

8 Advertisements
J. A. Cooper

THE ALFRED

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AND BRIDGWATER AND SOMERSETSHIRE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. 1.—No. 29.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1832.

PRICE 7d.

KING'S SQUARE SCHOOL, BRIDGWATER.

MISS RAWLINS begs to announce to her Friends and the Public that she is about to leave her residence in King's Square, and to enter upon the occupation of Mr. W. RIDE. The Premises are well calculated for the Establishment, the house being substantially built, the rooms spacious and commodious, and having a large piece of ground attached, which will enable the Young Ladies to take more air and exercise than they have done—the whole school and retired, though in the centre of the town.

In thus establishing herself, Miss RAWLINS depends on the continued kindness of those respected Friends who have for fifteen years so liberally supported her, and solicits their further recommendations at the same time offering to their acceptance her most grateful thanks for the favour already conferred, with an assurance that by continuing in the conscientious discharge of her scholastic duties, she will endeavour to secure a continuance of their good will.

February, 1832.

BRIDGWATER.

TO BE SOLD (IN FEE) BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
The following PREMISES, situate in St. Matthew's Field, in the Parish of St. Andrew, and in the County of Somerset, to-wit: a Dwelling House, containing five Rooms, with a Garden behind, extending from the back of the Dwelling House to the River, and containing by estimation about Half an Acre, (more or less,) and now in the Occupation of Mr. JAMES WATTS, the Owner thereof.

The Premises are well calculated for the purpose of a Residence, and the Garden behind might be advantageously laid out as a Building Ground.

For viewing the Premises apply to the said JAMES WATTS, or to Mr. T. SYMES, Solicitor, Bridgwater.

N.B.—One half of the Purchase-Money, or more, may remain on Mortgage of the Premises, if desired.

Bridgwater, February 15th, 1832.

Desirable Cottage Residence, within Four Miles of Bridgwater.

3 TON COTTAGE, CANNINGTON.

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
The above Premises, consisting of Two good Parlours, Five Bedrooms, Dressing Room, Kitchen, and excellent extensive Offices, late in the Occupation of the Rev. JOHN TOWSON, are situated in the higher part of the Village of Cannington, and has a good Lawn in front, and an excellent Kitchen Garden, Coach-House, and Stable attached.

A Close of Meadow Land adjoining, containing by estimation 5 acres, may be taken with the Premises.

A Person at the House will show the Premises, and give every further information; or application may be made by letter, to the Rev. JOHN TOWSON, Blackford, near Cross, Somerset.

Dated February 16th, 1832.

FIVEHEAD, SOMERSET.

TO BE HERETOFORE SOLD BY AUCTION,
By Mr. Percy,
At the BELLE INN, CURRY RIVELL, on MONDAY, the 27th day of February next, between the hours of 5 and 7 in the evening, subject to such Conditions, and in such Lots as shall be produced and agreed on at the time of Sale.

ALL that Allotment of Meadow Ground, lying in Flenoor, and containing by admeasurement 5A. 0R. 37P. (more or less.)

Also, all those several Closes, Pieces, or Parcels of Arable Land, called West-side of Ridgeway Field, Standard's Acre, and Three Corner Plot, containing together by admeasurement 7A. 3R. 27P. (more or less.)

Also, those Five several Pieces or Parcels of WOOD, respectively called or known by the name of Hill Coppice, containing together by admeasurement 4A. 3R. 35P. (more or less.)

All which said Lands and Premises above-mentioned, are situate within the Parish of Fivehead, in the County of Somerset.

And also, all that Allotment of Pasture Ground, part of Fivehead Allotment on the River of Torridge, bounded by Mr. Uttermere's Allotment on the one side, and by Mr. Meade's Allotment on the other side, and containing by admeasurement 1A. 2R. 0P. (more or less.)

For viewing the Premises apply to Mr. COOPER, of Fivehead; and for further Particulars to Mr. HENRY PARSONS, Solicitor, Somerset, or to Mr. EDWIN N. WILMAN, Solicitor, Yeovil.

(All Letters to be post-paid.)

Dated 1st February, 1832.

FIVE GUINEAS REWARD.

