were then examined :-

- Hill (examined by Mr. Clarkson) stated that he

King's College, stated that he was there on the 5th of No- standing in the yard, and told him plainly that he wanted his vember. His attention was called by the last witness; and cab to go and fetch a stiff 'un," by which witness understood he in consequence went and looked at a body that had been him to mean a dead body. Witness said he did not know, houses, and let No. 3 to Bishop's wife last July twelvebrought there for sale. He examined it, and found some and asked May what he would stand. May answered that months. Bishop resided there till he was taken into cusmarks upon it that excited his suspicion, particularly the he would stand a guinea. One of the persons present tody. She let the house No. 2, to Williams, who then went swollen state of the face, bloodshot eyes, the freshness of touched witness on the elbow and said, "be careful—they by the name of Head. That was in last July. He had it six the body, and the rigidity of the limbs; there was likewise are snatchers." Witness had before resolved to have nothing or seven weeks. Mr. Woodcock took it afterwards, but a cut on the left temple. He looked at the lips, they were to do with them, and he got the waterman to make the horse it was for a few weeks empty. There are gardens and swollen; there was nothing further in the appearance of the ready and then he drove him to the end of the whole rank. low fences. There is a well in Bishop's garden, to which body that attracted his attention at that time. After ex- Witness on looking round saw the two prisoners talking to there is a communication from Nos. 2 and 4. Had seen amining the body, he went to the place where the men were some of the coachmen. who brought it, previously making a communication to the Henry Man called-Witness is a hackney-coachman police. He found May and Bishop near the anatomical apartment, and produced a 501. note, and proposed that vember, between five and six in the evening; had prechange should be got for it, with a view to detain the viously known May, who came up to him with another men there until the police arrived. The following day he person; and said "Will you take a fare and go with me half-past nine. Went to sleep, but was awakened in about made a more minute examination of the body at the police. to Bethnal-green ?" Witness refused because he knew four hours and a half. Slept in the front parlour. Heard station, in the presence of other medical men-the external what May was: appearances near the muscles were rigid, though less so than on the preceding day, and there was a superficial wound on the temple—there were no other external appearances. Beneath the scalp and the bone there was some contused blood. On opening the body, he found the whole of the chest, breast, &c. in a healthy condition; the stomach was full. The ness's father's house; witness knows Bishop and Wilspinal cord and brain were then examined—the brain was liams; in about ten or fifteen minutes he returned, and houses was about five inches thick. Whien witness heard the spinal cord, he found a quantity of coagulated blood in the muscles, and on moving the back part blood was found. on the membrane that envellops the spinal cord. The spiral marrow appeared to be perfectly healthy. From those appearances he thought the internal marks of violence were sufficient to produce death. The violence exerted had seemed to have something heavy in it. They all three had an effect on the spinal cord. The violence must have been on the back of the neck. A blow from a stick he believed would have caused the appearances he had described. The injuries he had described might not produce instan taneous, but would cause a speedy death.

· Cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.—The extravasation of blood at the back of the neck, and on the spinal marrow were the cause of death. Though it could not have been

Mr. George Beaman, surgeon in James-street, Coventgarden, stated, that he was called upon to view the body of livered to witness, and locked up in a room next to the stated on the right of the 5th of November. It appears of the night. Witness kept the key. peared to him to have died very recently. The weather at His sister also has a key of the same door. Next morn- thing seft in one place, they dug there, and found a jacket at the bar, it became their solemn duty to discharge from that time was very favourable for the preservation of bodies. He thought the body had not been dead more than six-andthirty hours. The face was swollen, the eyes bloodshot, (this witness gave the same account of the appearance of the body as Mr. Partridge) and the teeth were removed, Judged, from seeing the foot, that the corpse was that of altered for a boy, and the collar of which was stained with crime, or charge. They had had ample opportunity of hearand portions of the jaw broken away with them. There a female or a youth it not being large enough for a man's blood, and a shirt that had been toroup the front. (The jug the witnesses that had been brought forward; and have been taken from the gums within two or three hours after death at least. The limbs were stiff when he first saw the body. In his judgment the body had never been laid out, or placed in a coffin. The appearances at the back of the neck must have been caused by a blow given during life. It might have been given with a staff or other heavy instrument. The death of the deceased must have been nearly instantaneous. In above two or three minutes. Digestion meal in it. It smelt slightly of rum.

Cross examined by Mr. Barry-The body was not dirty when he saw it. Did not think the appearances on the back of the neck could have been caused by an accidental

Re-examined-If a person died by apoplexy, the brain would not appear healthy and free from injury. Such appearances have been exhibited in cases of cerous apoplexy. He had heard of such, but had never seen them.

John Earl Rogers, an inspector of police, examined/by Mr. Bodkin,-On the 5th of November he received a body from Mr. Hill, and also a hamper which he conveyed to the station house.

John Wilson, a policemen, stated, that he assisted in apprehending the prisoners. May resisted a good deal, and said he would not be taken. He struck witness because he. would not let Bishop and him walk together.

Joseph Sadler Thomas .- On the afternoon of the 5th of November, he received information at his police station, in consequence of which he sent the last witnesses to the college, and they returned with May and Williams in their custody. Rogers returned with a body, sack, and hamper. Witness asked May what he had to say as to the possession of the body, and he replied that he had nothing at all to do with it, it was the property of Bishop, and that he had merely accompanied him to get the money. Bishop said the body was his, and that he was merely removing it from Guy's to the King's College; and Williams said he merely went to the King's College to see the building. When he He was about 14 years old. He lived with witness in Louasked Bishop what he was, he replied that he was a bloody don-six weeks or thereabouts. The last time he saw the body-snatcher. May and Bishop were labouring under the boy was on the 28th of July, 1830. He was then living at effects of liquor. The body was taken out of the hamper No. 2, Charles-street, Drury-lane. Witness was shown the and placed upon a table, when it struck him as the body of body of a boy in the burying-ground at Covent-garden. a person who had recently died. Witness afterwards went to the house of Mr. Thomas Mills, Newington Causeway, of the boy of whom he has been speaking. The counteand received from him twelve teeth, which he produced, nance of the boy Carlo living differed so greatly from that He also went to Nova Scotia-gardens on the Tuesday follow- of the boy in his grave, that he could perceive no traces of ing, and in the back room of the ground floor of the cottage, No. 3, he found a trunk. He made a further search a day or two after in the front parlour of the same cottage, and never saw, Carlo Ferrier alive since he ran away from witthen found a hairy cap among some dirty linen. (The different articles were here p-oduced).

Henry Lock called Witness is a waiter at the Fortune of at the bar. Saw them at the Fortune of War on Friday, the 4th of November, at 11 o'clock in the morning. They stayed about eleven mouths. 'Had seen him in different parts of laid in the indictment. He submitted most respectfully to till 12, and drank something in the interval. The three pri- London. Saw him last alive at about half-past two o'clock the Court that was at least not the case as it respected soners went into the tap-room; and a little before nine May on Saturday. It was about four weeks from that day before Williams. went towards the bar with something in his hand. What he saw him at the station-house. Believed that it was on May held in his hand turned out to be teeth. He was rub. the 6th when he saw him dead. He had a little cage hangbing them together in a handkerchief, on which he every ing round his neck, with white mice in it, and a tortoise, opened the handkerchief, and witness then saw that the the same boy. He wore a fur cap like that produced. The they were young ones, and worth a few shillings. He said could not swear to it.
they were worth 21, to him. Shortly after this all the pri- Andrew Colla, of 104, Great Saffron-hill, a bird-cage

soners left the house together.

I know'd he was a game 'un."

James Seagrave called-Witness is a cab driver. Was on was porter to the King's College, Strand. About 12 o'clock 4, at half-past five, and having put his horse's nose-bag on ten o'clock. He was standing under the window of the in the procuring of dead bodies until the present melanon Saturday, the 6th of November, the prisoners, Bishop for him to feed, went in to the watering house, the King of Bird-cage public house. He had a box with two white choly affair; when he was invited by Bishop to accomand May, brought a body there, and offered it for sale. Denmark, to get his tea. The prisoners May and Bishop mice. It was a box in one part, and turned round in anopany him to the King's College. (The evidence of this witness as to what took place at the came up to witness, and May asked witness if he wanted a ther part. Saw the boy surrounded by a number of chilcollege has been so recently before the public that it is unjob. He said he didn't know, and asked whether it was a dren, and told him to go on. He had on a blue jacket and
necessary to repeat it.)
long job or a short job. May then led him by the tip of his a cap with a piece of leather in front. It was of the same Richard Partridge, Demonstrator of Anatomy to the coat out of the room down to an errand cart which was colour as that produced.

was on the stand at Blackfriars-bridge on the 4th of No-

years old, his father keeps the public-house in Crabtree-row, near Nova Scotia-gardens, at Bethnal-green. On the 4th of November, at six in the evening, witness saw a yellowbodied chariot drive up the row, and stop opposite to witwith the door open; another man now came up from sty that there were three men struggling. Nova Scotia gardens with a sack in his arms, which Rishop assisted him in carrying, having hold of one end; they took it up to the chariot, and Williams put his arms out of the window and helped them to put it in; the sack then got into the chariot, which immediately drove off.

Recalled .- Williams is related to Bisliop; Bisliop is his father-in-law; the wedding was kept up at witness's May's house in Dorset-street, New Kent-road. Found that if the Grand Jury, or this Jury, should have been satisfather's house.

Thomas Davis called Witness is porter to the dissectthe hospital and knocked at his door. When he opened it caused otherwise than by a blow. It could not have been he saw May with a sack, and May asked him if he would caused by the pressure of a hand and knee at the back of the purchase a subject. Witness declined to buy. They asked if he would let them leave the body in the hospital till the morning, which he agreed to do. It was accordingly deing May and Bishop came to the hospital at eleven o'clock: witness as if there were a body in it, for he saw a human foot protruding from a hole in the mouth or the end.

witness. Saw the sack with a foot projecting through a hole in it. The sack resembled the one in Court.

James Appleton is curator of Grainger's Anatomical Theatre, in Webb-street. Knows all three prisoners. On the 4th of November, at half-past seven in the evening, May and was going on when he examined the stomach. It had a full fresh. Witness asked whether it was male or emale—they replied it was a boy 14 years of age. Witness declined to purchase. The body was not with them. They then left. Next morning at 11 they came again, and again made an

offer to sell the body, which witness again declined. Thomas Mill called - Witness is a dentist, living at Bridgetouse-place, Newington-causeway. On the morning of the guinea, but witness offered him only 12s., for the chipped to one head, and that not long since, and the body has never College. been buried." He then took the proffered 12s., and then left the house. On examining the teeth a portion of the gums was adhering to them, which had been wrenched away with them, and a part of the socket of one of them was found so teeth out with." closely attached as to occasion great difficulty in getting it off. Great force must have been used in wrenching the teeth from the jaws.-Witness observed to May that the teeth seemed to have belonged to a female corpse; he replied, 'I'll tell you what; the fact is, they belonged to a boy of 14 or 15 years of age."

Augustine Bronce called. (Witness being a foreigner, was examined through an interpreter). Witness knew Carlo Ferrier. Brought him from Italy about two years ago. Witness is of opinion that the body shown to him was that resemblance, but he had not the heart to examine it long. The mouth and gums were shockingly disfigured. Witness ness; nor has witness seen him since he has been reported to be dead.

Joseph Perrigelli stated that he lived by playing an organ War public house, in Giltspur-street. Knows the prisoners, and Pandean-pipes about the streets. Say the boy Carlo Ferrier every morning at Charles street. / Had known him now and then poured some water to cleanse them. They when witness saw him alive. He had no doubt that it was contents were teeth. Witness said, on seeing them, that shade of the cap is of foreign manufacture; but witness

maker and seller, knew Carlo Ferrier by seeing him about Thomas Wigley called-Witness is a chance porter, plying the streets. Saw him in Oxford-street on the 1st of Noabout the Fortune of War. He was there on the 4th of No. vember last, and spoke to him. Afterwards saw a body vember, at half-past six in the evening, where he saw the on the following Monday. Believed it was the boy which with the clothes upon them. He had, it was true, the house paired to their cells.

rejoined, "That's all right," May then went out for a stitches of the patch at a distance from each other, as he Williams and May they knew nothing about the way in cation. And proceeded to lay before them the whole of the handkerchief, and returned again; and presently in came noticed them to be in Oxford-street. Had never seen which he (Bishop) became possessed of the body.

See the case, and concluded by imploring their most Williams, upon which Bishop said, I know'd he'd come; the trowsers from the time he saw the hoy in Oxford-Williams, in a written defence said that he was street, till the present moment.

Sarah Truby, whose husband was the landlord of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Nova Scotia-gardens. Had herself let those Williams at No. 3, since he quitted No. 2. Perhaps ten

William Woodcock-Lived at No. 2, Novia Scotia-gardens, in October last. Believed the Williams's lived with Bishop. On Thursday, the 3d, witness went to bed at footsteps, and thought that it was somebody in his back George Hessing called .- Witness is a boy of twelve premises. Found that it was not in his house, but that it was in Bishop's house. He distinctly heard three men's footsteps. Sat up in his bed, and heard a violent scuffle for about one or two minutes at the farthest, and then all was silent.

Cross-examined-Believed that the wall between the perfectly healthy. In cutting through the skin that covers got into the chariot, which had been waiting all the while the struggle, he considered it a family quarrel. Could not

Anna Woodcock, the wife of the last witness, deposed that Bishop, his wife and family, and Mrs. Williams, all lived in Bishop's house.

Joseph Higgins, a policeman, went to Bishop's house on the 9th of November, at about nine o'clock in the evening. He found there two chisels, a brad-awl, and a file. There was some fresh blood on the brad-awl. Went to of blood on the back part of them. They appeared to be whose name had not, by some difficulty, been made out to ing-room at Guy's Hospital. On Friday, Nov. 4, at seven then fresh. Found also a waistcoat and other clothes in the evening; the prisoners, May and Bishop, came to bearing marks of clay. Went to Bishop's house on the in ight not escape justice. In that case, of course, the offence

Mr. Mills was recalled, and said that the teeth had been apparently forced out with great violence, and the bradawl would have done so very easily.

Examination resumed-Witness searched the garden, and tried the ground with an iron rod, and finding someand trousers, and small shirt, in the part leading to the their minds every prejudice they had heard, and to decide The sack, mean time, had been taken away. It seemed to well. In another part of the garden they dug up a blue merely by the evidence that had been brought before them. coat, a pair of trousers, with braces attached, a striped The prisoners were entitled to their acquittal if the evidence waistcoat, which appeared to be as man's, but had been before the Jury was not sufficient to convict them of the appearance of blood on the gums. The teeth must foot. The sack was similar to the one produced in Court. witness produced these articles. The coat, waistcoat, and James Weekes called Witness is assistant to the last Shirt, were all rolled up in the trousers. They were buried His Lordship here went into a detail of the evidence; and

> Bishop came to Grainger's and said they had a subject for about the body of the boy at Somerset-house on the Satur- tained any well-founded doubts of May's being no party to sale. Witness asked what it was? They said it was very day. The coroner's inquest met on the Tuesday follow. the actual murder, they should give him all the benefit of ing. Bishop was there and said something. Witness told that doubt. Indeed, he would say the same of either of him that he was not obliged to say any thing; and inti- the other two; but if, on the contrary, they were of mated to him that it might be produced against him here- opinion these three men were, from the evidence detailed, after. Witness also told him that he was going to take down | connected with, and concerned together in putting this boy. his words, and that it might affect his life. That statement to death by the violent means proved to be resorted to, it was, that he had got the body out of a grave, but that he would be their duty, although a painful one, to pronounce did not like to get the watchmen of the burial-ground where a verdict of guilty upon them all. 5th of November, about 10 or 11 o'clock, the prisoner May he got it into trouble, as they had families, or he would say called on him, and offered a set of teeth for sale; they were where he got it from. May said that the subject was to eight o'clock, 12 in number—six from each jaw. On examination one Bishop's, that he himself had been into the country a few of summing up. proved to be chipped. May had offered to sell them for one days before, and had got a couple of subjects. Williams, on that occasion, said that he knew nothing about the subtooth took away from their value. Witness observed to May ject, but that he met with Bishop on the Saturday mornthat the chipped toth did not belong to the same set, upon ling; and went into the Fortune of War public-house with which May replied, "Upon my soul to God they all belong him, and from thence where they met May, at King's

W. D. Burnaby, the clerk at Bow-street police-office, deposed that May, on his examination, said, with reference to the brad awl, "that's the instrument that I punched the

John Kirkman, a policeman, was attending at the stationhouse at the time of the inquest; saw all three of the prisoners there. There was at that time a printed bill about this murder, stuck up behind where they sat; Bishop looked at the bill. Williams was sitting in the middle, and Bishop leaned over Williams, and said to May, in a low tone of voice, " It was the blood that sold us." Bishop then read the bill over again, and in reference to the marks of violence," observed that they were only the hoped those days which were already numbered would be breakings out of the skin. May made no answer.

Mr. Thomas was recalled, and stated that he observed some patches of dirt on the breast, arms, and legs of the now hope to experience mercy. He then pronounced senbody; those on the arms looked like the marks of dirty fingers. The chest had a falling in as if it had been pressed There was a continued stream of blood from the wound in the forehead, down the neck and breast. It appeared to sentence which, the Reporter states, he thought was felt to have been smeared off from the chest

This closed the case for the prosecution. Each of the prisoners were then called on by the Learned Judge for their defence.

Mr. Curwood submitted to the Court that there was not sufficient evidence against Williams to authorize them to call on him for his defence. All three stood charged as principals in/the murder, and there ought, before they were called on for their defence, to be evidence against all of them sufficient to convict them of the whole charge, as

The Court saw nothing in the case against Williams that should exempt him from going to the jury, and alluded to the fact of Williams himself admitting that he was living in the same house with Bishop.

Bishop then put in a written defence, in which he described himself as a married man with three children, aged

each other. They talked a bit together, and Bishop said to lieved the one produced to be the same. He had a blue years ago, of a Mr. Dodswell, a pastry cook and dealer in May, "What'do you think of our new one. Did'nt he go cap and grey trousers on. There was a large patch on clothes, in Hackney road. He should be able to prove by up to him well and collar him. Wasn't be a game un? the left knee; believed the twowsers produced to be the calling Mrs. Dodswell, that he bought the cap of her, and May said to this, "I don't know what you mean." Bishop same, as they also have a patch on the left knee, and the that it never could have belonged to the boy Carlo. As to

Williams, in a written defence, said that he was twentysix years of age, and a bricklayer by trade, but had lately John Randall, lived near Nova Scotia-gardens. On the been employed in a glass-blower's, from want of other the stand in the Old Bailey on the evening of Friday, Nov. 3d, he saw an Italian boy in Nova Scotia-gardens about employment. He had never in any instance been engaged

May, in a written defence, said that he had been for some years a butcher, and had only followed the trade of procuring subjects for want of other employment. He was a married man and had one child. He knew nothing of the way in which Bishop became possessed of the body; but only that on his meeting Bishop at the Portune of War public house, the latter had asked him if he knew where he could get eight guineas for a subject. He told Bishop that he thought he could get more for it, and Bishop then said that he should have all he could get over nine guineas. With regard to what had been said about other persons, he solemnly declared that he never in his life sold any person who had not died a natural death, or even thought of converting any living person into a subject, however destitute and unprotected they might be. He had never been accustomed to receive bodies. Knew nothing of what was named in the indictment.

Mrs. Mary Dodswell deposed that her husband kept a shop at No. 56, Hoxton Old Town. She sold clothes. Knew Bishop's wife. Sold a cap to her about two years ago. That was a cloth cap, with a leather peak in the front. Was sure it was cloth. It had a black front. The capproduced was certainly not the one she sold.

Bishop-But, Mrs. Dodswell, don't you recollect that my wife bought two caps of you at one time?

Witness-No, only one, and that was a cloth cap. You sold my wife two caps and a peak with them. Don't you recollect that she gave you threepence for the peak separate!-No, I never did; I never sold a peak,

An attempt was made to prove an alibi, but it failed. Chief Justice TYNDAL proceeded to sum up the evidence. He observed that this was a prosecution against the three. prisoners for the crime of murder. The indictment charged. them with the murder of a boy, who bore the name of Charles or Carlo Kerrier; and a second count charged them. with committing a murder upon a person whose name was to the Jury unknown. This count had been added, in order. some tools and a pair of breeches there. Observed marks fied that a murder had been committed, or some person their satisfaction, that the murderers merely outthat account 19th again, with Wadey, another officer, and found some this case, coupled with other parts of the evidence, and the appearance of Carlo Ferrier, which they would have to consider, and wliether or not the crime was not actually that of the murder of that boy. There was one thing of great importance that he wished to mention to them; and that was that, in deciding on the guilt or innocence of the prisoners it was only on their evidence about twelve inches in the ground. The coat was a sort the Learned Judge proceeded to detail various other points. of charity boy's coat, and was a pretty good one. There in which there was a difficulty to reconcile the alleged dewere ashes strewed over the place where they were found.) fence of the prisoners, with what had been distinctly and Mr. James Corder, vestry clerk of St. Paul's, Covent- positively sworn to, and indeed established beyond doubt. garden-Was apprised of the discovery that had been made He concluded by recommending the Jury, if they enter-

The Learned Judge concluded his address at five minutes to eight o'clock, employing nearly three hours in the task

The Jury retired for about half an hour, when they returned to Court, and pronounced a verdict of Guilty against the three prisoners.

Williams, on coming into court, looked ghastly, pale, and anxious. May's eyes were fixed intensely on the Jury, and seemed ready to start from their deep sockets. His face burned with a hectic complexion; but Bishop maintained a sullen unshaken firmness whilst the verdict was pronounced.

No sooner had the result reached the crowd outside than the welkin rung with shouts, huzzas, and every noisy demonstration of triumph. The prisoners were obviously, though differently affected. All at first were startled; but Williams's features were soon collected again into a ghastly smile of scorn.

The Recorder, in a speech of much impressiveness, and some length, reminded them of the shortness of life, and given to prayer, penitence, and a humble attempt to make their peace with that Power from whom alone they could tence of Death. The execution to take place on Monday next, at eight o'clock in the morning, and their bodies to he delivered to the surgeons for dissection-a part of the he peculiarly repulsive and harrowing to the feelings, of both Williams and May.

During the sentence the shouts of the people in the street adjoining were again heard distinctly, notwithstanding, before pronouncing sentence, the windows had been closed by order of the Recorder, and officers sent to reduce the people to order, which was for a time successful.

After the prisoners were ordered to be withdrawn, May turned round to the Jury and said impressively, "I am a murdered man, and all through that man," pointing to Bishop. One, or both the other prisoners, joined in the assertion of their being murdered men; and Williams, leaning over the front of the dock towards two of the witnesses, said, "You, and that other Italian, I hope may be somewhere else as well as us on Monday morning." He then turned round, looked up to the gallery, and raising up his hand towards some persons, as if taking leave, said, "Good bye, good bye," and disappeared in the dense crowd of gentlemen and well-dressed females thickly contwelve, five, and three years. He said that he had supplied gregated in the small space behind the dock, through which bodies which had been sent to him for the last twelve years to these dangerous, daring men, as if without contemplating St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Guy's Hospitals, and the possibility of escape, or the chances of effectual resistdeclared that he had never sold any body but what had died ance to the feeble power by which they appeared to be a natural death. He had received bodies from workhouses guarded, slowly and quietly threaded their way, and re-

SATURDAY MORNING'S NEWS.

LAST Night's Gazette contains an order for the Court going into mourning for a fortnight, for her late Highness the Duchess of Saxe Cobourg.

The London Court of Aldermen will, it is expected, in

future, permit's reporter for the Press to attend their deli-

There is no news of the slightest importance from Lyons. It is pretty certain the King's troops were not in possession

It is expected that General Jackson will be re-elected President of America.

A circular has been issued by the Commissioners of Emigration, stating that an advance of 201, will, under certain regulations, be made to any workman in the ordiintends to take his wife with him.

Ireland is in such a dreadful state, particularly Queen's County, and the adjoining parts of Carlow and Kilkenny, views,—works which, according to their admirers, that Government has at length determined to send down a contain essays on every branch of science worthy of special commission on the subject.

On Friday, says a Bristol correspondent, the evidence in the official inquiry into the late outrages was forwarded to government.

Lord Brougham's Bankrupts' Bill, is bankrupt: it has broken down in the first clause; simply by committing itself to the great seal of Great Britain and Ireland: there-

As a proof of the mercenary character of the Dutch, they have been accused of selling gunpowder to their own invaders. The French and English people making cannon for Holland and Belgium, while the two governments

(From our City Correspondent.) '

There is scarcely any thing doing on Change; even "speculation" is at a stand-still; and rumour silent. In the prices little variation has taken place from those of yesterday; at 11 o'clock they stood as follows: Red. 821 1, India Bonds 4 2, dis. 31 cents. 891 1, and Consols for the account 83 \$ 1. The steadiness that prevails in the money market is indeed extraordinary when we recollect the many exciting circumstances of the moment : the quarantine restrictions on English exports in most parts of especially at home; the latter doubly acted upon by an almost general stagnation in trade, and the settlement of spreading its ruinous influence far and wide; the latter, at present, confining its ravages to Sunderland.

MODERN REFORMERS, AND THEIR OBJECTS.

(From a Correspondent.) On the question of parliamentary reform we seem to move in a charmed circle, beyond which we cannot pass. In November 1830 our ministers, on coming into office, pledged themselves to this measure; and in the month of March following a bill, with a view to carry it into effect, was introduced by them into the Commons, and there lost. Then followed a dissolution of parliament in April: next came a general election; and then the renewed introduction of the rejected bill, which, after dragging its slow length ants; the very dregs of the fanatics." After como through many a weary debate, night after night, during the heats of summer, in the lower house, in which process a certain portion of its members were killed off through sheer fatigue, it found its grave in that of the Lords in the end of October ensuing; and the finale of , all this melo-dramatic exhibition has been-as might have been anticipated, when the pature of the instruments made use of by the conductors of it are considered-mobbing, rioting, incendiarism, bloodshed, and rapine, in three of our chief towns, Derby, Nottingham, and Bristol; in which last, scenes of horror and atrocity have been perpetrated that cast a stain upon the moral character of our people, that it will take ages to obliterate. Here, then, we are, at the end of a twelvemonth, aster all our cares, our anxieties, and our sacrifices, as to the question of reform, precisely at the same point from which we set out. And what have we gained by the experiment? why, as the schoolmaster tells us, we have made ourselves a nation of politicians; or, more correctly speaking, of legislators; and is not that something? Perhaps so; although, I fear, that when the question of profit or loss in the times thus occupied comes to be adjusted in our Christmas accounts, that such ntems will cut but a sorry figure on the creditor side of the balance sheet! It might, perhaps, as matter of instructive inquiry, be a work not un-worthy of the financial genius of Joseph Hume (who might be worse employed), to ascertain the quantum of loss incurred by the nation, in this reform speculation, under the various heads of time spent (qy mispent) in meetings, debatings, canvassings and journeyings in elections, with all the multitudinous et ceteras thereto appertaining; as well as the suspension of manifold other speculations; and, also, from trade, in the language of our city orators, being, all the while, at a stand still-not forgetting the destruction of property on the occasions above referred The tottle of loss under these heads would, in such case, be, I apprehend, found to amount to no very inconsiderable sum, -a sum that, if realised, our gifted chancellor of the exchequer would, in his next year's budget (provided he should be then in office), have hailed as a grea God-send to give substance to the shade of his defunct "sinking fund! But, no matter, if we have lost time and money, we, as I said before, have gained knowledge; and knowledge as the schoolmaster says, is power; and the Reform Bill will make up for all losses, in the end!

This view of the question,-for we are a foreseeing and a colculating people,—at once gives us an insight to the motives of so large a portion of the youth of the present day, of all ranks and degrees, devoting so much of their time and attention to the public business of their country, to, as appears to us of the old school, the great inquiry of their own. But, this, we are told royalists), fairly represented we have a tolerable proof, duty. They might as well assert at once, that a man in to sum up the evidence. From the edge of night till is mere antiquated prejudice. "Instruct yourselves," says the school master, "in the sciences of government entertained was the title of Uronwell Misself to the made a beggar. They admit that a free importation streets were nearly chocked up with a dense popular and legislation, and thus, you will be able to super-protectorate. This was touching too tender a point; of corn would throw "a great breadth of land" in the circumstance that one of the made a beggar. They admit that a free importation streets were nearly chocked up with a dense popular and legislation, and thus, you will be able to superand legislation, and, thus, you will be able to super- protectorate. This was touching too tender a point; intend your servants; and see that they do their duty and the Protector finding them of a spirit too unin both departments." Very good; yet, still, for my tractable and unbending for his purposes, took the Is employment so abundant that those who how culti- lose her right. The jury retired to consider their life, I cannot help recurring, on these occasions, to first opportunity of dissolving them: Such were our vatetheland, which would be thrown out of cultivation, verdict at ten minutes before eight o'clock, and a the principles of the division of labour as laid down first experiments in the way of parliamentary re- could otherwise obtain a remuneration for their labour? breathless impatience was shown till their decision was by that great father of our economists, Adam Smith; form! and, when I hear a gentleman of the shop, the manu-

factory, or the counting-house, holding forth on representative governments, chartered rights, and vested interests, as glibly as one of Mr. Irving's saints in the unknown tongues, I am tempted to exclaim with our friend Horace, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam!"

Again, my mouth is stopped with the word preju-

dice! and I am told, that in the creeping system of

education, of former times, it was well enough for a man to give his whole attention to one science or call ing, and to take a lifetime to acquire it; but that such is no longer the case: that we have, at length, found out that grand desideratum in human improvement a royal road to knowledge-short, clear, rapid, and compendious; not through the medium of the antinary mechanical arts, desirous of emigrating to New South | qualed tomes of Coke, Vesey, Montesquieu, Grotius, Wales or Van Diemen's Land, provided he be married and Newton, and Locke, but in the luminous pages of our journals—the Globe, the Chronicle, and the oracular Times; and of the Edinburgh and Westminster Rethe sages of antiquity! That the fields of knowledge, in short, are, through the media of those admirable productions, to be traversed with a rapidity analogous to that with which our physical man is conveyed through space by the momentum of steam power. To all this I can only answer, like the polite French, "C'est possible!" But when, in the same breath, I hear our reformers descant on the vices and imperfections of our present system, in all its parts, and on the admirable plans by which they propose to remedy them, whatever opinion I may form of the justice of their strictures on these occasions, I cannot were employed in keeping peace between them, savours of at least concede to them the palm of originality in the same readiness to deal with any customers.—Sheffield their proposed improvements. Why, sir, more than a century and a half ago, we had a class of improvers who discovered the same defects in our general system, both of church and state, and who broached plans to remedy them, pretty nearly the same as those which our modern reformers so ostentatiously exhibit as exclusively their own; thus aptly illustrating the say ing of Solomon, that there is nothing new under the sun. To prove my accuracy in this respect, I need only refer you to Hume's History of England, Vol. VII., where, under the head of the Commonwealth he details the reforming experiments of Cromwel and his parliaments. Cromwell was, although our Europe—the unsettled state of affairs in France, and more | modern reformers may not be inclined to make the admission, a great reformer in his way; and by a singular coincidence, conceived the idea of form the Cholers on our own shores—the former unhappily ing a House of Commons upon a principle mainly approximating to that upon which Lord Grey's scheme of a reformed parliament was founded; that is, an assembly whose members should represent, in an especial manner, the great body of the people. For this purpose he (Cromwell), by writs issued for that purpose, brought together 128 persons to whom he devolved, or, as Hume expresses it, pretended to devolve the whole authority of the state. The histo-rian, we know, leans strongly to the side of royalty and legitimacy, and of course speaks disparagingly'o this parliament. "In this notable assembly," says he, "were some persons of the rank of gentlemen; but the far greater part were low mechanics, fifth monarchy men, anabaptists, antinomians, independmenting on, and giving details of their perverse, and what he terms their fanatical character, he thus continues—" This parliament took into consideration the abolition of the clerical function, as savouring of popery; and the taking away of tithes, which they called a reliet of Judaism. Learning also, and the universities, were deemed heathenish and unnecesthreatened the lawyers with a total abrogation of their profession. Some steps were even taken towards an abolition of the chancery, the highest court of judi-cature in the kingdom; and the Mosaical law was party—why do they not come forward, and associate lord been very busy requesting his friends not to take in English jurisprudence." Such was our first reforming parliament, between whose views and plans of reform and those of our present reformers, you must admit popularity, for no doubt they were popular in the outset-soon fell into contempt with the nation, and was called in derision by the name of praise God Burebones-parliament, that being the cognomen of a They at length, at the close of a session of five months, ended by (the only wise thing they ever did) surrendering their power into the hands of the Pro-

Cromwell, once more more tried his talent at pariament making, and having found by experience, the defects of a legislative body representing population, or classes, instead of property, he convened a new parliament, to be elected upon a principle directly the will have nothing left to do, but to look about, and reverse of the former: and which (whether it was find themselves dishonourable graves. This ever was, exclusively his own conception, or, as has been asserted, that of Sir Henry Vane, and adopted by the former) for its comparative reasonableness, and soundness of views, puts the puny plans of our modern re- honour, nor profit, nor assistance to the fearful in a formers to the blush. "He deprived," says Hume, great cause of their right of election all the small boroughs, places the most exposed to influence and corruption. Of 400 members which represented England, 270 were chosen by the counties. The rest were elected by London, and the more considerable corporations. The lower populace too, so easily guided or deceived, were excluded from the elections. An estate of 2001. value was necessary to entitle any one to a vote. The elections of this parliament were conducted with perfect freedom; and excepting that such of the royalists as had borne arms against the parliament, and all their sons were excluded, a more fair representation of the people could not be desired or expected. Thirty members were returned from Scotland, as many from Ireland."

That in this body the property and intelligence of the country were, with the above exception (of the farmer would not lose by the repeal of the protecting till nearly six o'clock, when the judge proceeded in the circumstance that one of the first questions they

The Alfred.