WHEREAS, on SUNDAY night, the 13th of Nov. last, or early next morning, a MARE, answering the following description, was stolen from a Field belonging to Farmer WILLIAM HARSE, at WINGTON, Somerset, namely, a black mare, about 14 hands high, rising six years old, white blaze down the face, four white feet, and switch tail; and which mare, having on a blind halter, and a piece of old horse cloth on the back, was seen at Parkett on the 14th of Nov. last, in the possession of a man who had on a blue coat, and had the appearance of a low horse jockey. The man said he brought the Mare from Devizes, and was going to Broomfield Fair that day to sell her, at which Fair the said person was seen.

The above Reward will be paid to any person, who will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the said Mare, by applying to WILLIAM HARSE, aforesaid.

Wington, 7th Feb. 1832.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD. MALICIOUSLY SHOOTING.

WHEREAS FRANCIS WILDE the younger, late of Bridgwater, in the County of Somerset, Currier, stands charged upon Oath, with having in the night of Tuesday the Thirty-first day of January last, maliciously and feloniously discharged a Gun, loaded with Shot, through the Window of a Bed-room in the Dwelling House of JOHN WILLIAM TREVOR, Gentleman, the said JOHN WILLIAM TREVOR being at the time asleep, and thereby maliciously and feloniously discharged a Gun, loaded with Shot, through a Window in the Dwelling House of WILLIAM BAKER, Currier, and with having in the same night wilfully and maliciously discharged a Gun, loaded with Shot, through a Window in the Dwelling House of SAMUEL PEARSON, Painter; and further, with having in the same night wilfully and maliciously discharged a Gun, loaded with Shot, through the Street Door of THOMAS SYMES, Gentleman, all in Bridgwater aforesaid.

A Reward of FIFTY POUNDS is hereby offered to any Person who shall apprehend the said FRANCIS WILDE the younger, (he having absconded from Justice) upon his being convicted of all, or either of the said Offences. Such Reward to be paid by the said JOHN WILLIAM TREVOR.

The said FRANCIS WILDE, the younger, is about 25 or 26 years of age—5 feet 3 or 4 inches high—person rather stout—brown curly hair—square high shoulders—small grey eyes—small nose—short neck and small complexion—generally wears a dark velvet "shoot-jacket," and is very near sighted, and usually wears glasses.

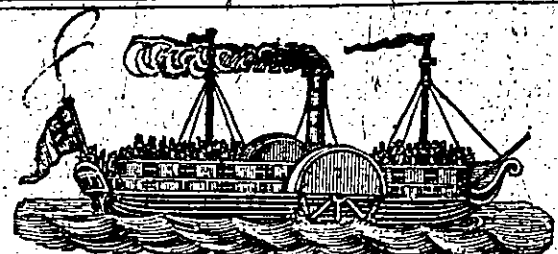
Bridgwater, 2nd February, 1832.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c.

CONGREVE'S BALSA-M.—The virtues of this Medicine are well known by some thousands of individuals. It is a Medicine which effectually allays pulmonary irritation. While opiate has been administered without relief, and the usual remedies have been given with little or no good effect, this has afforded the greatest relief of breathing, and produced permanent and speedy cures in every description of Coughs and Asthma.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. by Mr. Aubrey, Book Seller, Bridgwater; Mr. Gillatt, Langport; Mr. Poole, Taunton; Mr. Reeves, Glastonbury; Mr. Percy, Somerset; and the most respectable Dealers in Patent Medicines; of whom may be had "Congreve's Golden Balm," or Improved Soothing Syrup—these remedies possess superior advantages in counteracting the dreadful effects arising from painful distention. It cures and cures the system and alleviates the pain consequent on their inflammation. It is introduced at the lowest possible price by the proprietor, for the purpose of placing it within the reach of all classes.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.