LONDON, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4. PARLIAMENT will meet on Tuesday, and there is but farmer would be utterly ruined, were protection withtoo much reason to fear, that the same blind and drawn. This must happen, and we will prove it in a headlong policy of the government, which has already wrought so much public calamity, will be persevered in by his Majesty's ministers. The negotia- for less than two-thirds of what he now sells it fortions for a union with more moderate men do not at present seem likely to end in any beneficial arrangement, owing in no small degree, to the stupidity, obstinacy, and vanity, of certain underlings in the ministry, too bigotteil to be accessible to reason, and too dull to perceive the fatal consequences of the course they are pursuing. We look upon Lord Grey to be a man whose natural haughtiness and severity, combined with the peevishness of age, are much too powerful for his understanding. He will ruin his country to gratify his spleen, as his hopeful son-inlaw would, to satiate his malignity, or minister to his vanity. Lord Brougham's views it is not easy to understand—he must see the consequences to which the policy of the government is hastening, and we can only account for his continuing to participate in such measures, by supposing him to look forward to a state of distress and confusion, in which the kingdom, knowing his energy of character, will call upon him to enact the chief part, and leave to him the glory of appearing to extricate the country from the peril which he himself has contributed to bring upon it. But be the motives of ministers what they may, there stupid and impudent blunderer that ever was suffered is at present not much reason to hope that their to thrust his hands into public affairs, is the man conduct will be any better than it has been. They are likely to go on, aiding those who wish to destroy, and injuring those who wish to preserve, the institutions do all he could to curtail the stream that turned his which were the glory of England in much more happy and prosperous times, than we are likely to see again. They will proceed, as long as they are suffered to do so, in arraying the scoundrelism of the country against | do a worse thing than reduce the wages of their laits intelligence and respectability, and in opposing brute force and unreasoning clamour, to common sense and common honesty. The end of all this must be so severe a state of distress among the common people, and such an exasperation of their passions, that they will rise up in desperation to pillage and destroy; and hideous slaughter and conflagration will follow in the train of events. Why should we tamely wait for this? Why should not resistance, to the utmost extent that the law will sanction, be immediately resolved upon? It is indeed amazing that the Tory party, considering the immense strength which they possess, considering their manifest prepon-derance in rank, in wealth, and in respectability of despair rebellion. It is a good warning for us. character-in learning, in genius, and in knowledge which is said to constitute power-should so long have | THE members of the treasonable society, calling itself quietly borne the insults and injuries which are heaped upon them. Why do they sleep in their castles, their The common law was denominated a badge of colleges, or their counting-houses? Why do not the ardly, to be sure, but it is no more than every man of consumer and of Norman slavery: and the prelates, the head of the universities ordinary comprehension would have expected. Had the conquest, and of Norman slavery; and they peers and the prelates, the head of the universities and the professions, the leading men in literature and intended to be established as the sole system of themselves together in the face of the public for the protection of their country? Why do they not proclaim, in a voice of thunder, that they will not there is, in many points, a striking coincidence. This be trampled upon by a band of desperate politicians, assembly, however—such is the fleeting nature of and their allies of the uninstructed populace, and the baser part of the press? Is not the danger sufficient? or do they fear to meet it? What have they to fear? Let what will come, mobs, ministry, and worthy leather-seller who was a member of the house. all, the conservative party are well able to meet and to resist them, if they will but resolve to do so manfully: and if they will not-if they will continue cating and drinking and sleeping-pursuing their private pleasures, when they ought to be struggling as if the assassin's knife were at their throats-why then the time will come when amid poverty and desolation they

Φευγοντων δ' ουτ 'αρ κλεος ορνυται ουτε τις αλκη.

So sung old Homer, a better authority in politics, poetry, and philosophy than Crantor or Chrysippus, Lord Brougham or Lord Grey.

THERE can be no doubt that the passing of the Reform the Old Builey. Snow Hill, and the neighbourhood Bill would be immediately followed by a repeal of the presented on Friday night, was one of an extraordiprotecting duties on corn. The journals which are nary description, even in England. The public loudest in demanding the passing of that bill, by every thoroughfares had been crowded throughout the day, means that violence of mind can suggest, or violence of the populace evincing the most intense anxiety to learn to assert, that it is "demonstrable" that the British closed, and that for the defence occupied the court

mand for it, without the assistance of the agricultural labourers, who would, every man of them, go upon the parish, or starve, wherever land was thrown out of cultivation. But not only would land be left waste in the less fertile places, but every where, the unhappy very few words. The rent of land does not average a third of the price of its produce—if the farmer had his ground rent free, he could not afford to sell his com but foreign corn can be brought to the English market. free of duty, for one half of the average price of English corn, therefore, even if the farmer had his ground rent free, he must be ruined, if not protected from foreign competition. How much more sudden and severe, must be his ruin, if he have, as he certainly would have, some rent to pay, so long as his capital held out. But the Whig Reformers care not for this-selfish. base and cruel, they would sacrifice the happiness of a whole agricultural population, to the advantage of a few towns, where newspapers would be supported to tell lies in their praise.

We have had several communications from the southern counties, stating that many farmers are reducing the wages of their labourers. We are very sorry to hear this. It is a narrow selfish policy, and in the end productive of poverty to both master and man, just as the gross and pernicious folly of such miserable meddling idiots, as Mr. Hume and Sir Henry Parnell starves the business of the country, curtails the expenditure of capital, and makes the people poor and wretched. No wonder there should be want of employment and distress, when every means are taken both in high places and low, to put the working man upon such a pittance, that he can afford to consume nothing beyond the merest necessaries. The most whose notions about economy have, despite of common sense, so unaccountably obtained some footing. with the people of this country. If a miller were to wheel, and call his insanity economy, he would do precisely what that ineffably stupid creature Hume has done for this nation. We regret that this paltry quackery has spread to the farmers—they could not

THE interest of the foreign news of the week rests chiefly on the insurrection at Lyons, where the workmen have succeeded in defeating the government, and have possession of the city. The arms entrusted by the government to the people, as national guards, have been turned against the government, and Marshal Soult and the Prince Royal of France are assembling an army to attack one of their own cities in the hands of their own people. Nor is the danger likely to stop, here—all the South of France is in a state which promises soon to be as formidable as that of Lyons. Such are the effects of revolutionary movements. Political agitation brought beggary and star-

the National Political Union, are mightily offended at Sir Francis Burdety's sculking away, and leaving them in the scrape into which he had led them. It is cowthey not seen Lord Althorpe and Lord John Russell encouraging the Birmingham Union, and then issuing The Times newspaper?—the very paper which he and his colleagues have been encouraging and supporting in the most seditious ravings, contrary to the King's peace and the King's English. The paper, too, which used its most strenuous exertions to keep the present Ministers in power. These are specimens of the gratitude of the Whigs! Those who are unconvinced, and still trust in them, will see more of the same species of good faith ere long.

THE meeting of the conservative party in Edinburgh on Monday last was a triumpliant example of what may be done if men would but bestir themselves. We regret very much that the limits of a weekly paper do not afford room for a detail of the proceedingsthey may be found in the Albion evening paper; and a more spirited and cheering account, the details of public meetings have not for a long time afforded us. The good example has been set, and in a place worthy to take the lead in the cause of mind versus mobism. We hope to see it speedily followed elsewhere. and ever will be, the consequence of not boldly facing There is not everywhere a Professor Wilson to take the danger that threatens us. There is neither the lead, eminent in literature and in loyalty; but his spirit may animate other men, and genius, and honourable feeling, and enthusiasm, and courage, may come forward in defence of constitutional liberty, and protecting law, and the privileges of the common people, which our Whig legislators seek to take away, while they cajole the crowd, and inflame their turbulent passions. Edinburgh has nobly done its datylet the other cities of the empire do theirs.

CONVICTION OF THE ASSASSINS.—The scene which language express, have already begun to clamour for a the fate of the cold-blooded miscreants then on their free importation of corn. They have even the audacity trial. About three o'clock the case for the prosecution comfortable circumstances, would lose nothing by being this time, the crowd continued to increase, till the England, out of cultivation. Would this do no harm? fested lest, by some artful evasion of law, justice should Certainly not-the population of the manufacturing made known. In about half an hour the cry of " All towns could double their produce; were there any de- Quilly' was heard in the vestibule of the court-it speedily reached God!" were heard the word "Guilty it was received by if some great news the well-being of t such an expression censured in the abs hear it; it showed still exists, and that still pervades the H are to be executed o'clock.

In the leading min

is an admission we

conveying as it doe thors of the misna fore," says the rev luded to the suspen [suspension] of the information, have ject, and lay the g tion before the cou nisters have much —what jealousies have they not caus fare has supersede dition, and rebellie scenes of plunder a shopkeeper, who found how woful misled him; and, sees bankruptcy an alas! empty conso to assuage his mise what?—the prospe newed spring and —of ample means No, no! The ref haunts him; and once buoyed him ence, now mocks him on to still lov pointment. Wou figuratively! Wo fesses to regret,sing upon us, that trymen, the delude ing, were ideal, an our failing shopked not without the co ing their practice wants relieved. whilst the destroyi tain. How much tial men of the co tiown, and thems Does the blood of And can we tamel tion sucked by pol by threats of still off the monsters justify themselves In the battle of P

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quoth Donald, "

lawyers. Now it author has not leit forced to come to A Pugnacious tleman named attacked by a fit ending sometimes -contrived to rel strong letter to a i cesspool of all the In this epistle, my most passive of provery doubtful in Dake of Richmon post haste, with a c the shape of a hos mond, not having with "a ball in th "Nothing was far Mr. Henry Drun to your lordship right of declaring public measures, cere regret I feel given unintention letter relieved the kind-hearted creat —he wrote to his fituite promptitude "I beg leave to

surance that nothin than to impute to that while you reser could be my wish gourself freely on m at any expression l And here ended t ricane in a hour scandalized anoth the person libelle gelled the libeller

We have receive Sir, -I am s be gratified by formed who state

the agricultural of them, go upon was thrown out of nd be left waste ere, the unhappy protection with. will prove it in a loes not average a he farmer had his d to sell his com now sells it fore English market. te price of English ad his ground rent cted from foreign idden and severe. certainly would s capital held out. for this-selfish, the happiness of a ne advantage of a ld be supported to

ns from the southners are reducing, very sorry to hear and in the end er and man, just f such miserable Sir Henry. Parnell curtails the exe people poor and buld be want of y means are taken the working man afford to consume aries. The most ever was suffered Hairs, is the man e, despite of comned some footing familler were to m that turned his my, he would do d creature Hume ret that this paltry they could not wages of their la-

of the week rests where the workgovernment, and arms entrusted by national guards, nment, and Mar-France are assemown cities in the the danger likely ince is in a state nidable as that of olutionary movebeggary and star. jught despair, and ning for us.

ciety, calling itself-ightily offended at and leaving them them. It is cowthan every man of e expected. Had ord John Russell , and then issuing ot a certain noble iends not to take in per which he and ing and supporting rary to the King's paper, too, which keep the present cimens of the graare unconvinced,. e of the same spe-

party in Edinburgh example of what bestir themselves. s of a weekly paper the proceedingsvening paper; and unt, the details of time afforded us. hd in a place wormind versus mobollowed Elsewhere. or Wilson to take d in loyalty; but and genius, and and courage, may utional liberty, and of the common seek to take away, offame their turbubly done its daty-

-The scene which he neighbourhood ne of an extraordi-The public throughout the day, nse anxiety to learn eants then on theirfor the prosecution occupied the court e judge proceeded he edge of night till o increase, till the th a dense populaanxiety was manillaw, justice should lo consider their ight o'clock, and a hour the cry of " All ale of the court—it

God!" were heard from various quarters, and when in fact an Irish row. But having had several friends the weight of all kinds of silk imported was 3,000,000 the word "Guilty" reached the crowd in the streets, on the spot during the insurrection, I have had the lbs. And that the weight of flax is 120,000,000 lbs. it was received by a series of simultaneous cheers—as means of knowing to the contrary, and that both the and hemp imported is 60,000,000 lbs.—Thus there is if some great news had been received which involved plan and character of it was purely English, and cotton wool used, 245 millions of pounds; sheeps' the well-being of the community at large!—Much as enacted by a Bristol mob, which has been notorious wool, 180; silk, 3; flax, 120; hemp, 60 millions: such an expression of triumphant exultation may be for mischief ever since the days of our early Norman the four last being 663 millions together, and the cotcensured in the abstract, we, nevertheless, rejoiced to kings! Several of your readers would have great ton alone 245 millions. Yet this, and the manufachear it; it showed that the good old national feeling pleasure in seeing this report contradicted, and (to ture of silk, are subjects of not the slightest consestill exists, and that the abhorrence of sanguinary crimes | make use of an old adage) the saddle put on the right still pervades the British community.—The monsters horse!—Your obedient servant, are to be executed on Monday morning next, at eight o'clock,

In the leading ministerial journal of Thursday, there thors of the misnamed Reform Bill .- "We have before," says the revolutionary oracle in question, "alluded to the suspension of trade in consequence of the fraternity Bishop and Williams, the burkers, have the one or more deputies to assist the National Convention, [suspension] of the reform bill, and now, on specific honor of belonging) or, in in his own words, urging, in drawing up a Reform bill." As they are so willing information, have to express our regrets on that sub- because the price for human subjects is so high that it ject, and lay the griefs of the manufacturing population before the country," &c.—Yes, indeed, the Ministers have much to answer for. What distractions -what jealousies-what dissensions-what fears, have they not caused and promoted! Political war- to enact a law rendering the possession of a body for the working classes to suppose that they would draw up fare has superseded social intercourse: conspiracy, se- this purpose legal." In what an enlightened age do a worse bill. At the same meeting a declaration of rights dition, and rebellion are preparing to involve us in we live! If the statute in question is to be rescinded, was agreed to. One of these "rights" was to abolish all scenes of plunder and bloodshed! The poor deluded the "vulgar prejudice" which enacted hanging for hereditary distinctions of birth as unnatural. Here, shopkeeper, who longed to play the aristocrat, has murder ought to follow its repeal. An evening confound how wofully his conceit and ambition have temporary very justly observes, in allusion to this Dr. misled him; and, in the loss of credit and custom, Southwood's "lectures," that the Reform of the sees bankruptcy and ruin staring him in the face : and, present day is very simple, and of wonderful facility. alas! empty consolation! unsubstantial recompense! to assuage his misery and relieve his wants, beholdswhat?—the prospect of returning confidence?—of re- There can be but one opinion as to the cavalier way newed spring and energy in his commercial dealings? in which our illustrious Premier has treated the here. -of ample means to support himself and family?-No, no! The reform bill is the airy nothing that to this subject, we copy the following remarks from a haunts him; and this delusive phantom, which had once buoyed him up, with visions of power and influence, now mocks him in his despair, and only beckons him on to still lower depths of suffering and disap- weighing his own sheer stubbornness in the scale against the additional supply of legislative wisdom. pointment. Would to God that we were speaking figuratively! Would that what even the Times professes to regret,—what, alas! we see everywhere pressing upon us, that the evils which our fellow-countrymen, the deluded victims of Ministers, are suffering, were ideal, and that our distressed manufacturers, our failing shopkeepers, our starving mechanics, were not without the comfort of a reasonable hope of having their practical grievances redressed, and their wants relieved. That they can have no such hopewhilst the destroying Ministry remain in place—is certain. How much longer will the sound and influential men of the country see their fellow men trodden thown, and themselves insulted? Are we Britons? Does the blood of our forefathers run in our veins? And can we tamely see the very life-blood of the nation sucked by political vampyres, while we are dared, by threats of still greater insult and injury, to throw off the monsters who would ruin the country, and justify themselves by-A REFORM BILL!

English officer. One of his comrades, envying him his prize, approached to assist. "Dinna come here," quoth Donald, "tiss is ma shentleman. Gang awa and shoot a shentleman to your sel." Saunders took his advice; but failing to kill the "shentleman" outright, he received some rough handling before he could get possession of his plunder. Some occurrence similar to this between the noble nominal head of a certain set of individuals, who had got possession of all the ready killed patronage, and his noble accounts from Coventry and Middleton, the silk and learned colleague, seems to have been the origin weavers of those places are in a still worse condition of the Bankruptcy Court Bill. That bill, it will be In Coventry there are hundreds of able-bodied men remembered, was thrust down our throats at the end not able to earn more than from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a-week. of the last session, with the usual haughty tyranny of In the mean time silks of all kinds were never more the Whigs, contrary to the advice of many sound in demand-were never more generally worn. How lawyers. Now it turns out that the noble and learned happens it then, it is asked, that the silk-weavers are THAT "the schoolmaster is abroad" may be fairly inauthor has not kilt his shentleman quite dead, and is unemployed? The answer is readily given : our large ferred from the difficulty of finding him "at home." forced to come to parliament to assist him.

A Pugnacious Premier.—A few days ago, a gentleman named Henry Drummond, being violently nufacturers are obliged to go to a high-priced market Constantinople. The prospectus sets forth the need attacket by a fit of cacgethes scribendi-a disorder for every necessary of life."-Here we have an leasy of an official journal, to explain, for the satisfaction ending sometimes as fatally as the Sunderland Cholera, remedy at once, by the abolition of the "glorious of the people, the acts and policy of the Sublime —contrived to relieve the complaint by writing a very strong letter to a morning paper, which is the general cesspool of all the scurrility and virulence of the day. regulation which, during the whole time it has been highness will be obliged to explain anything which In this epistle, my Lord Grey-the most amiable and in operation, has produced only the stagnation or the might be disadvantageous to his reputation. Still i most passive of premiers, was alluded to in terms not destruction of the most valuable branches of our is a beginning, and we shall soon see how much more very doubtful in their tendency; and his grace the national industry. Duke of Richmond was very appropriately dispatchedpost haste with a message pretty considerably much in LETTING LAND TO INDUSTRIOUS LABOURERS the shape of a hostile declaration .- Mr. Henry Drum- IT is with great pleasure we notice in the Esser Stand- avoided, and the Turks will at the same time escape mond, not having the slightest desire to be favoured ard, that "the system of allotting small portions of the calamity of a too redundant supply of editorial with "a ball in the thorax," very promptly explained: land, about a quarter of an acre to each cottager, is wisdom. In this "happy" country we are so amply "Nothing was farther from my object or wish, (quoth becoming general in Essex. It was first introduced supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, that it is different to the supplied with the means of knowledge, the supplied with the means of knowledge with the supplied with the means of knowledge with the means of knowledge with the supplied with the means of knowledge with the means Mr. Henry Drummond) than to impute anything into that county by the Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Spring- ficult to get exact information of any fact whatever. to your lordship individually; while I reserve the field, who has written a very excellent pamphlet upon We get facts enough, and plenty besides facts into the right of declaring myself freely on your lordship's the subject, and to whom, for his example and his bargain. Our "best possible instructors" sometimes public measures, I have only to express the sin- exertions, the poor are very generally indebted. The tell the truth, occasionally the whole truth, but the subject, that the new London Bridge is perfectly safe, cere regret I feel at any expression of mine having Countess de Grey has kindly enabled the clergymen oftenest of all more than the truth; and it would given unintentional pain to your lordship."-This of her parishes to proceed in this benevolent frequently require supernatural acuteness to trace letter relieved the premier from his purgatory, and- scheme: and we are very sure that no charity is so the line which separates the true from the false. kind-hearted creature as he is, and Reformer to boot, really advantageous to the poor man as that which The other day a Chinese newspaper was started at finite promptitude" stated-

surance that nothing was further from your object or wish government the poor labourer has little to expect, the keeper who saw it admired the treatise on political tan to impute to me individually anything improper; and wild and wicked measure of revolutionary reform abthat while you reserve to yourself the right; (which it never sorbing all their patriotic attention. It cannot be too understand it; but with respect to the French and could be my wish or my intention to dispute) of declaring, generally known that the system of allotting pieces of Flanders troubles, he thought "it was a very good yourself freely on my public measures, you felt sincere regret at any expression having given me unintentional pain."

And here ended the momentous affair !-What a hurricane in a hour glass! It is like the man who had scandalized another, apologizing for his offence, and the person libelled "begging pardon" for having cudgelled the libeller.

THE IRISH AT BRISTOL.

WE have received the following letter:-

be gratified by hearing that the person was misin- lbs, 245,000,000 of which were spun; that the of cholers patients, should that frightful disorder ap- Belleville, and observes, that the government (ake our own) formed who states in your paper that the late unfor- weight of sheeps' wool imported was 20,000,000 lbs., pear in London.

speedily reached the outer part-cries of "Thank tunate business at Bristol was the act of the Irish, and and native grown was about 160,000,000 lbs. That

BURKING.—A Dr. Southwood, who has "a local habitation" in Webb-street, and probably writes to gain a "name" by the notoriety and absurdity of his is an admission we were scarcely prepared to expect doctrine, has been "lecturing"—so called—on the pro-conveying as it does the severest censure upon the au- priety of a "glorious free-trade" system in dead bodies, ghouls called resurrection-men, (to which creditable was stated to be "to consider the propriety of choosing ought to be lowered, and, in order to produce a fall in the Christain-flesh market, "all that is necessary is to This idea is worth the attention of the noble earl, esperepeal the existing law, which renders it illegal to cially as the new "bill" would not be likely to be matepossess a dead body for the purpose of dissection, and rially deteriorated. It would be indeed a reflection on

LORD GREY AND HIS "ORDER."

ditary counsellors of the Crown. And, as referential very able contemporary, the Dumfries Journal:-

Is it not monstrous that Earl Grey, swathing himself up in the proof mail of his haughty reserve, should persist in judgment of the majority of his fellow peers, and nine-tentlas of the property, respectability, and intelligence of the nation, besides !- A pretty conciliatory preliminary it certainly was, on the part of his Lordship, when introducing his reform bill, to inform the House of Peers that he was determined not to yield to them one inch !- almost as modest, indeed, as the demand with which he followed it up-viz. that they should yield to him every thing !- Should Earl Grey, we say, now again attempt to bear down all argument or opposition in this vein, and refuse to condescend to any compromise or modification of his original plan, even to procure the sanction of the peers to the bulk of the bill, it will then become pretty evident, we think; whether his Lordship and his colleagues have most regard for the well-being of the nation, or the gratification of their own private pique and haughtiness,while we think there is no caudid mind but will admit that, under such circumstances, all the consequences of an unqualified rejection of the bill would lie at their doors, and their's

DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

LORD GREY and his Cabinet continue to treat the In the battle of Preston Pans, a Highlander of the suffering of our famishing artisans with the most challenger satisfied? Suppose both to be infected, ought rebel army was seen busy rifling the dead body of an Whig-like indifference: the premier fiddles in his not the individual who caught the "malignant" cholera, to place in Downing-street, whilst the constitution is stand higher in public estimation than his opponent. assailed by his Mercenaries and the people starve. who should suffer from only a "a common" cholera? What are the cries for bread of half a million of people compared with the triumph which they anticipate in passing the Reform Bill, which, whilst it keeps them like these queries to be answered, and then another would in office, will inevitably destroy our manufactures, and follow. As the cholera could not be expected to be effectually ruin agriculture. An intelligent Morning always prevalent in this country, would not the usual concontemporary informs us, that "the Spitalfields wearers are not half employed; while, according to the silk-dealers are allowed to procure their silks from, The German mails of last week, however, furnish us comparatively speaking, untaxed France, where bread with another proof: they bringing the intelligence of and other provisions are cheap, while our own ma- the intended establishment of a Turkish newspaper at free-trade system," and yet we see ministers pertinaci- Porte. As the journal will be published wholly under ously and wickedly adhering to an abominable fiscal

-he wrote to his quiet correspondent, and with "in- stimulates him to exertion by giving him the produce Canton. It contained among other good things a of his own labours."-In these remarks every friend "I beg leave to express my satisfaction (!!) at your as- to his country must cordially agree. From the present formly pursued the same benevolent plan with unvarying success to the present moment.

> BRITISH COTTONS .- What a wonderful process is the cotton manufacture of Great Britain, It appears,

quence to our "single-minded" Whig Ministry.

HELP FROM THE WORKING CLASS LEGIS-LATORS.

It appears that the "working classes," considering the dilemma in which the ministry are placed, in drawing up a new reform bill, seriously entertain the project of aspriety of a "glorious free-trade" system in dead bodies, sisting them. At a meeting of the useful classes at Manthat is to say, encouraging the traffic with the modern chester on Monday, one part of the business of the day to assist the National Convention, they would, no doubt perform the same office for Lord Grey and his colleagues. again, would be a knotty point for the delegates to adjust with Earl'Grey; and as a liberal nobleman, we do not see how his lordship could avoid giving up his "order' -the march of intellect casuists would be too strong for him. Here are other points in the declaration on which it would be equally puzzling for Earl Grey, to reconcile his professions as a reformer, with his views as an aristocrat. Such are the difficulties which lordly reformers have to deal with. We have to add, however, that owing to one of the chief speakers at the meeting alluded to, being found to be drunk, and other untoward circumstances, the delegates were not appointed; Earl Grey is consequently relieved for the present from this

DUELLING EXTRAORDINARY.

LATELY, two students at Berlin introduced a new kind of duelling. To render the chances equal, they went to a patient attacked with the cholera, and kissed him Neither of them having been taken ill after twenty-four hours, the witnesses stated that the matter was settled."-Paris in London.

This way of settling, differences on points of honour is not, perhaps, much more rational than the present, but it is certainly not far behind it. It would even possess some peculiar advantages. It would save the trouble of providing seconds to see that one is fairly shot, with all the paraphernalia of duelling pistols, hair triggers, and powder and ball. A man's honour would be as satisfactorily vindicated by catching the cholera, as by receiving a ball in his chest. On one or two points, however, we should like to be more fully satisfied. For instance, which of the two ought to be considered the most honour able, the person who receives, or he who escapes the infection? If both escape, how is the honour of the And if both of them died, ought they not to be viewed as "honourable men?" - and if not, why not? We should tagious diseases answer the purpose as well? With respect to small pox to prevent unfair advantage, both parties must declare whether they have been previously vaccinated. The subject is worth the attention of the curious in the niceties of honour.

"THE SCHOOLMASTER" IN TURKEY.

the authority of the Sultan, it is not very clear that his happy the Mussulmans will be, having an "instructor" of their own. Being a government affair, many of the evils attaching to the European press will be treatise on political economy, and an account of the manency of such an unrivalled piece of architecture. revolutions in France and Belgium. A Chinese shopeconomy, and not the less perhaps because he did not land to the industrious poor, was first introduced by story"-Anglice, a lie. That is, he could not believe jesty's ministers should attend to this memorial, if it be only that amiable and excellent prelate the Bishop of Bath convulsions could arise from such insufficient causes. for their own sakes they have long been dabbling in foul and Wells, when residing, many years ago, at his The conclusion speaks well for the sagacity of the and fould politics, and there need he no wonder therefore living in Cambridgeshire, and his lordship has uni- Chinese. But he evidently knew little of the system that they carry on business with dirty-hands. of journalism in Europe, or he would have found less difficulty in accounting for the madness of the people when inflamed by a revolutionary press.

from recent returns, that the weight of cotton wool | SEVERAL of the words are now clearing out in the Sir, I am sure, as an impartial editor, you will imported in the year 1831, amounted to 263,000,000 principal hospitals of the metropolis for the reception

A NEW SONG, TO BE SUNG BY ALL THE TRUE KNAVES OF POLITICAL UNIONS.

Ye robbers and rascals, wherever ye be. Come forth from your holes, and see what ye shall see: The jails are all burning, the ruffians are free. Hurrah ! and for ever, Whig-ministers sing, That have just made a new Coalition with Swing.

Ye outcasts and felons and radical crew, That care not one fig for Old England or New, That love Revolutions, and plunder pursue, Come forth from your holes—'tis a glorious thing-The Ministers Whig-Coalition with Swing.

Come out from your holes without fear of the law. For 'tis now a dead letter, and not worth a straw! The devil laughs aloud, and cries give us your paw To the Minister Whigs, as triumpliant they sing, Hurral ! to our new Coalition with Swing.

No longer in secret and darkness conspire, Come forth from your holes, there are churches to fire, And throw in the Parson, and Magistrate Squire. Ye may do what ye like in the name of the King, Since the Ministers Whig-Coalition with Swing.

All ye that love blasphemy better than prayers, Never rest till you've tumbled the Bishops down stairs, And with insult bring down to the grave their gray hairs, Then nothing shall check us from having our fling, In this Ministers Whig-Coalition with Swing.

Then pile up your fagots, and set up your cheers. And toss in the Bible long dinn'd in your ears, And burn the old Bishops, and all the old Peers, Except those that are led in the Minister's string, And hurrah! to the Whig-Coalition with Swing.

And if they want new, they are blockheads, and mimes, And profligates noted to wink at all crimes, And be white-wash'd enough for a show by the Times, With his pen full of lies out of Beelzebub's wing, Oh! the Ministers Whig. Coalition with Swing.

Ye Papists of Ireland new furbish your zeal, Your crosses and curses, and pikes of good steel, There are ready-made pardons all under the seal (Should you shed too much blood) of the Fisherman's ring, For your own Captain Rock is first cousin to Swing.

For don't you see plain when O'Connell was down, The Whigs pick'd him up in contempt of the Crown And the Master of Anarchy wears a silk gown ?, Hurral ! for the honours that ruffians may wring From the Whigs, in their new Coalition with Swing,

All ye that hate taxes, come pay them no more, That think old England's honesty, England's old sore-Ye know what the Union of Brummagem swore, And they are the friends to whom Ministers cling, To maintain their new Whig-Coalition with Swing.

Ye Bedlamites, welcome with clanking of chains, The world all gone mad-a Whig Ministry reigns, As insone as yourselves, and without any brains; Restraint is all over, for Liberty sing, And the Ministers new Coalition with Swing.

Ye bloody Republicans, stout Regicides, That would play the same game as your Prynnes and your Prides.

At political nine-pins, and worship the Ides,-Go sharpen your weapons, and high your arms fling, And hurrah! to the Whigs' Coalition with Swing.

For they set up new Kings but to knock down the old, From their stations in mockery again to be bowled, And contracts they break ere the wax be yet cold. Then roar in your phrenzy, and let the Hurrah! for the new Coalition with Swing.

All ye that love rapine, and murder, and rape. Tho your're caught in the fact you'll get out of the scrape, Though the Judges condemn you are sure to escape; For a pardon for crimes is the boon that we wring From the sycophant Whigs' Coalition with Swing.

Though they send down Commissioners, 'tis but for show, You may mark the King's Judges and strike the first blow, There are plenty of weapons and missiles to throw, Tear them down from the Bench with a tiger-like spring, And hurrahd for the Whigs' Coalition with Swing.

Ye that hate all the gentry, come, see their blood shed; All ye that would knock the King's crown off his head, And set up a rascally mob in his stead. All dance round the fires, and joyfully sing Hurrah! to the Whig-Coalition with Swing.

ON DITS AND POLITICAL CHIT CHAT.

-The Queen's Theatre is now called by Lord Nugent, the Select Vestris.

-The funds of the Metropolis Radical Unions are likely soon to be in a flourishing state; one of them has just appointed a noisy, spouting member, its secretary, with a salary of three guineas per week! - Cannot the people see the real drift of such a gross humbug?

-Between the mis-government of Ministers and the alarming increase of the Cholera, the country will soon be in a fearful dilemma: several of the Foreign Powers have placed all English vessels under severe quarantine regulations; and the Swedish Board of Trade has declared the British coast, from the Mersey and Humber, to the Scotch border, infected with the malady!

-It now appears, after all that has been said and done on and likely to last for at least some ten or twelve centuries. It is true that a trifling develiction from straight lines has presented itself; but this is owing to what is technically termed " settling," and not in the least injurious to the per-

-A Memorial has been transmitted to Farl Grey from Reufrewshire, praying Government to issue an order in Council to abolish the duty upon soap, in order the better to enable the poor to preserve cleanliness .- We think his Ma-

-The mouvement at Lyons is gradually subsiding into quiet ; but it is quite clear, nevertheless, that great political dissatisfaction and excitement exist in the South of France. In Paris itself "the signs of the times" are ominous. A. friend of ours, now resident in the French capital, confirms the statement of the seizure of cartridges and gunpowder atis daily becoming more unpopular.

A morning paper asks,-

Who would be at this moment the greatest benefactor of his country? He who should find employment for the greatest proportion of unemployed labourers. And who so capable of doing that as the owners of the thousands upon thousands of waste lands, which, while they invite cultiva-tion, are, in their uncultivated state, a national disgrace?

Our opinion is, the "greatest benefactor" to the country would be his Majesty-if he would expel the present incapable Administration, and direct their seats to be taken by those who have experience and intellect enough to renovate the decaying energies of the country, and restore employment and comfort to the industrious artisan and his starving fa-

-That noisy political impostor, O'Connell, observed the other day, at a Dublin rabble-meeting :-

I tell the Irish people through the press, and I proclaim it to the country, that I am an agitator with ulterior views (loud and continued cheering); nay, I will even go further, and be explicit beyond the possibility of cavil-I now declare that I never will be satisfied until I see a Parliament in College-green (immense cheering).

This is plain enough spoken. Let it not be forgotten that the Agitator is taken specially under the protection of Lord Grey's government, and has lately, as a reward for incendiarism, been presented with a silk gown!

-A correspondent of ours at Brighton, says,-" Sir F. Burdett, during his sojourn here, used all the influence he could muster to obtain an invite to the royal table. He thrust himself in the King's way on every possible occasion, but without effect. His Majesty could not associate himself with the calumniator of his father or his brother." Poor Sir Francis!-What will the Baronet do now? The King will not have him: and Lancet Wakley has ejected him from the London Revolutionary Club. The Figure French paper said something, a few days ago, about a packet being about to sail for Cochin China, -Sir Francis is aware of the allu-

WHIC COMFORT FOR THE FARMER .- Colonel Torrens M.P., has published a small pamphlet, in which he under takes to show, " by proof amounting to demonstration," that a free importation of the products of foreign agriculture without restriction and without duty, would render the rate of profit in all the branches of British industry, agriculture included, permanently high; that, in short, the farmer, would be greatly benefitted by the free importation of all sort, of foreign agricultural produce."-This Colonel Torrens is a very wild scribbler, but has nevertheless contributed, by his dissemination of the "glorious free trade system," to the downfall of British trade, commerce, and agriculture. He wishes now to pull down the latter in wholesale, by remov ing from it the only legal prop left for its support.

-The following pleasant bit of information is afforded us by the Herald-a paper quite as much in the secrets of ministers, and quite as liberal, although not so revolutionary, as its morning contemporary :-

At a recent meeting of a Political Union on the northern side of the metropolis, one of the leading members had the rashness (though we must, at the same time, acknowledge his candour), to pass a high-flown eulogium upon Thistlewood, and the rest of the gang of Cato-street assassins.