STEAM PACKETS from Bristol to Dublin, Cork, Waterford, New Ross, Tenby, Swansea, Ilfracombe, Southampton to Havre, are intended to depart as under in February, 1832:—

FOR DUBLIN.				
CITY OF BRISTOL.—G. Bailey, Commander.				
Saturdays, rettius Tuesdays.				
Sat.	Feb. 4.....	7 1/2 morn.	Sat. Feb. 18.....	7 1/2 morn.
Sat.	—11.....	1 after.	Sat. —25.....	12 1/2 after.
CORK.				
ALBION.		SEVERN.		
J. Finlayson, R. N. Commander.		N. S. Parker, Commander.		
Wednesdays, returns Saturdays.		Saturdays, returns Tuesdays.		
Wed.	Feb. 1.....	4 1/2 after.	Sat. Febr. 4.....	7 1/2 morn.
Wed.	8.....	9 morn.	Sat. —11.....	1 after.
Wed.	15.....	9 morn.	Sat. —18.....	7 1/2 morn.
Wed.	22.....	9 morn.	Sat. —25.....	12 1/2 after.

NEW ROSS.—COUNTY OF WEXFORD.
A Steamer will shortly commence plying between BRISTOL and NEW ROSS, of which due notice will be given.

TENBY.—GEORGE IV.
William Ross, Commander.

For Tenby, Wed. March 1. 6 morn. Thurs. March 2. 7 morn.

SWANSEA.—THE BRISTOL.
J. Edwards, Commander.

For Swansea, Tues. Jan. 31. 9 morn. Wed. Feb. 1. 10 morn.

For Ilfracombe, Sat. Feb. 25. 12 noon. Tues. Feb. 28. 6 morn.

FRANCE.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HAVRE-DE-GRACE.
The very swift and commodious Sailing Packet, MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA, or WATER SPIRIT, will leave Southampton for Havre-de-Grace, every Tuesday, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, and Havre-de-Grace for Southampton, every Tuesday.

The Steamers will commence sailing early in the Spring, to Havre-de-Grace, Guernsey, Jersey, and St. Malo.

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.

Particulars may be obtained by applying at the GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE, No. 1, QUAY, Bristol; to Messrs. WATSON and PIM, Clarence Dock, Liverpool; or in London, to Mr. G. TOVEY, 3, Bedford Street, 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. LUCKY, Cork; Mr. PAULY and Mr. MARTIN, Swansea; Mr. G. HUGHES, Tenby; Mr. MARTIN, Britannia Hotel, Fortescue Arms, Barnstaple. At Southampton, to Mr. L. F. FREYRE, General Packet Office, of whom Passports for France may be obtained; Mr. MANVILLE, Depot for London Porters, 35, Rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris; Mr. CHAPMAN, Agent and Money Changer, 10, Rue de la Gaffe, Havre; and Mr. C. ARMSTRONG, Calcutta.

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 £5, nor for any Deck Passenger's Luggage, (if lost or damaged), above the value of 20s. unless in each case entered as such, and paid in proportion to the same, at the time of delivery; nor will they be answerable for any other parcel above the value of 40s. (if lost or damaged), unless entered as such, and freight in proportion paid for the same, at the time of delivery.

All Goods, Packages, Parcels, &c. forwarded to all parts without delay, when addressed to the General Steam-Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

Bristol, February, 1832.

The gentry of the Eastern part of Somerset have lately formed a Society, called the "Selwood Foresters," the principal object of which appears to be the amusement and practice of archery. The Countess of Cork is Patroness, and Sir Richard Colt Hoare is patron of this Society, and there are five managers, namely, Henry Hoare, John Bailyard, and Henry Hobhouse, Esqrs.; Captain Coney, and the Rev. Townshend Selwyn. The members are to hold not less than four nor more than eight meetings in the year; the number is to be fixed by the Committee. The early meetings, it is understood, will be held at Stourhead, and it is intended that dancing shall conclude the sports of each day.

WELLS.—A meeting was held some short time since of the Fire Agents in this city, at the suggestion of Joseph Woolams, Esq., the churchwarden, in order to promote a subscription to procure an effective fire-engine for the city, which at this time, is most essentially necessary for the protection of property in the case of accident; and the result has been followed up by an appeal from the Agents to the Directors of their respective offices. The Directors of the Salamander Fire Office, at the last quarterly meeting, on the 7th instant, ordered their Agent for Wells, Mr. Joseph Hippisley, to subscribe the sum of £20. towards the same, which will no doubt be followed up by the Directors of other Offices who have Agents resident in this city.