We wish the Herald had been " candid" enough to favour the public with the name of the scoundrel who had the audacity to eulogize a murderer. Such a wretch ought to be scouted by society. Perhaps, however, he is but a mere whig radical, many of which class talk about matters which they have not courage enough to execute.

-What admirable servants the public just now have, and and yet how indifferent John Bull is to their value. The Globe, the most respectable and influential of the ministerial mercenary journals, has discovered a "mare's nest." Hear the result, good reader :- The Duke of Richmond, Postmaster General, was at the Post Office, when the Sunderland letter-bag arrived, stuffed full of cholera in all its three horrific features. Of course there was not a clerk in the establishment dare touch it; "Send for his grace," said a letter-sorter; his grace attended, and wonderful to relate, actually opened the second edition of Pandora's Box with his invaluable, immaculate hands—and he is actually alive now! Such is the purport of the trash put forth by the fawning parasites of the Grey-headed administration-but what is the FACT ?- Why, the Duke was not within twenty miles of London at the time spoken of!

-Essex .- The high sheriff having very properly refused again to disturb the peace of the county, the names of five 4 agitating ' magistrates have been affixed to a notice for a county meeting at Chelmsford, on the 10th inst. Let us inquire who these personages are:--/>

I. Lord Petre; a Roman Catholic, who, some few weeks ago, expressed a most pious ejaculation as to the association of the Right Reverend Bench with certain rooks which were blown out of his trees during the late hurricane. His lordship is, if possible, more distinguished for his sportsmanship

than his piety.

II. Mr. Long Wellesley; a gentleman who has obtained a very unenviable celebrity throughout England—and respecting whom we shall at present-

"No longer seek his merits to disclose." III. Mr. Charles Western; called familiarly by his Kelvedon constituency Old Charley-formerly a very voluminous writer on corn and currency—his pamplilets having added essentially to the materials used in the lining of trunks

IV. Sir F. Vincent; a lately-become convert to the infallible Church of Rome, M. P. for St. Albans, with very little property and no residence in the county.

V. T. B. Lennard, Esq.; M. P. for Maldon; an ultrareformer, who has exhibited at all the county meetings, and affords a very heavy specimen of speech-making.

These are the personages who have summoned the radicals of Essex to meet them next Saturday! Our only wonder is, that after what Mr. Long Wellesley has said within the last two months on the subject of REVOLUTIONARY REFORM, he could have the hardihood to put his name to such a document.-But we live in strange times, and may say of him and his coadjutors, that " There are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy." We have heard, and we record it with pleasure, that Mr. Disney and Mr. Shaen, both county magistrates, and "liberals," refused to put their signatures to the requisition.

REVIEW.

Blackwood's Magazine, for December. WE never saw a better written number of the magazine, though we have seen many with more variety of fun and pathos. These are serious times, and Blackwood is serious, but his seriousness has nothing of the weakness of sorrow-it is bold, energetic, fearless: and if there be nothing in his pages this month to make you caper about your study with uncontrolable glee, there is that which constrains you to march up and down with firm tread, and bosom glowing with invigorated resolution to do or die in the good cause. It is curious to observe, and worthy of larger comment than we can here bestow upon it, the distinction between the magazines of Blackwood and of In November we told our readers that a reaction against re-Fraser, the latter being confessedly an imitation of the form had taken place, and that the enthusiasm for the bill former in the unhesitating freedom of the expression was gone. We were answered by the hundred voices of the of its opinion on men and things. The great variety blatant organs of reform, bellowing to us of meeting after in its articles, and the spirit and ability with which meeting, crowd upon crowd. Unluckily for them, Mr. many of them are written no one can deny, but they | Wakefield's admirable pamphlet has lifted the veil: he has smack too much of the town,—you feel that they are proved, beyond doubt, beyond denial, that the thieves, the composed amid the whirl of the capital, and their prostitutes, the desperadoes of the great cities, are themattraction often depends more on a smartness, or selves the crowd, of themselves a formidable body, not agreeable audacity of expression, than on depth or organised against political institutions, but against proagreeable audacity of expression, than on depth or perty—not combining against rotten boroughs or in-originality in the matter. Not so Blackwood—the sufficient franchises, but against full purses and flourisharticles are, or seem to be, written by men who pour ing estates. To these we grieve that we must add the

Christopher North's essays on Homer, and his various English translators, full of unrivalled power and beauty, like the rest. Then comes another of the series of articles on Parliamentary Reform and the has been none. They have triumphed in Bristol, and we shall French Revolution, which have excited so much at not say any thing to diminish the splendour of their victory. tention. The present article appears to us to have But among those who have any thing to lose among those been written with even more than usual strength and who are not in the predicament of the men who sought eloquence. We give an extract: but every one that David'in Adullam [1 Sam. xxi. 2.]—among those who have can should read the article through, and not only read, property to be destroyed or plundered who have intellect but study it, and meditate upon it.

with strength, perspicuity, and impressiveness.

Nothing in the world, therefore, can be so insane, as to consider public opinion, during a revolutionary movement, as the slightest indication either of what is reasonable or expedient, or to justify violent measures, on the ground that the people demand it, and that it is unsafe to refuse them. As well might a sailor vindicate himself for spreading every yard of canvass by the violence of the tempest. Because the wind blows steadily and strongly in one direction, is that any ground for crowding every sail, and putting out the sweeps to receive its blusts? Is it not rather a reason for drawing in the sails, lowering the masts, and allowing the vessel only that motion which the winds and the current unavoidably produce? A year ago there was a considerable wish for Parliamen

tary Reform, springing out of the distress consequent on a change of currency, and fanned by the French revolution, and the intemperate speeches of the Whigs at the general election. An extraordinary coalition of Whige, Radicals, and Tories, threw out the Duke of Wellington, and brought in a reforming ministry, who soon set the nation on fire by the prodigal offer of power to the most inflammable of th people. Where are we now, and what opinions are now seriously urged both by the reforming orators and the revolutionary press? On the brink of a public convulsion, with the reforming journals incessantly clamouring for the remodelling-in other words, the destruction-of the House of Peers; with a government who profess that they must run before the gales of public opinion, and that even now they cannot half in their course; with the confiscation of the church incessantly recommended; an equitable adjustment of the national debt-in other words, national bankruptcy-with all its far-spread devastation, deliberately and auxiously urged; with conflagration, plunder, and ruin spreading over the land; a national guard called for to check the progress of incendiarism, and a general arming of the reform clubs seriously entertained, to ensure the triumph of democratic ambition! Such have been the results of the system of conciliation and concessions. How far have we advanced in the march of revolution in so short a timehow terribly has the authority of government been loosened -what a flood of angry passious has been let loose within one year! The distance between our present state and unlimited anarchy, is not so great as between what we were a year ago and what we now are.

The article on Foreign Policy, which succeeds, is scarcely less good. The opening sentence is admir- suffering out of Great Britain, merely by means of an able:-" The frequent reference to the wisdom of our improved system of exchange. He has an odd ancestors is a constant object of ridicule with the homely way of expressing his views in plain colloquial Whigs; but let them be of good cheer, the disease is phrase, that is generally both forcible and amusing, in a rapid course of cure: our posterity will never and he has collected together a great deal of useful speak of our wisdom." We wish we had room for statistical and politice-economical information out of further extract.

The narrative of an Imprisonment in France is a striking and impressive recital of strongly interesting face that at an early period of his life (of which circumstances. It is followed by another political article,-an allegory, full of humour, which as we read, mary in the appendix,) he committed his novel together with "Curliana," which succeeds it, we opinions to writing, and sent the manuscript to a most wonder what could have made us talk at the com- intelligent friend, whose verdict he records as follows: mencement about seriousness. The song, and a capital I had intended, as I was requested, to make tal song it is, we give elsewhere, So now, gentle reader, good night, for it waxeth late, as it will with thee, before thou canst part with this number of Maga, if the perusal be not begun very early,

Fraser's Magazine for December.

this month, and we think he has redeemed his pledge, his maturer labours he has now submitted to the yet although we miss some political reflections by Sir more fiery ordeal of public criticism. Nothing daunt-Morgan O'Duherty which, if our memory deceive us | ed by the unceremonious condemnation of his "most not, were promised in the Bill of Fare. Perhaps the intelligent friend," he tells us that if his book "canpostscript is to be taken instead. The usual boldness not stand the test of the severest fire that can be great variety of articles, and with the usual portion deprecate, though on particular occasions we hold it tened at its feet,"-he'll give his eye for an oyster. to be just and necessary. In the present number it falls with especial bitterness upon a gentleman who is named " cut up," but actually sawed in pieces by his merci-

less antagonist, who appears to have No compassion in his bowels.

The cause of his wrath we take to be a letter of Mr. an improved system of exchanges. A defective sys-Bulwer's which he prints at full length. Judging tem of exchange, founded in the depths of ignorance and War-Office that all Lieutenants of sixteen years stand-

affected writer, and therefore a fair mark for the casti- perable obstacle at present, to national and individual gation he has received. We regret that we have prosperity. All that England requires is to let loose not space to enumerate the articles in this Magazine, her enormous powers of production which are now but we cannot help particularly mentioning a paper tied and bound down by the chain of commercial on the Stock Exchange, which in a very spirited man- error. But to correct this error, so mighty and so allner gives the public a great deal of knowledge on a pervading is it, he confesses that the whole frame of subject of which, as of virtue, they had heard much, society must be re-modelled. Men must learn to but seen or known very little. For an extract we work into each other's hands with a singleness of cannot take any thing better than the postscript, so purpose and a unity of action hitherto unknown. All

A page remains to be filled—and we can assure our readers that no description of writing is more troublesome than that which ties a pen down to a point. , But do not let us waste any more of the little space assigned to us.

We have, in fact, only a few words to say before we part. out the stores of thought and study, or the imaginations poor in most districts, whom the reckless disregard of of genius that has nursed itself in solitude, and you their interests, ever since the detestable economists obfeel that the magazine is not a thing to while away tained influence in the country, has maddened into desthe hour, and then to be cast aside for ever and a day, pair, and for whom deeper privations, if possible, are in but a book to be bound up and referred to hereafter, store if the bubble reform should prevail; but who are, or for information, and for examples in the art of writing rather we may say were, under the miserable delusion, that the blessings of the pays de Cocagne, where geese flew about The present number opens with a continuation of roasted and ready to be eaten, were to be their lot, when Lord John Russell's measure should be carried. Among the thieves and their companions - among the demagogues and their dupes-among the foul feeders of a corrupt press and their supporters, we expected no reaction, and there to comprehend the miseries of a break-up of the social system—who have the honour or loyalty to stand by the old and time-consecrated institutions of their country-among these classes, all such as once were so deceived as to think that any good was to come from the Jacobin bill, have shrunk from the ministers with disgust and horror-and there, THERE is the reaction! Nay, the proclamation tardily issued as it is, to put down the political unions, would seem as if there were a reaction in the ministry itself—as if they had discovered the necessity of checking, if possible, on their march to Windsor, the horde whom they had conhours of the Whig ministry are numbered; and, good reader. we hope we shall open the new year with a joyous carol on the route of the Whiggamores. In the mean time, let us bid ı solemn FAREWELL TO 1831—year of Whig ministry; of sham

eform, of real sedition; of comic statemanship, of tragic outrage; of increased expenditure, of diminished revenue; of Lord Grey and of cholera; of Lord Brougham and of land are held up as victims, and the peers of France doomed with the burden of our misfortunes!

We must count it a sad curse if than 31 a worse, For body, soul, or purse, we have ever to rue. But in hopes that times will mend, and our scrapes will

have an end. We shall welcome as a friend the new year 32,

In that year we trust and pray, that banish'd far away May be the tribe of Grey-Earl Grizzle and his crew; And that the Tories stout (much improved for being out) Will put the rogues to rout in the year 32.

The page is out-so no more of rhymes. And, God save

The Social System. By John Gray. Longman

JOHN GRAY, a bagman, or traveller, has got a queer crotchet into his head about banishing all evil and books, while his own grand original idea is ingenious and deserving of attention. He tells us in his prehe gives a faithful and by no means flattering suma few observations upon this work, and I have waded through it with the view of doing so; but after perusing the third chapter of the last part, I am convinced that any observations would be a mere waste of time. I should advise that the book be put into any kitchen fire large enough to consume it." Encouraged by the flattering nature of this friendly advice, Mr. Gray MR. FRASER promised us a particularly good number set to work with renewed ardour, and the result of and spirit of the magazine carries us along through opened on it by the most accomplished and unrelenting politician or political economist, and receive of personal severity too, which as a general rule we the bullets like an iron target, only to lay them flat-The moral mixele which Mr. Gray proposes to

work in social science, is to place the commercial Mr. Edward Liston Bulwer, and who, it seems, is an affairs of society upon such a footing that production. M. P. (we do not remember to have heard of him in would become the never-failing cause of demand, so the Parliamentary Reports) and has been lately en- that to sell for money would at all times be as easy as gaged by Mr. Colburn as the editor of his New to buy with money now is. Our present difficultes Monthly Magazine, This gentleman is not merely arise chiefly from our being able to create wealth so illness, being in the 74th year of her age. Her Serens easily and rapidly, that nobody can be found to buy Highness was connected with this country, being mother to it fast enough. This evil the commercial system of the Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians. our author proposes to get rid of completely by the alteration just described, and this is to be effected by from that letter we should say it comes from a very and absurdity, is, in our author's opinion, the insu- ing, viz. : of the year 1815, shall have the option of retiring

must act in concert, for a purpose equally beneficial to all. If the reader ask how shall these things be? seeing that the hearts of the sons of men are firmly set in them to do evil-we can only answer, in the

words of the author, "read the book." We can assure him that visionary as the Social System may appear, he will find in the volume a great deal of valuable information, shrewd sense, and Scotch humour. We should rejoice exceedingly to see our social system thoroughly revised and amended, for thus far we. heartily agree with our author, that it is in it, in the distribution, or rather in the want of distribution of our wealth, and not in the mode of sending members to Parliament, that a sound and satisfying reform is really required. God has given plenty for us all, and let all then, in God's name, be made comfortable and happy. It is easy to make laws for a people in such

The Continental Annual. With Illustrations by Samuel Prout, Esq. Edited by William Kennedy, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co., Comhill.

THIS Annual is chiefly valuable for its illustrations. which are indeed admirable. They are in number thirteen, taken in various parts of Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, and France, and come as near perfection in their style of drawing, as can well be imagined. It may be said of Prout's drawings, as Johnson said of Thomson's poetry, that he at once comprehends the vast, and attends to the minute. His accuracy of detail and exquisiteness of finish, were never more shown than in the illustrations to this annual. Some are of course superior to others, and we have heard the epithets "hard and scratchy" applied to one or two, which to our unlearned sight, appeared directly the reverse, but we think we are fully justified in recommending them generally, as remarkably well done. Of the letter-press of the volume, which entitles it to its alias of the "Romantic Cabinet," we have merely to say, that while the stories exhibit considerable genius for the Romantic, they also exhibit want of care, or unskilfulness in composition, and the union of romantic stories, with illustrations, the character of which is anything but romantic, seems an unnatural and erroneous plan.

The English Girl. From a painting by Newton. Moon, Boys, & Co.

This engraving is indeed very beautiful; and we should be insensible both to the pensive beauty of a very lovely "English Girl," probably of Vandyke's days, and the merit of an excellent engraving by an humbug. Farewell to the year in which the peers of Eng. artist of our own days, were we to withhold our opinion of its merit. The clearness of light and to annihilation—the year in which the coward rebellion of shade, especially about the mouth and eyes, equally the runaway rabble of Belgium has enthroned a new king in removed from hardness and its opposite defect; present Europe, and the gallant struggle of the noble Poles has con- an almost faultless, expression of Newton's elegant signed their country to more galling bondage! Farewell, female head, and thus places its possession in every year of quackery and baseness, of poverty and disease! We body's power who has the wish and the means to encourage native talent. We must, however, notice that the continued deep shade on the body, below the light drapery, produces the effect of a lengthened swell, which is not pleasing, and detracts somewhat from the youthful grace of the form-we might suspect that blame would attach to the original, but we have looked into the Souvenir of 1826, and the engraving from the same picture, entitled the "Forsaken," has not that fault, she had certainly not then reached the time when her heart was

Broken, with only ruins to hide.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTEL-LIGENCE.

BISHOP OF BRISTOL.—The clergy of the diocese have addressed to the venerable prelate a letter of condolence on the attack made on his lordship's property during the outrages at Bristol. It is a document well worthy of the good and Christian feelings of both parties. The clergy observe,-

"' The signs of the times, my Lord, must create in every thinking mind considerable alarm for the safety of the throne, and the sacredness of the altar. Two many persons in this once peaceful land, goaded to madness by a revolutionary press, seem cager to rend as under the bonds of society, and determined to overthrow the establishment of Christ's holy religion. The cry against the church of God is that of the children of Edom in the day of Jerusalem, 'Down with it! down with it, even to the ground!' But, although grieved at the wickedness of these men, our hearts are not dismayed—our faith is unshaken, for we trust not in an arm of flesh—our hope is on One that is mighty to save; and we doubt not that He will, from time to time, raise up fit instruments for the deliverance of his people. They shall still walk about Sion, and tell the towers thereof; mark well her bulwarks, and set up her houses; and tell them that come after. For his God is our God for ever and ever."