EMIGRATION.—Various letters have been received from the emigrants in Canada from Frome and its neighbourhood, which hold out the greatest encouragement for others to imitate their example. Most of those who left Frome in the spring of 1830, write of their doing remarkably well, and many have become landed proprietors. Their produce sells well, and they live in a state of comparative comfort and independence to which they never could have looked forward in this country. One person in particular paid a sum of thirty pounds to a Captain of a ship, to enable his relatives here (it not being in their power to undertake the voyage at their own expense) to come to him. He informs them that he has about 100 acres, a decent farm house and log barn, three cows, and hay enough to winter them. Wages, he says, are so very high, that he cannot afford to hire servants. Females receive good salaries and meet with constant employ. The wages of farm-servants are stated to be from £4 to £5 per month, beside their board. The letter in question is dated from St. Stephen's, July, 1831.

RUSSIAN DUTCH LOAN.—The public should know that the question decided upon by the House of Commons, Thursday the 26th ult., upon the Russian Dutch Loan, involved the payment by them of no less a sum than £5,510,892. 2s. 4d.

The *Taunton Courier* contains the following abstract of votes on this sad business, which Lord Eldon declared "to be one of the grossest violations of public duty which he had ever remembered in the whole course of his political career."

The Ministers and their supporters have not only wasted the national resources to the amount of five millions and a half, but have degraded their country in the eyes of all Europe. The celebrated French Journal *La Quotidienne*, thus remarks on the transaction:—"England dreads war more than the weakest power in Europe, this is proved to a demonstration by the late division in the House of Commons, upon the subject of the Russian Loan; for it was but to preserve the good will of Russia, of whom she is afraid, that England submitted to a heavy obligation which was no longer in force, and that at the expense of the people who are loudly crying out for economy and reduction."

Connected with the four Western Counties, who voted in the Majority and Minority On Mr. Herries' Resolution, "that the application of the public money for the payment of the Russian Loan in Holland, after the separation of Belgium and Holland, was contrary to the provision of the Act 55th Geo. III., and unwarranted by the authority of Parliament."

SOMERSET.
MAJORITY.

Byng, Capt. Milborne Port
Crampton, P. Milborne Port
Labouchere, H. Taunton
Lushington, S. Ilchester

Palmer, General, Bath
Petre, Hon. E. Ilchester
Sauford, E. A. County
Tynte, C. K. K. Bridgwater

MINORITY.
Lee, J. L. Wells
Thynne, Lord J. Bath
Villiers, Viscount, Minehead
Vaughan, J. E. Wells

DORSETSHIRE.
MAJORITY.

Buxton, T. F. Weymouth
Byng, Sir J. Poole
Calcraft, G. H. Wareham
Lester, B. L. Poole

MAJORITY.
Maberley, W. L. Shaftesbury
Penryn, E. Shaftesbury
Warburton, H. Bridport

MINORITY.
Ure, M. Weymouth
Wall, C. B. Weymouth

DEVON.
MAJORITY.

Chichester, J. B. P. Barn-
staple
Ebbington, Viscount, County
Russell, Lord J. County

MINORITY.
Russell, Lord W. Tavistock
Torrens, Col. Ashburton
Watrend, Sir G. Houlton

MINORITY.
Antrobus, G. C. Plympton
Buck, L. W. Exeter
Buller, J. W. Exeter
Cockburn, Sir G. Plymouth
Courtney, Hon. T. P. Totnes
Domville, Sir C. Plympton

MAJORITY.
Hope, J. T. Okehampton
Hodgson, F. Barnstaple
Lovelace, Lord, Barnstaple
Lyon, D. Barnstaple
Vyvyan, Sir R. Okehampton

CORNWALL.
MAJORITY.