In his reply, the amiable and worthy Bishop says,-

"I cordially concur in the conviction which you have intimated of the necessity of reposing our confidence in the Supreme Being for the preservation of the religious and civil distinctions and privileges which the nation enjoys. The assurance of your personal attachment to me, founded on a too favourable view of

The Rev. Hugh James Rose, Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, is a candidate for the Preachership of Lincoln's Inn.

The Rev. Mr. Hewitt, vicar of Shobrooke, in Devonshire, formerly private tutor to Earl Grey's family, has been presented to the valuable living of Holbeach, in Lincolnshire.

THE COURT.

The King and Queen will arrive in town on Monday, preparatory to his Majesty's opening the parliament in person next day. Their Majesties will remain in St. James's Palace till the Friday following, when they will return to Brighton.

Accounts were brought on Sunday, by a messenger from Brussels, to the King's Palace, at Kensington, of the death of her Serene Highness the Duchess Dowager of Saxe Coburg, who died at Coburg on the 15th inst., after a short

THE NAVY AND ARMY.

It has been agreed to by the persons at the Horse Guards

on half pay as Captai which prevents the from the difference Lord Hill insisting on ance, whereas Sir He five shillings per day and liberal Sir H. Par at the Coronation-Downing Street? As

PROMOTIONS AND phus Fitzclarence and appointed to the Roya right to the Ætna; L steam-ship of 500 to service ; Mr. W. Bail Britannia; Mr. C. D the Raven cutter; Dr. venge, vice Hillyar; Master of the Æma s Master-of the Cracke Master, and appointed vers, of the Royal Ma Division, vice Fraser, ment of Second Lieut has been cancelled. An order has been soldier shall immediat be made to wear a-fla and seven inches wide thus protecting the abd the back. MONTHLY

LIEUTENANT-COLON Majors .- Adye, R late 4 Royal Vet. Bn. h. p. 61 F.

CAPTAINS .- Burton passage to Europe; H Mar. Tucker, R. Ma Inte R. Inv.; Vicary, LIEUTENANTS. — O' Caherciveen, Kerry; Wilkinson, R. Art. Barry, R. Mar.; Ro Huey, h. p. 66 F.; Vet. Bn.; Meyer, h.p. 1 European Gar. Com QUARTER MASTERS h. p. 2 Feur. Cav.; Brompton.

The Tribunal de C brought by a M. Segi Lord Dundonnald (late of a bill of exchange, d country, may sue the France, before the Fren sessed of the bill before only indorsed in blank, of passing the property was made. By the Free all indorsements must

COURT

Atkinson v. Batten .warrant of a horse, b Gerard-street, Soho, fro ling, Herts. It appear was lame, having an or both the feet. Plaintif afterwards sold it at Ta

Green v. Nockles,-0 which stood for trial a withdrew the record, in into between the parties apology on receiving 40 paid to the plaintiff's a make the apology, nor Court said that, as the sign the apology, they ceeding with the trial, the 40%

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. the present sessions of dentist, was plaintiff. was defendant, for the re set in defendant's gun fendant was, that he the teeth inserted in h neighbouring church-y " crooked turn" by p when the teeth were "he did not care what manufactured from the with them!" This de awarded 41. 17s.—Trale

IMPORTANT TO TRAN portance to the above decided in the Court of a lady, named Kent, kept by a person name bank notes of the value An action was brought which came on for trial jury, under the direction verdict for the plainti court to set aside the perty stolen was in the e and that consequently b Tenterden (with whom that the verdict could no keeper of an inn respon ong to his guests.

COURT Scott v. Marshal.-A against the defendant, v ing (by his bailiff) more for the Plaintiff, damage Daniels v. Laporte .services, as first tenor

shown that defendant ha

orchestra, and the Jury Attorney-General v. against the defendant; stead, for defrauding the of the Excise laws. Th the defendant's wife, wh several matters relating she called on a grocer Hampstead, and asked l much to make up 50l., w She told Sherry she work worth of paper if he le repay the 51. before a c for his own use. Sherry Mrs. Riddle did not pay the reams, and found

whereupon he sent for a

trations by Sa-Kennedy, Esq.

ts' illustrations, are in number "Germany, the near perfection e innagined. It ohnson said of mprehends the is accuracy of ere never more annual. Some we have heard plied to one or ppeared directly justified in remarkably well ne, which entibinet," we have exhibit consiey also exhibit mposition, and lustrations, the antic, seems an

by Newton.

iful; and we re beauty of a of Vandyke's ngraving by an withhold our of light and eyes, equally defect, present wton's elegant ssion in every e means to enowever, notice lody, below the a lengthened acts somewhat we might susiginal, but we , and the end the "Forainly not then

L INTEL-

e diocese have condolence on during the outlergy observe,ate in every thinkthis once peacenary press, seem nd determined to cligion. The cry it, even to the iken, for we trust is mighty to save; ne, raise up fit in-They shall still f; mark well her that come after.

hop says, u have intimated in the Supreme I civil distinctions issurance of your avourable view of , as expressive of etween us and of and importance." Advocate in the

, in Devonshire, y, has been pre-a Lincolnshire.

the Preachership

wn .ou. Monday, arliament in perin St. James's wwill return to

messenger from on, of the death e. Her Serene being mother to elgians.

ne Horse Guards

een years stand-option of retiring

on half pay as Captains, The only point now at issue, and which prevents the order from being promulgated, arises from the difference of opinion as to the rate of half-pay. | management any further than as regarded the notices; nor Lord Hill insisting on seven shillings or the full daily allow- was there any proof that she paid the 5l, which she borrowed ance, whereas Sir Henry Parnell will not hear of more than for the duty. If the Attorney-General had no other evifive shillings per day being granted. , [It was the worthy dence of agency his case must fail. - Verdict for Defendant. and liberal Sir H. Parnell who prevented a military brevet at the Coronation does the same economy prevail in Downing Street? Ask Lord Grey.]

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Captain Lord Adol phus Fitzclarence and Lieutenaut William Dawson are reappointed to the Royal George sacht; Lieut. Alfred Kortright to the Ætna; Lieut. Bastard to the Flamer, a newsteam-ship of 500 tons, intended, it is said, for the packet into Court. The question turned principally on the conservice; Mr. W. Bailey; Purser, late of the Herald, to the struction of the 22d section of the 9th Geo. IV. c. 94, which the elbows; a drunkard, the worst of all livers, is a bon Britannia; Mr. C. D. Kenne, to be Assistant-Surgeon of empowered the trustees at a meeting duly convened, to dis- vivant; disturbing a whole street, and breaking a watchthe Raven cutter; Dr. N. W. Roche, Surgeon of the Revenge, vice Hillyar; Mr. G. Biddlecome, to be Second Master of the Æina surveying vessel; Mr. Browne, Second Master of the Cracker cutter, is promoted to the rank of priety, there was, legally speaking, a misappropriation of the Master, and appointed to the Pelorus. Second Lieut. Danvers, of the Royal Marines, is appointed to the Chatham Court; giving the parties till the first day of Hilary Term for electors of Stafford, was met in the street by one of his old Division, vice Fraser, appointed to R. M. A. The appoint- that purpose. ment of Second Lieut. Rea, to the Royal Marine Artillery, has been cancelled.

An order has been issued to the Army, directing that each soldier shall immediately, as a measure tending to health, be made to wear a flannel belt, one ward and a half long, and seven inches wide, round the lower part of the body, thus protecting the abdomen, and the souns, and the small of

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL .- Rochfort, h. p. Depot Staff. h..p..61 F.

CAPTAINS .- Burton, 24 F. Liverpool; Power, 62 F. on passage to Europe; Hodge, late of R. Mar.; Cummins, R. Mar.; Tucker, R. Mar.; Quarme, h. p, 76 F.; Gordon,

late R. Inv.; Vicary, late 12 Vet. B. Lieurenants. - O'Gorman, 31 F.; Primrose, 75 F. Caherciveen, Kerry; Spence, 2 W. I. Regt. Bahamas Wilkinson, R. Art. Barr. Mast. Rutland Barr. Ireland Barry, R. Mar.; Robertson, R. Mar.; Baker, R. Mar. Huey, h. p. 66 F.; Garling, h. p. 102 F.; Geddes, late 9 Vet. Bn.; Meyer, h.p. Horse Art. Ger. Leg.; Panson, late 1 European Gar. Comp. Nova Scotia.

QUARTER MASTERS .- Nowlan, h. p. 5 Dr.; Johnson h. p. 2 Fenc. Cav.; Halmer, h. p. Light Bn. Ger. Leg,

The Tribunal de Commerce has decided in an action brought by a M. Seguier against Captain Cochrane, son of Lord Dundonnald (late Lord Cochrane), that a French holder of a bill of exchange, drawn by and on foreigners in a foreign country, may sue the acceptor, if he happen to come to France, before the French tribunal, provided he became possessed of the bill before its maturity, even although it were only indorsed in blank, such indorsement being a legal mode of passing the property in the bill in the country in which it was made. By the French laws relative to bills of exchange all indorsements must be special.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Atkinson v. Batten .- This was an action arising out of the warrant of a horse, bought by the plaintiff, a perfumer, in Gerard-street, Soho, from the defendant, a farmer, at Welling, Herts. It appeared after the purchase that the horse was lame, having an ossification of the elastic carfilage of both the feet. Plaintiff had given 65l. for the horse, and afterwards sold it at Tattersall's for 17 guineas.—Verdict for dren, but it ruins and starves them. the plaintiff.

Green v. Nockles .- Originating in an action for slander, which stood for trial at the Norfolk assizes; the plaintiff withdrew the record, in consequence of an agreement entered into between the parties, that the defendant should make an apology on receiving 40l. from the plaintiff. The 40l. were paid to the plaintiff's attorney, but the defendant refused to make the apology, nor would he return the money.—The Court said that, as they could not oblige the defendant to sign the apology, they would make the rule absolute for proceeding with the trial, and calling on the defendant to return

ARTIFICIAL TEETH .- A very ludicrous case was tried a the present sessions of Tralee, in which Mr. W. C. Byrom, dentist, was plaintiff, and Rice O'Connor, Esq., attorney was defendant, for the recovery of 51. for eight artificial teeth set in defendant's gum! The defence set up by the defendant was, that he had ordered artificial teeth, but that the teeth inserted in his jaw were real ones, procured from a neighbouring church-yard grave! Mr. Byrom met this "crooked turn" by producing a witness who was present "he did not care what material was put in them; that if manufactured from the d-'s jaw bone he would masticate with them!" This decided the case, and Mr. Byrom was awarded 41. 17s .- Tralee Mercury.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS .- A question of great importance to the above description of persons has just been decided in the Court of King's Bench. In December last, a lady, named Kent, was staying at an inn in Brighton, kept by a person named Shutter, and a reticule containing bank notes of the value of 60l, was stolen from her bedroom An action was brought against the landlord of the house, which came on for trial at the last Sussex assize, when the jury, under the direction of Mr. Justice Gazelee, found a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant applied to the court to set aside the verdict, on the ground that the property stolen was in the explusive care of the plaintiff hersell and that consequently he was not responsible for it. Lord Tenterden (with whom the other judges concurred) decided that the verdict could not be disturbed, for the law held the keeper of an inn responsible for the safety of all property beong to his guests.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Scott v. Marshal .- An action of debt on a penal statute against the defendant, who is Sheriff of Middlesex, for taking (by his bailiff) more than the regulated fees. - Verdict for the Plaintiff, damages 91. 3s.

Daniels v. Laporte. An action to recover 151. 12s. for services, as first tenor in the Opera-house band. It was shown that defendant had promised "concert prices" to the orchestra, and the Jury therefore found for the Plaintiff.

Attorney-General v. Biddle,-This was an information against the defendant, who keeps paper-mills near Hamp stead, for defrauding the revenue by selling paper in violation of the Excise laws. These paper-mills were conducted by the defendant's wife, who acted as his authorised agent in several matters relating to them. About twelve months ago system of believing every man a rogue until he is proved an she called on a grocer of the name of Sherry, residing in Hampstead, and asked him to lend her 5l., as she wanted so much to make up 50l., which she was going to pay for duty. She told Sherry she would deposit with him six pounds' to paper if he lent her 5l., and that if she did not repay the 5l. before a certain day, he might have the paper of his own use. Sherry accordingly lent the 5l., and as the reams, and found that they had not the Excise label; to strip an ash. Dr. Ash used to say he would have given whereupon he sent for an officer who seized upon it.

HAY AND STRAW, 278 to 608 0d—nored by the grand jury—The Duchess of Buckingham, on coincing in society they must enjoy in Savannah!

Anexpore of Dr. Ash. Savannah!

Butter of Dr. Ash. Savannah!

Anexpore of Dr. Ash. Savannah!

Anexpore of Dr. Ash. Savannah!

Anexpore of Dr. Ash. Savannah!

Butter of Dr. Ash. Savannah!

Anexp she called on a grocer of the name of Sherry, residing in

Lord Lyndhurst thought that agency had not been made out. It did not appear that Mrs. Riddle interfered in the

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Kent v. Hopkinson. This was a bill filed against some of the Trustees of the Arundel Savings' Bank, for applying a portion of the surplus fund in their hands to the repair of Arundel Bridge. The case came before the Court on a motion that the amount so applied (5981.) should be paid pose of the surplus which might have accrued within six man's head, a midnight frolic; exposing some harmless perweeks after the 20th of November, 1828, in such manner as they might think fit. Without imputing any moral impro- uttering deliberate falsehoods, shooting the long bow, &c. &c. fund; and he should, therefore, direct it to be paid into

POLICE.

WORSHIP-STREET.

Is CHALK PAINT? - John Surridge, the driver of a cart was brought to the office by an informer, named Skinner, for not conforming to the Act of Parliament in having the name and address of his master painted in legible characters on the same, it only being done in chalk. Mr. Benett, having consalted the Act of Parliament, said that some of the magis-Majons.—Adye, Royal Art.; Snowe, R. Mar.; Loole, ing a doubt himself on that point, he should not then conlate 4 Royal Vet. Bn.; Foley, h.p. 7 F. Barnes; Downing, vict. "For instance," observed the worthy magistrate, "I trates had given their opinion that chalk was paint, and, havhave seen chalk used with water, particularly on casks."-Informer. Yes; but rain would soon wash, it out. Mr. Benett. Painting does not require oil colours. You can paint without.-I'hen I have another charge against him for not having the words common stuge written on the cart. Mr. Benett: For which I shall convict him in the penalty of

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

HERTFORD. - Henry Mason, a corn-dealer, aged 59, was recommended to mercy.

HERTS .- James Butter, aged 33, was capitally indicted for entering the house of the Earl of Verulam, near St. Albans, on the night of the 18th of October last, and stealing 105 silver spoons, 61 silver forks, 24 silver knives, a pair of scissors, three silver ladles. a salad-fork, and a tablecloth.-Valentine Barker said the prisoner had behaved very well as a servant in Lord Verulam's family, except that he was frequently drunk; and when intoxicated he used else. He was considered perfectly honest.—Guilty; sen- Briton. tence of Death was recorded, with an intimation that he must leave the country.

OLD BAILEY .- John Jones, for stealing a clock from the house of Lord Lyndhurst, was acquitted. His defence was, that he bought it from a man unknown.

NEW Court.-Lydia Lucas was convicted of stealing a quantity of plate, the property of her master, D.S.E. M Donald .- Guilty, but recommended to mercy.

ODDITIES AND ECCENTRICITIES.

The first French revolution has been compared to Saturn

beart."

James I. issued a proclamation in which the voters for Members of Parliament are directed " not to choose curious and wrangling lawyers, who seek reputation by stirring Horatio Cock, Esq., of Colchester, bequeathed nearly needless questions.'

AN ALARMING SYMPTOM!-Last week, a respectable which the following is a copy: - Ser, Pleose to tind my wife, she keeps her bed with a fifer" (fever). What " jarring sounds" are sometimes mixed up in names .

Who would ever expect to find Lord Sidmouth and the Kensington incendiary joined together-and yet "Addington and Cobbett" may be found not 100 miles from Charing

The other day, a medical man being invited to take tea in respectable house at Paris, was told the company would be composed merely of strangers. "I don't care," replied he, to be in company with men who are Turks, Arabs, Gerwhen the teeth were ordered; that Mr. O'Conner said that man, French, English, or Spaniards, if they are ill-it is all that I want."

FINDING A SUBSTITUTE.—Captain Pierce, lately arrived at New York, after bringing his vessel to an anchor, is said to have ordered an Irishman to throw over the buoy. The Captain then went below, but coming on deck soon after, asked the other if he had thrown over the buoy; he replied, I could not catch the boy, so'l throwed over the old cook!'

their wives, were sitting one night lately in a public house, drinking whiskey, and discussing the Reform Bill, one of them said, "If this bill be lost, I wonder what measure they will bring in next." "Measure," exclaimed Janet, "Measure, Johnny, my man; what measure wad ye hae, but the imperial-I'm sure it's the mucklest."-Edinburgh North

In one of the latest days of Fox, the conversation turned on the comparative wisdom of the French and English character .- "The Frenchman," it was observed, "delights himself with the present: the Englishman makes himself anxious about the future. Is not the Frenchman the wiser?" hear of a savage who did not buy a mirror in preference to a tèlescope ?"