Bulwar, E. L. St. Ives
Craddock, S. Camelford
Lemon, Sir C. County
Milbank, M. Camelford

MAJORITY.
Pendarves, E. W. W. County
Villiers, F. Saltash
Walrond, B. Saltash

MINORITY.
Malcolm, Sir J. Launceston
Peach, N. W. Truro
Pigott, G. W. St. Mawes
Prad, W. M. St. Germans
Ross, C. St. Germans
Stewart, C. Penryn
Seymour, H. Bodmin
Sugden, Sir E. St. Mawes
Valeriot, Viscount, Lostwithiel
Wortley, Hon. Sir, Bosc-ney

BRISTOL.—Sir John Smyth, Bart., of Ashton Court, has distributed his annual donation of coats and blankets to the poor of Long Ashton, with money and clothing to the poor of Stapleton; and although his estates are very moderately rented, an abatement of 10 per cent. to his farming tenants has been made for the last two years, and the same abatement is ordered for the current year.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A very numerous meeting of the Temperance Society was held on Tuesday evening last at the Lancasterian School Room, Redcross Street, Stephen Prast, Esq. in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Capper, Capt. Pearce, John Sheppard, Esq. of Frome, Mr. Ball, and Mr. Carr, of New Ross, Ireland. The latter gentleman addressed the meeting at great length on the evil consequences of drunkenness. The manner in which Mr. Carr related many anecdotes in elucidation of the subject afforded much amusement to his audience. Our limits prevent us from detailing the remarks of the various speakers; but as the following paragraph, from a tract published by the society and addressed to the working classes, might afford some useful information to those who are inclined to indulge in the use of ardent spirits, we are induced to give it insertion:—"There is no nourishment in all the gin, rum, and brandy, in this kingdom. They make the blood run quicker, and by their effects on a man's brain, they make him imagine himself stronger and better able to work. But the blood cannot keep on running faster than its regular rate; and a little time after every glass of spirits that a man takes, it runs slower than it would if he had not taken the glass; so that, a little time afterwards, he really feels the wet, cold, and fatigue, more than he would have done if he had not taken any."

YEovil.—The Queen has directed a warrant to be prepared in favour of Mr. W. Phelps, of this town, by which he is appointed her Majesty's glove manufacturer.

On Sunday se'night, as Elizabeth Grimes, daughter of Mr. Thomas Grimes, of Yeovil, was walking on the pavement opposite Ebenezer Row, she was met by Joseph Burt (one of the lamplighters), who was running at full speed, with his ladder on his shoulder, and on passing him, the book of the ladder caught the right eye of the unfortunate young woman, and literally forced it from the socket; she now lies in a very precarious state, under the care of Mr. W. Tomkins, surgeon. The eye is quite gone, as the book had made a puncture at the back part of it.

LANEPORT.—On Monday last, an Inquest was held at the White Lion Inn, in North-street, Langport, before Geo. Michell, Esq. Portreeve and Coroner for the Borough, on George Masters, late of Pitney, aged 52. The deceased had been well known in our market for many years, as a higher; he had been in the habit of frequently visiting the house above mentioned, and from the evidence adduced at the Inquest, it appeared that he had been staying there for a week, and for some days he had been rather unwell, but declined having any medical assistance. He slept in a room alone, and on Monday morning he was found dead in his bed. There was not the slightest suspicion of violence or injury, and the Jury returned a verdict—*Died by the Visitation of God.*

On Thursday the 9th instant, a quarrel took place in the parish workhouse at Wraxhall, between two of the inmates, John Rogers and James King. After struggling together, and exchanging some blows, the latter drew a large pocket-knife, and, attacking Rogers with it, cut him severely in several places. One of the wounds was in the bend of the right arm, and having penetrated to the bone, nearly cut the arm half off, exhibiting a most frightful appearance. On Friday he was brought to our Infirmary, in very great agony, and much weakened by having lost a large quantity of blood. The most prompt assistance was afforded to him, but we understand from his surgeon, that the man is in very great danger, as it is probable that the joint may be injured.—*Bristol Mirror.*

On Monday evening, about seven o'clock, the infant son of John Nicholson, of Ecclefield, was put to bed by his mother, and on visiting him again about three o'clock on Tuesday morning, she found him bleeding on the face, which was frightfully torn, and partly devoured, as if by a rat. On entering the room a large rat jumped off the bed; the child died about two hours afterwards in consequence of the injuries it had sustained.—*Sheffield Courier.*

There are at present confined in the House of Correction, Devizes, fifty-six persons, mostly young men, convicted, during the season, of breaches of the game laws; and a few weeks since there were as many as eighty for this offence.

A few days ago, an apple, measuring three inches in circumference, the produce of a September blossom, was gathered from a tree in the orchard of Mr. Samuel Beard, of Wolvershill, in the parish of Banwell.

It blew a most tremendous gale from the South-West on Sunday se'night. Thanks to the Breakwater, at Plymouth, and the great precaution taken by masters of vessels, not the least damage was sustained.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

BRIDGWATER MARKET.
An Account of the Prices of British Corn Purchased in Bridgwater Market, between the 13th of February and the 20th of February, (inclusive).

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat	7 0	8 0	Beans	4 14 to 4 3
Barley	4 7 to 5 0	Pears	6 10 to 6 10	
Oats	2 6 to 2 0	Malt	0 0 to 0 0	

LD. SMITH, Inspector of Corn Returns for Bridgwater.

BRISTOL CORN EXCHANGE, Thursday, February 16.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Price of Wheat per	37 0 to 39 0	Vetches forced	5 0	7 6
sack of 33 lbs.		Old Beans	5 0	5 6
Foreign ditto, pr	6 0	New ditto	4 3	4 8
Imperial bushel	6 9	Heligland ditto	0 0	0 0
English ditto	6 9	Old Flour	2 0	3 0
Malt	4 3	Malt	7 0	8 0
Grinding ditto	3 8	Fine Flour	48 0	52 0
White Peas, bulvers	6 0	20wt. 2qrs. 5lb	48 0	52 0
Pigs' Peas	4 6	Seconds	43 0	46 0

BRISTOL CORN INSPECTOR'S WEEKLY RETURN.

An account of the quantities and prices of British Corn, sold in Bristol Market, from the returns delivered to the Inspector by the dealers, in the week ended Saturday last, computed by the Standard Imperial Measure of eight gallons to the bushel.

ats	155 0	152 5 0	0 19 7
ye			
beans	no returns.		

Wheat	514 3	1451 7 11	2 16 5
Barley	925 3	1604 10 0	1 14 7
Oats	155 0	152 5 0	0 19 7
Rye			
Beans			
Peas			

BRISTOL CATTLE MARKET, Thursday, February 16.

NUMBERS. Cows 28
Beasts 628
Sheep 1366
Horses 53

PRICES. Cows 28
Beasts 628
Sheep 1366
Horses 53

BRISTOL SHAMBLE MARKET, Wednesday, February 15.

Beef, 4 lb. 5d. to 7d.
Mutton 5d. to 7d.
Veal 5d. to 7d.
Lamb, 4 lb. 5d. to 7d.
Pork 5d. to 7d.
Butter 14d. to 16d.
Best Wheat Bread, 4 Quarter Loaf, 9d. Seconds, 8d.

PRICE OF HAY & STRAW.—BROADBAND, BRISTOL, FRIDAY

Hay £2 4 to £3 3 0 per Ton.
Straw 14, 3d. to 1s. 7d. per doz.—Lucerne, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt.

DEVIZES MARKET.

Comparative Prices of Grain on Thursday with those of last week.

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.
Best Wheat	£1 11 0 to £1 13 0	£1 11 0 to £1 13 0
Second ditto	1 6 0	1 8 0
Third ditto	1 2 0	1 4 0
Average Price	1 7 11	1 8 0
Barley & quarter	1 9 0	2 2 0
Oats	1 0 0	1 8 0
Beans	0 15 0	0 17 0

COUNTRY MARKETS, from Feb. 4. to Feb. 11.

	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	BEANS.
Bath	44s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Shepton Mallet	52s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Taunton	52s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Yeovil	52s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Shepton	52s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Gloucester	48s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Warminster	48s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Newbury	48s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Reading	48s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Hungerford	48s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Wantage	48s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	24s. 3d.	42s. 6d.

ORIGINAL DEPOSIT.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EGYPT.—We learn that the Sultan, instead of adjusting matters with the rebellious Pacha of Egypt, is straining every nerve to prosecute the war against him.