EPIGRAM: On " The Morning Chronicle" asserting that the recent Proclamation does not apply to the "Political Unions' lately established. The "Chronicle" says, but it does not tell how;

So obscure is its manner of writing;

That " the late Proclamation's a FRIENDLY BOW-WOW, Without any intention of biting!"

CAUTION.-The following advertisement appeared a few days ago in a Savannah Journal :- " All persons are hereby not only warned, but absolutely forbid, to give me credit on any pretence whatsoever; as from this day forward, I shall not pay any debts contracted by mysslf, so help me God .-Signed, JOHN HEWIT."-After this, the good old Scotch honest man, goes for nothing. What an enviable state of

We find, by an announcement in one of the Political Club Journals, that the club calling itself "The National Political Union," has resolved that its council shall consist of seventy-two members, half of them to be selected from the working classes-fifteen to be a quorum. Consequently, the said quorum will consist of seven and a half persons of the working classes, and seven and a half persons of the non-working classes. How the half men are to be provided the council have not yet announced.

Modern Phrases.-Killing an innocent man in a duel honour; violating the rights of wedlock, an affair of gallantry; defrauding honest tradesmen, out-running the consonage to insults, annoyances, and losses, a good hoax;

SHERIDAN. The late Richard Brinsley Sheridan, being on a canvassing visit to his constituents, the independent Sheridan, I'm glad to see you. How be ye, eh?" "Why, thank you, my friend, very well. I hope you and your family are well," replied Sheridan. "Ay, ay," answered the elector, "they are pretty nobbling; but they tell me, Maister Sheridan, as how you are trying to get a parliamentary reform. Do ye think ye shall get it?" "Why, yes," says Sheridan, "I hope so." "And so do I," replied he constituent, " for then you'll be able to pay off the old election scores, shan't ye?

THE AMIABLE .- A celebrated pork-butcher of Uxbridge, was the other day robbed of a hand and spring of pork, by some spring of the hand of a certain nameless necromance On the following morning the erudite exhibited in his win dow the following droll notice: - " If the gentleman who clandestinely eloped with the piece of pork from this shor last evening should be 'hard up' for vegetables to eat wit it, this is respectfully to inform him, or her, or she, or it that if they make application any time before bed-time, they Benett: For which I shall convict min in the penalty of twenty shillings; but as relates to the first offence I shall be supplied, gratis, with esculents of every description that the season will afford, and no questions asked.—N. B. Should the pork be too fat, a piece of lean will be given in exchange."

A QUEER CASE OF CHOLERA -A buxom lass, in a neighbouring parish, was last week seized with a severe pain in convicted of forging a check for 4961., drawn by R. Full- the bowels; and she became so alarmed, that she intimated wood on Mr. Adams's bank at Hertford .- The prisoner was to her friends that it could be nothing but the cholera moras it did like a thunderbolt upon them. However, they had the presence of mind to call in a medical man with all speed. When he arrived, the fair one was in such excruciating pain, that he also became alarmed, and stated that it would be nedone; and, after some consultation, the medical men soon saw the real cause, and were not long in relieving the dam. sel of her pains, by bringing to the world a fine healthy boy, the most brutish language to his Lordship and to every body to the utter amazement of the grieving friends. New North

PARAGRAPHIC COMPENDIUM.

Letters from Quebec state that about 50,000 emigrants have the number of emigrants actually arrived in Canada this year, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, merchant-Thomas Tipton, probably exceeds 65,000.—The vintage has been extremely favourable in Hungary, the quantity of wine is nearly double that of last year, and the quality at least equal.— William Brittain, Birmingham, builder—John Gooddouble that of last year, and the quality at least equal.— win; Stafford, shoe-manufacturer—William Bryant, Bi-Munich, Nov. 10: The differences between Bavaria and shop's-Hull, Somersetshire, baker. Saxe Coburg are arranged, and six villages, with about 450 inhabitants, ceded to Coburg.-Ralph Bigland, Esq., is appointed Garter King at Arms .- The magistrates of the town of Nottingham have given orders for the public-houses

A romantic individual was asked why he showed greater to be closed and cleared at eleven every night; and in all attachment to a very thin lady than to another who was the villages the county magistrates have required a similar more lusty. "It is," said he, " because I am nearer her closing at ten in the evening.—The Lord Bishop of Durham has sent 201, to the fund for providing food and clothing for the poor of Gateshead .- Lord Chesterfield has purchased Non Compos of Colonel Peel for 2000 guineas.—The late 35,0007. to charitable institutions, including 9,0001. to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and 9,000l. to the Sosurgeon residing in the county of Bucks, received a note, of ciety for Promoting Christianity among the Jews .- Mr. Sadler has consented to become a candidate for the representation of Leeds, in the event of the passing of the Reform Bill.—The principal individual who set the Duke of Newcastle's mansion on fire has been apprehended near Matlock. The reward offered induced a rioter now in the gaol of Nottingham to inform against him.-Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Park, has given 1501, towards a permanent fund for the establishment at Whitburn, for rendering aid to prices are obtained. shipwrecked persons .- It is said that the Bishop of St. Asaph has announced that he perceives the Reform Bill to be necessary. Carnarvon Herald: A Fib. On Monday and Wednesday there was much thunder and lightning in the north of Derbyshire. On the former day a horse was struck down by the lightning near Bakewell.-Six enormous blocks of granite, from Dartmoor, have lately been conveyed to the new Tothill-fields Bridewell, each weighing no less than 24 tons.—The Duké of Cumberland and a select party of the nobility and gentry, have been spending some days with the Earl of Eldon, at his seat. Encombe, Dorsetshire, on a IMPERIAL MEASURE .- While two or three cronies, with shooting excursion. + Mr. Spence has prepared an act of Parliament for the improvement of the Court of Chancery and the several offices of the court, many of which he proposes to abolish.—The Franciscan Nuns of Taunton have very recently erected a new wing to their extensive convent, in Silver-street.-In the public library of Bamberg is a bible of the date of Charlemagne's reign, which has a portrait of Alcuin, and in consequence is called the Bible of Alcuin.-The whole of the business of the late Westminster Sessions. was despatched in about eight hours, and not a single counsel was employed on either side in any one case. - Epsom Salts. As a purgative, Dr. Daun strongly recommends that in-stead of cold saline medicines, rhubarb with a stimulating 'He may be the merrier," said Fox; " but did you ever aromatic should be used. Salts are great predisposers to cholera.—The Court of King's Bench has decided that each counter-part of an indenture or conveyance must have the stamp of the original instrument.—There is now a Robin's nest containing five eggs, in a hole of a stable wall adjoining the Swan Inn in Dawlish; an extraordinary circumstance at this season of the year. - Government have placed the African traveller, Richard Lander, (servant of the late Captain Clapperton) in a snug birth in the custom house.—Some idea of he value of houses in good situations at Brighton, may be formed from the fact that one in Brunswick-terrace has been let for four months at 20 guineas per week !--Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to become the patroness of Charng-cross Hospital, and to subscribe for its support. Earl Spencer has also forwarded an additional benefaction of 1001; to that excellent institution .- The bill of indictment preferred by a woman of the town against Mr. James Green, of St. Paul's Churchyard, " for stealing her watch," has been ig-

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY .- Susan Saunders, Great Coram-street- Russell-square, boarding-house-keeper. BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED .- Henry Meldelson, Manchester, jeweller-James Sheppard, Lechlade, Gloucester-

BANKRUPTS.-Thomas Homewood, Pollard's-row, Beth-(according to the modern phraseology) is called an affair of cow-keeper-Robert Free, Rotherhithe, commission agentnal-green, brewer-James Wise, King's road, Chelsea. William Pearse, Bartholomew close, wine-merchant-Henry Hart and John Davies, King-street, Hammersmith, clothes stable; reducing a family to beggary by gaming, shaking salesmen-Francis Kensett, Norbiton Common, Kingstonupon-Thames, Surrey, farmer-George Richard Tempany, Aolles-street, Cavindish square, tailor -Stephen Bourne, New Bridge street, printer-William Burt, Great Castle-Cavendish-square, lodging-house-keeper-Charles Stuber, Leader-street, Chelsea, baker-Richard Bell, Cloth Fair, grocer-George Willis, Haymarket, oilman-James Stephens, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehouseman - John Dickinson, Earnest-street, Hampstead-road, victuallervoters, who accosted him as follows :-- "Well, Maister Thomas Cotton, London read, Southwark, boot-maker-Joseph Farrah, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, coal merchant-Robert Skinner, Thorventon, Devonshire, farmer-William and William Edward Ashley, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, merchants-William Dymond, Launceston, Cornwall, bookseller-Joseph Snelson, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, victualler-Thomas Snelson, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, wheelwright-Samuel Nuttall, Heywood, Lancashire, grocer-John Thorpe, South Owersby, Lincolnshire, dealer in wood-William Knowlson, William Skin, Joseph Billington, Anne Baylis, David Allason, and Robert Blackwell, Ashton under-Lyme, drapers-Henry Guest, Manchester, woollen-draper-George Thorpe, Kirton in Lindsey, Lincolnshire, scrivener-Robert Wight Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier-Joseph Robinson, Nottingham victualler-Thomas Sidders, Birchington, Kent, dealer in pigs-Thomas Chinn, Merthyr Tydvil, linen-draper-Benjamin Rice, Neath, Glamorganshire, linen-draper.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2.

INSOLVENT .- T. Read, Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, vic-

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED .- J. Fleming, Pendleton,

BANKRUPTS .- Barnet Solomon and Israel Levy Solomon, Bristol, cabinet-makers-Robert John Fayrer, Lonbus. Of course, her relatives became much agitated, coming | don, master-mariner-Charles Campbell Bulley and William Lavers, Nicholas lane, City, wine-merchants-Thomas Smith, Birmingham, tea-dealer-Samuel Smith Sibery, York-terrace, Regent's park, victualler-James Fife, Thetford, nurseryman-William Sym, Upper Marylebonecessary to call in another doctor for such a case. This was street, Portland-place, upholsterer-Thomas Starey and Samuel Starey; Croydon, bleachers—James Ramsay, Devonport-street, Commercial road, master-mariner— Thomas Daniel, late of Chesterfield-street, Grosvenorplace, marble-merchant - John Ellis, Mark-lane, City, victualler-Leonard Huntingdon, South Molton-street, tailor-Richard Hall, Congleton, Chester, silk-throwster-Stephen Millard, Gloucester, victualler-Thomas Danks, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, grocer-Thomas Geary and Dennis Horne, Manchester, woollen-drapers - Robert arrived this season in that port. We understand, however, that | Edward Dexter, Northampton, ironmonger-Robert Blow, Hereford, victualler-Richard Pocock, Bath, tobacconist

PRICE OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

1		Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid. 1	Sat. 1
	Bank Stock	! — !	190±	. —	191	1904	,
	3 per Cent. Reduced .	817	82 <u>i</u>	l —	821	82	-
1	3 per Cent. Consols .	83	833	831	83		
	31 per Cent. 1919	— ,	80		893	893	
į	31 per Cent. Red	89	891	89	89	89	- \
i	New 31 per Cent.	202	903	1003	001	358	,
l	Bank Long Annuities .	161	161		161		
	India Bonds	lзā	1 3 å	3 a	3 å	4 d	
	Exchequer Bills	7	7	5.	5	6	•
	Consols for Account	83}	833	833	833	831	
		· · · · ·			, 557	1 201	
				-			

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. . .

There has been a large arrival of Wheat and Barley from our coast this week, and the trade for both these articles is extremely dull, on rather worse terms than on Monday.

In Beans and Peas there is no alteration in value; and in Oats, though there is little business doing, quite as good

	Name and Address of the Owner, where the Publisher, which the Publisher, where the Publisher, where the Publisher, which the Publisher the Publisher, which
Essex Wheat Red 44s to 60s t	Oats, Potato 28s to 30s
Ditto 6- a	Oats, 1 0tato. 259 to 303
Ditto, Hite 645 - 665.	Horse Beans 385 — 445
Ditto. White 508 608	Old ditto ' An Age
Ditto fine 85- 80-	Old Tick ditto 40s - 41s
Direct, 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	Ula 11ck ditto 405 - 41g
Ditto, superine 683 — 728	New Tick Ditto.
Barley 284 - 324	Ditto Massegans
Ditta Car	Ditto massegaus
Ditto, line	White Peas 36s - 40s
Ditto superfine	Ditto, Boilers 44s - 48s
Ditto, Buperimeration _ss	Ditto, Bouers 433 - 488
Uats	Hog ditto
Ditto, fine 24s - 26s	Mamlar Side
Ditto, 1116	maples ditto 425 — 445
Ditto, Poland 23s - 25s	
1	

SMITHFIELD.

To sink the offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef3s 4d to 4s 4d | Yeal3s 6d to 4s 10d

Mutton3s 6d to 4s 10d | Pork5s 2d to 0s 6d

Head of Cattle on Friday,

Beasts, 506; Sheep, 3480; Calves, 180; Pigs, 110.

Head of Cattle on Monday.

Beasts, 2,634; Sheep, 17,820; Calves, 106; Pigs, 180.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL.

Beef..........2s 8d to 3s 6d | Veal...........3s 0d to 4s 8d Mutton......3s 4d to 4s 2d | Pork...........4s 0d to 5s 4d Lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

The highest price of bread in the metropolis is 101d for the 4lb

oaf. There are others who sell from a halfpenny to three half-

POTATOES. New Potatoes (Ware) 21. 5s. to 31. 0s. per ton.

COAL MARKET.

HAY AND STRAW.

The Alfred.

BRIDGWATER, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5.

·An enquiry has been instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the originators of Political Unions in different parts of the Country; and the result of this enquiry is, that a great majority of these seditious nuisances have been organized by Unitarian teachers, who are said to be the principal agents and secret correspondents of the whole association.

It can scarcely be supposed that persons who, like these men, are somewhat better educated than common, would voluntarily become the leading tools in such a mass of sedition. If, indeed, it should not be voluntary on their part; -if the odious office should be really forced upon them, what a picture would that present to us of their task masters! To impose on these poor men the composition of factious addresses, to oblige them to be contributors in libellous publications, and to prepare and spout at their Union Clubs. low harangues, in which the institutions of their country and the character of their neighbours are basely calumniated, is to subject them to unheard of degradation. One cannot but pity men who are relentlessly dragged forward from the pulpit to the pot-house, and from the pot-house back again to the pulpit, with sedition and calumny quivering on their lips while they mouth out, " peace on earth, and good will towards men." The heart sickens at such a nanseous prostitution of function, and utterly rejects the extenuating plea of poverty and dependance, in the indignant language of our national dramatist.

"Dost thou ask; what caust thou do else? Do anything but this thou doest. Empty Old receptacles, common sewers, of filth; Serve by indenture to the common hangman; Any of these ways are better far than this."

MERTHYR TYDYII. WORKMEN,-"It is with great satisfaction we announce, that the men engaged in the Plymouth and Dowlais Iron Works, have returned to their usual employment, having renounced all connexion with the "Union" lately formed there.—
That the great majority of these industrious and generally well conducted men have been deluded and imposed upon by designing emissaries, we have before stated as our opinion, and the men now admit this to have been the case, and are happy that they have released themselves. They are sensible of the folly and absurdity of their recent proceedings, and admit that their masters were perfectly justified in the measures they took to resist the "Union." There are, however, a great number of the men unemp Works. Many who, before joining the Union, earned from 18s. to 25s. a week, are now working on the road for ten shillings."-Cambrian. [Such are the fruits of these detestable conspiracies, in which a few worthless wretches, to forward their own infamous ends, engage a number of poor men to the ruin of themselves, and of their families !- ED.]

At the weekly Meeting of the Board of Health on Wednesday last, the different Committees who had undertaken to collect Subscriptions in addition to the sum subscribed at the Town Meeting, held on Friday the 25th ult., paid in the several sums they had collected, and we are gratified in being able to state that the whole amount of subscriptions is now upwards of £200. It was then resolved, at the suggestion of the Mayor, that the sum of £50, should be laid out in the purchase of blankets and rugs, which are intended to be lent to the deserving poor until 1st May next; and also that the several Committees be requested to inquire into the circumstances of the poor residing in their districts, and report the names of such families as they may think deserving objects of such charity, at the next meeting of the Board of Health; which is to be held on Tuesday next, at ten o'clock.

Town Hall, Nov. 28.—Present: Jos. R. Poole, Esq., Mayor, and Jefferys Allen, Esq., Recorder.— Mary Ann Chapman, an apprentice to Mr. George Edolls, was committed to Wilton Gaol to be kept to hard labour for one calendar month, for unlawfully absenting herself from her master's service, and for profane and indecent language to her master's family. Surah Haines was, on the 1st instant, committed to Wilton Gaol, by Robt. Anstice, Esq., for trial at the next Quarter Sessions for this Borough and Parish, for feloniously stealing a handkerchief and one sove-

reign and a half, the property of Mary Simmons. --An inquest was held on Tuesday the 29th ult., by J. R. Poole, Esq. Mayor, on the body of a poor Irishman, named M'Carthy, who died in this town on the preceding evening under the following circumstances. The deceased had been for some years past working as a stone-muson in Rio Janeiro, but for the last twelve months had been so ill as to be unable to work, and he in consequence left the Brazils for the purpose of returning to his native country. He landed at Falmouth, accompanied by his brother, his wife and child, about a fortnight since, in a state of utter destitution, and the whole party were therefore sent off under a vagrant's pass towards Bristol, in order that they may be embarked for Ireland. His illness increased upon his journey, and just as the waggon in which he was travelling arrived in this town, the poor man died almost suddenly. Verdiet, Died by the Visitation of God:

MR. HALL'S HOUNDS .- Mr. Hall's Hounds will meet on Tuesday the 6th December, at Northover House; on Friday the 9th, at Shapwick; on Tuesday the 13th at Keinton; on Friday the 16th, at Somerton Hill; on Tuesday the 20th, at Charlton Mackerell; and on Saturday the 24th, at Piper's Inn.