FRANCE.—The troops intended for co-operation with the Austrians had not yet sailed from Toulon; but it was calculated that they will have arrived at the place of their destination, in the promised force, by the 15th of the month. Popular opinion still remains unconvinced to the inexplicable resolve of interference avowed by the ministry, though warmly and zealously vindicated by the ministerial portion of the press. Party altercation upon the subject has been marked by as much asperity as upon any other since the revolution.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—It is even now said that, notwithstanding the many and formal menaces thrown out by the King of Spain, his interference, after all, is very doubtful in Portuguese affairs, for that he fears, from former experience, for the dangerous consequences which would follow to his troops from contact with the inhabitants of the disaffected provinces of Spain. From another quarter we learn, that on the 10th instant the first division of the expedition under Don Pedro sailed for Terceira, with an excellent wind, composed of the following ships:—Rainha de Portugal and Donna Maria the Second, frigates; Terceira, corvette; and the Tyrian and Edward, transports, with 1500 troops, 50 volunteers, and 78 officers; besides their crews and marines. On the 12th the second division was to sail.

HANOVER.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, has, as most of our readers are aware, recently exchanged the office of Governor-General for that of Viceroy of his Majesty's Hanoverian dominions. In this new capacity, he has been invested with far more extensive powers than heretofore. With the aid of the Council of Ministers, his jurisdiction and powers now extend to every branch of administration, and it is only on occasions of great importance, such as any material alteration of system, any vital changes in legislation, or the appointments to the higher dignities in the state, that he is required to take the immediate commands of the sovereign. Where, however, injury may accrue to the country by delay in obtaining the King's commands, the Viceroy is authorised, with the sanction of the Council of State, to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient, without reference to his Majesty.

ITALY: THE PAPACY.—The latest news from Italy is to the 3d inst., at which time all was quiet at Bologna, there having been no repetition of the disorders which marked the conduct of the Papal troops at Forlì and Cesena. The Austrians had, to all intents and purposes, made themselves masters of the place, reducing the Pope's authority to a cipher, and confining his disorderly mercenaries within their barracks. These measures of police, though offensive to the national jealousies of the Bolognese, were calculated to diffuse satisfaction, by assuring individuals against the outrages to which they would have been otherwise subjected from the unrestrained misconduct of their sovereign's troops. The Austrians had also contrived to render their presence tolerable, if not popular, by checking the vindictive proceedings of the government, as well as repressing the violence of the soldiery. Not a single arrest for a political offence had yet taken place; and it would seem as if a practical amnesty had been proclaimed. Cardinal Albani, the Pope's Legate, disgusted with these checks upon his authority, and with the insignificant position, generally, in which he had felt himself placed, is said to have left the place altogether, and gone to carry his complaints to the Holy Father, at Rome.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HERE.—A few days ago, a large portion of the wall of the upper battlement on the south-west side of St. Alban's Abbey, fell through the roof, and did much damage to the interior of edifice. The south transept is in a dangerous state.

YORKSHIRE.—Upwards of three hundred debtors are now in York castle, principally of the middle class of tradesmen. The debtors wards are now filled to overflow; in fact, the governor has neither beds nor room for more, yet more enter the prison daily. —*Northumberland Advertiser.*

KENT.—A person of the name of Hopwood, a carpenter employed in Chatham Dock Yard has lately come into possession of a very considerable fortune, it is stated as high as a million and a half of money, in consequence of a decision in the Court of Chancery relating to the Ormond family, from a branch of which he is a descendant.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—There can be little necessity of exposing the silly paragraph in the *Stafford Mercury* (copied from the *Sun*), about the Duke of Newcastle being shot at from the sentinels on his own house, as he drove up in a post chaise! The stupid story about Clumber being garriaged, has been exposed in all the more respectable newspapers; but there are some journals which never contradict their own lies, when convicted. —*Boston Herald.*

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE RAILWAY.—The upper division of the line, forming a junction with the Avon and Gloucestershire Branch, is now open for the transit of goods. On Monday last an inspection of the works was made by a deputation from the committee of management, appointed for that purpose, who were satisfied with the general appearance of the railway. The Avon and Gloucestershire railway is also opened, and coals have been conveyed on it to the river Avon, and from thence to Reading.