At a Meeting holden in the Vestry of the Cathedral | men of ancient times seemed rather the object of a Church of Bristol, on Tuesday, November 22, 1831, the Rev. Professor Lee, Prebendary in Residence, in the Chair: it was resolved that the following Address be presented by the Chairman to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol. We, the Clergy of the Cathedral and City of Bristol and its Vicinity, deeply lamenting the dangers, losses, and difficulties to which your Lordship has been subjected by the shameful outrages lately witnessed at this place, have deemed it to be our duty, affectionately and respectfully to offer this expression of our sincere sympathy and condolence.

The sacred relation in which we stand to your Lordship as our Diocesan (not to insist on the consideration of your public and private worth as an individual) renders, we believe, this duty imperative at the present juncture, when to manifest indifference would be construed as apathy, and to remain silent, as a tacit recognition of opinions and acts which we cannot but hold in the greatest abhorence. We allude to that open and avowed hostility to our Holy Religion in general, and to our Established Church in particular, with which we daily meet in almost every variety of form, and which appears to us to have grown to an extent. and maligni y unknown at any former period in this country: and of this, the wanton destruction of your Lordship's Palace and property, we take among other things to be a striking proof, And, if this be true, then are we also bound to look upon ourselves individually as exposed to the hos-tilities and dangers which so generally threaten our Religion and Establishment: and consequently as the more loudly called upon to condole with your Lordship on this, painful occasion. We ought not, however, here to forget, that if we have

great reason to lament, we still have greater to be thankful. The good providence of God, which has in all ages guarded the Church, and which has so remarkably watched over the interests of this nation, has likewise graciously preserved your Lordship's person and family from outrage. If, then, we have witnessed much for which we cannot but grieve, still we have experienced nothing about which we ought to despair; but on an extended view, much for which we ought to be thankful. And, if we are indeed sensible that sin and iniquity abound in a remarkable degree, and openly threaten the destruction of all that is sacred and calculated to maintain good order among us, we also know whose is the kingdom and the power, and the glory; and, that if the weapons which are mighty to the pulling down of every thing that exalts itself against the knowledge of Christ and of God, and which have graciously been placed in our hands, are duly wielded by us, our sorrows shall eventually be met with every necessary consolation, and our dangers with all necessary assistance and security, Signed by the Chairman, &c.

To the Cleryy of the Cathedral, and of the City of Bristol and its Vicinity.

My Rev. Brethren,-Amidst the circumstances by which t has blessed God to mitigate the calamity to which I and my family have been exposed, I cannot but have derived much consolation from the kind interest which has been so generally and so warmly expressed upon the occasion.

weight from the character of those gentlemen whose names are subscribed, and for whom in the relation of a spiritual tained the highest degree of prosperity and freedom, tie, as well as from respect to their private worth, I must which in the worst of times has been found equal to every feel every sentiment of reciprocal attachment.

While I lament with you, my Rev. Brethren, the melancholy proofs of hostility to our holy religion, which have recently manifested themselves to an unprecedented extent ractised on a misguided populace, by the most profligate misrepresentations of the conduct of a body of men with have been actuated by an anxious desire to promote the welfare of the country, and to remove to the utmost of their power any subjects of just complaint, upon points affecting its religious interests.

While I feel a satisfaction in reflecting that the excesses, from which I and my family have severely suffered, have stance of the excellence, of that Constitution, which has been perpetrated principally by strangers, and persons provided so effectual a barrier against the ebullitions of most likely to be misled by the extravagant falsehoods and infidel suggestions which have been lately circulated in this city, I am well aware that very noble and generous exertions were made by many of its respectable inhabitants in defence of the Palace, even to the hazard and injury of their own persons; and the general attachment and rectitude of principle which exist among the well-instructed up with confidence as the ultimate guardian of our liberclasses of society, lead me to trust that the prejudices | ties and rights, in the well-founded assurance that under which have been recently excited against the Clergy will be as transitory as they are unjust. I am therefore humbly confident that you, my Brethren, will be secure under that protection which I have graciously experienced; and I can entertain no doubt, that by a zealous and discreet endeavour to incuicate those principles which we derive from a right discernment of the word of God, we shall be enabled, through Divine assistance/to support the cause of religion and truth, and to conciliate the esteem of those who will dispassionately investigate the claims of our Apostolic Church, which, with the most tolerant regard to the opinions of others, is at all times ready to demonstrate the ground upon which its doctrines and institutions are

I remain, my Rev. Brethren, with sincere regard, Your faithful Friend and Brother, Almondsbury Parsonage, Nov. 26th.

LOYAL ADDRESS.

FROM THE BRISTOL MIRROR.

A meeting has been held of several gentlemen, who took lead in the Address and Petition presented to the King, and the two Houses of Parliament, in January last, when I homas Daniel, Esq., was called to the chair, and it was resolved that a loyal and dutiful address should be presented to his Majesty, by such of the inhabitants who are desirous of maintaining inviolate the fundamental principles of our admirable form of Government, of King, ords, and Commons. We have been informed it was at first intended; that a more general meeting of the inhabitants should have been convened, similar to the course adopted on the occasion above alluded to, but in consideration of the early day fixed for the reassembling of Parliament, and the importance that the address should be presented with as little delay as possible, induced the gentlemen, though reluctantly, to relinquish that intention. The following is the address, which contains columns for the description of the subscribers, and of which copies have been sent for signature to the different parishes:-

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the undersigned Magistrates, Clergy, Merchants, Bankers, Householders, Freeholders, Free Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the City of Bristol, and its vicinity, approach your Royal Presence with the renewed assurances of our inviolable attachment to your Majesty's person and Kingly office, at a time when the lofty character among the nations of the earth which, by the providence of God, Great Britain has attained, seems to be blotted out of the memory of too many of her people. A constitution, which to the wisest

patriot's desire than of his reasonable hope, is in our own age undervalued and reviled by multitudes, who live in the daily enjoyment of its blessings.-We acknowledge that the imperfection stamped on all the works of man, clings even to that for which we are expressing our veneration. But we cannot regard without horror the unfilial slanders heaped on our Constitution by men who, forgetful alike of the fame and solid happiness which it has brought to our beloved country, bend their gaze on its imperfections alone, and in their rashness would begin its reformation by its subversion.

The remedy unhappily contrived by the servants of the Crown for the cure of these imperfections, has been far indeed from uniting the better informed portions of your Majesty's subjects, although we lament that too many even of these have suffered themselves to be deluded into an approval of it. But it has linked into one bond of brotherhood, the turbulent hater of all regular government; the unprincipled scoffer at the religion which hi country acknowledges; and the godless disbeliever of any It required no prophetic eye to see the sad tendency of a measure, to whose support a confederacy such as this rushed with one accord; it argued no insane obstinacy to leny that their voice was the voice of the nation; and i needed not the spectacle afforded by the yet smoking ruins of one of the fairest of your Majesty's cities, to teach thoughtful men the nature of the final argument which such a band might be expected to employ.

By the alarming measure brought, before, the last Session of Parliament, for the total reconstruction of the representative system, all the saleguards which the Consti tution had provided, for ensuring in the House of Com mons a due and justly proportioned representation of the different interests of the community, would have been en tirely swept away; and in the room thereof, would have been substituted, a novel and speculative system of repre sentation, founded upon abstract principles of uniformity and ideal perfection, which by giving to one class an un due preponderance over all the others, would have added to the democratical power in the State such an overwhelm ing accession of strength, as would have been utterly incompatible with the co-existence of the Monarchy and the

To a safe, gradual, and temperate Reform, by change calculated to correct abuses, or repair the breaches in the Constitution affected by time, we are far from being opposed; but the measure to which we have alluded, was of a widely different character. Instead of restoring, it was calculated only to destroy. The sweeping and arbitrary extinction of electorial rights which it proposed, was re puguant to the spirit and practice of the Constitution, and would have established a precedent for future spoliation, which no subsequent Government could have withstood;not only was it unsupported by any charge of delinquency,—it had not even the plea of expediency in its favour; no encreachment on the privileges of the popular branch of the legislature was pretended,-no practical grievance alleged which could in any manner call for so perilbus and desperate a remedy. The apprehension of popular commotion was the only justification assigned for a measure Your affectionate sympathy and condolence imparted to allowed even by its supporters to be pregnant with the me by your Chairmain, Mr. Professor Lee, derive great greatest danger. Thus it appears that the Constitution. greatest danger. Thus it appears that the Constitution, under which, by the blessing of God, this country has atemergency, and which has developed the happy faculty of adapting itself to the representation of the great and complicated variety of interests that has grown up with the wealth, the commerce, and extended possessions of the empire, was of depravity, I am led to attribute the destruction of my now at last to have been surrendered up a sacrifice to fear, property in great measure to the delusions which have been a peace offering to intinidation; in the vain hope of apllist of innovation. generated by the arts of faction, and which, but for the whom it is an honour to have been associated, and who incessant excitement of a profligate and revolutionary press, would have long since subsided,

That we have been preserved from the ruinous and irreparable consequences of this ill advised measure, is due to he wisdom and courage of your Majesty's hereditary counsellors, the House of Peers; and it is another eminent inpopular excitement. Any encroachment on the independence of that essential branch of the legislature, would be a virtual dissolution of our admirable, mixed form of government. We trust, therefore, that your Majesty will not listen to counsels which would lead to so fatal- a result. To your Majesty, the supreme head of the State, we look your Majesty's paternal protection, they will be no less safe from the assaults of popular violence, than from the encroachments of arbitrary power,—1st December, 1831.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Lieut. Col. George Muttlebury, late of the 69th regiment of Foot, and Companion of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, his royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of Wilhelm, of the fourth class, conferred upon him by the King of the Netherlands, in consideration of his distinguished services and conduct in the battles fought in the Netherlands in the year 1815 .- The gallant Colonel resided for some years at Taunton, and is, we believe, a native of that town, or of the vicinity. His determined and resolute conduct, at the head of his regiment, at the storming of Begenop-Zoom, may be mentioned as an instance of courage and devotion rarely surpassed /::

The London Gazette of Tuesday announces the appointment of Hyde Salmon Whalley, Esq. to be

Captain of the Second Somerset Regiment of Militia. Axeninge.—All precautionary measures have been taken in this town, in respect of that pestilential disease, the Cholera Morbus. A meeting was held at the Guildhall, on Tuesday last, at which John Butter, Esq., the Mayor, presided, when among other resolutions, it was proposed and agreed that the following gentlemen, or any three of them, should form a Board of Health, viz. the Rev. G. G. Beadon, Mesers. Fry, Parker, Nicholls, Allford, Trevor, Smith, Crease, Steward, and Fowler; and it is but justice to say, that their exertions have already caused the removal of several nuisances, and that their great attention deserves the general thanks of the inhabitants?

TAUNTON MARKET.—It is intended to apply to Parliament in the next Session for an Act to alter, repeal, enlarge, and vary the powers, authorities, and provisions of two several Acts, relating to the Market and Town of Taunton, and by the new Act, that the existing tolls, payable in respect of the said market, shall be altered and increased, and that authority shall be granted for the better supplying the said town with water, by means of aqueducts, canals, or otherwise, and that such aqueducts or other works shall pass through the several parishes of Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton St. James, and Bishop's Hull,

INQUEST BY MR. CAINES, OF LANGPORT .- On Monday evening last, at the Lamb Inn, at Blagdon, in the Parish of Pitminster, on Susanna Sparks, aged 75. The principal witness as a woman named Wescombe, who had known the deceased a great many years, as a dealer in yeast, which she was in the habit of buying at Taunton Market, and carrying to Yarcombe where she lived; sometimes she took the advantage of any conveyance she might meet with, but frequently she walked great part of the way. On Saturday week, in the afternooon, witness was going some way up Blagdon Hill, and saw the deceased sitting by the side of the road, apparently tired, and she appeared to have been drinking too much. Witness offered to assist her to get up; which offer deceased assented to, and they walked on a little further conversing, when the old lady admitted she "had drank three penny worth of brandy." She presently sat down to rest again, and appeared to be waiting for a waggon which was in sight. The hill being very steep, it is not unusual for two teams to join, and very soon a waggon came up heavily laden with coals, with five horses attached to it. As the waggon approached, the deceased rose and laid hold of the hind part of the waggon, until they came to a sudden turn in the road, when she let go her hold of the hind part, and got on and deld by the "lade" for a short distance, but she soon tell, and one of the wheels went completely over her. The poor creature was dreadfully fractured on one side of the head, the thigh at two places, and one leg was crushed, and she died instantly. Not the slightest blame attaches to the driver of the waggon, who was unconscious of what had happened, until alarmed by the shricks of the witness. Verdict, Accident-Deodard on the wheel,

CAUTION TO LANDLORDS.—A few days since, a landlord of Bath, was fined in the penalty of 101. for suffering reputed thieves and prostitutes to assemble in his house.—The Magistrates are determined to inflict the full penalty on all persons guilty of similar offences; whilst the officers have orders frequently to isit the public houses in the city.

The Commissioners of Customs and of the Excise have each offered a reward of £200, to any person or persons who shall give such information as will lead to the conviction of the persons who set fire to the Excise Office and Custom House during the late riots at Bristol.

BRISTOL.—The Special Commission for the trial of the rioters was not received yesterday, but in all probability it will arrive in a day or two. - Bristol

TIVERTON.—It will be remembered that it was arranged between Mr. Heathcote and his men, that he should pay them the average prices of all the mills in. England; delegates on each side were accordingly sent, and on Monday they returned and made a report unfavourable to the men, whom, it seems, he has been paying at a rate much above the average; Mr. H. therefore reduced his wages. This created great dissatisfaction among the men, who turned out in large numbers on Monday. On hearing this, Mr. Heathcote sent a message to them, stating that if they did not turn immediately he would close the gates; upon them for ever. After a little demur the men returned. It is now arranged to discharge all the out-parishioners from the factory, and such of the in-parishioners as can well attend two men's works, that is, having two machines to keep at work instead

We understand that the address to his Majesty. eprecating the ministerial measure of Reform, has already received the signatures of Viscount Eastnor, the Hon. Harley Rodney, the Hon. Henry Rodney, Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart., Sir Edwin F. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart. E. T. Foley, Esq., Stoke Edith Park, and very many of the magistrates and freeholders of the country. Hereford Journal.

Sir Henry Durrent has hit upon an expedient for the discovery of stack-burners in Norfolk, which appears likely to be attended with the best success. He generously offers to present a cottage and two acres of land to any one who shall bring to justice an incendiary; and we are assured (says the Norwich Mercury), that the dabourers in the neighbourhood are exerting their utmost vigilance to detect offenders. This will operate both as a preventive and as means of bringing the villains to punishment; and we hope that every Journalist in the kingdom, will copy so praiseworthy an example.

SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED-Altona, from Archangel, with deals; Benjamin, from London, with sundries ; Langport, from Bristol, with groceries; Severn, from Glouester, with salt; Ant, Lively, Kitty, and Rebecca, from wansea, with culm; Eliza, Jones. Harmony, Ann, St. Pierre, Venus, Unanimity, Friends, Moss Rose, Janc, Ann Sarah, Kitty, Prudence, John & Mary, Henry, Modertor, Sisters, Good Intent, Somerset, Providence, Nelly, Fame, and Fortitude, from Newport, with coal; John, Thomas & Sarah, and Sampson, from Lidney, with coal.

SAILED-Hope, for Swansea, with malt; Despatch, for. Bristol, with tallow; Apollo, for Liverpool, with glue pieces; Jones, and John, for Newport, with pantiles; and Severn, for Gloucester, with wool.

LOADING. Venus, for Cardiff; Benjamin, for London; Lively, for Bideford; Ant, for Falmouth; and Langport,

BIRTH.

On Sunday, November, 27, at the Abbey, Glastonbury, the lady of MARRIAGES.

At Catco't, Charlotte Batt, only daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Batt, to Mr. John Bridle, both of Shepton Mallet.

November 17, at Stoke Saint Gregory, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. W. Potter, of Fivehead, to Miss Ann Rowsell, of Stoke St. Gregory.

Nov. 29, at St. Peter's, Frome, by the Rev. Adam Clarke, Mr. Thomas Ariel Taylor, of Bath, to Anne, daughter of Mr. William Allen, of Frome

DEATHS.

Nov. 27, aged 43, Mr. George Cooke, of Clevedon. At York, of Fever, the Rev. Mr. Jones, lately vicar of Lyme.

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AND

Vol. 1.-

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Dated this 15th Day of



as under, in December, 183 CITY OF BRIST

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