ESSEX.—A freehold estate of 19 acres of land, at the end of the roadway, in New Marsh, Plaistow, Essex, lately let at 80l. per annum, was sold at Garraway's on Tuesday last, for 1750l.; and a freehold estate, called Church Farm, in the parish of Little Tey, two miles from Coggeshall, consisting of 50 acres of corn land, with a barn, let for 94 years, at 60l. per annum, the tenant paying a quit-rent of 17l. 10s. a year to the Bishop of London for 1250l.—*Colchester Local Freeman's True Blue Club.*—On Wednesday last, about fifty of the members of this club met at the Waggon and Horses Inn, to celebrate their twenty-second anniversary. In consequence of the unavoidable absence of W. Sparling, Esq., Mayor, the chair was ably filled by W. Smith, Esq. Mr. Ward, the landlord, acquitted himself in providing the feast, which consisted of the most substantial fare of the season, with the greatest eclat, and the wines did honour to his taste and judgment. Several interesting speeches were delivered, and many patriotic toasts were drunk. The names of Mr. Sanderson, the late member, and Mr. Spottiswoode, were received with the greatest enthusiasm, as were also those of Sir H. Smyth, &c. &c.

IRELAND.

There were four archbishops and seven bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Dublin, for the purpose of consecrating the new chapel in Francis-street. The ceremony took place on Wednesday, when Dr. Murray preached. Small pox and typhus fever, we are informed, are very prevalent amongst the depot of the 12th regiment, quartered here, and some have already fallen victims to these diseases. —*Drogheda Journal.*

COLLECTION OF TITHES.—We have to announce that tithes will be collected under the authority and by the power of government, which is now providing the means of accomplishing this object; Major Miller has been ordered to take up his residence in Cashel, where sixty of the Carbiners, and ten mounted, and several foot police are stationed. —*Clonmel Herald.*

The summers in Ireland are the most temperate in Europe—the winters the mildest—cattle can remain unsheltered from January to December, yet there are more families in it than

in Siberia. The people, naturally hardy, easily subsisted, and singularly vigorous, laborious, and intelligent, when we consider their opportunities, are yet one eighth of them paupers, and almost all restless, insubordinate, and embittered against the laws and present system of government. The face of Ireland is singularly picturesque, yet eminently adapted for all purposes of commerce and communication; by its general level no point of land is two thousand feet above the plain, and no land in Europe abounds so much in chains of lakes, in rivers flowing in different directions, and in a perpetual supply of water. Ireland might be made a country of water communication through its whole length and breadth; yet it has but two canals of any consequence, and these, too, in embarrassed circumstances. Ireland has more harbours for ships of the largest size than the whole of Europe, the single western coast containing for 200 miles a succession of the most magnificent ports.

IRISH BOG HUR.—A considerable quantity of the bog had been cut away for the purpose of being used as fuel in the neighbourhood, to the depth of about four feet, leaving a perpendicular face, as it is termed, of the height standing. In this face a piece, elliptic in its figure, had been cut out, measuring about sixteen feet by ten—and this was the area of the dwelling. The front was composed of a wall of turf sods, an opening being left for a door way. The roof was formed with a few rude poles, and covered with some thin turfs, which had been pared off the surface of the bog. A turf fire was burning in the centre of the hovel, over which a kettle was suspended by three sticks, and the smoke found egress through a hole left purposely in the roof, or through the many auxiliary apertures which were left by the rude construction of that roof, or through the door way. Behind a dwarf partition wall of about a yard high, stood the pallet on which these poor creatures rested themselves at night. I held in my hand, a slight walking-stick, and with a force which might have been used by a child, I pushed nearly its whole length in a horizontal direction in the bog which formed the walls on three sides of this habitation. Water was oozing out here and there, notwithstanding the dryness of the season; indeed it could not be otherwise, for the house was a powerful drain to the adjacent bog!!!

Reed's Tour.

THE YEOMANRY.—From a correspondent in the county Kilkenny, we have the following:—"The yeomanry arms have been placed in a guard-house for safety, and ten men on duty, night and day, in charge of them. The corps had no objection to this arrangement, although receiving no pay—but, on its having been hinted that the arms were to be deposited in Carlow, the men got quite exasperated, and were about to take their guns home with them again, conceiving that their honor and courage would be compromised by removing their arms from their own keeping; and that such a step would expose them to the derision of the Papists. Our gallant Protestant boys showed fine blood on the occasion. Their determined spirit was immediately reported through the country, and they (the rebels), who, before reckoned this corps of yeomanry, but, figuratively speaking, as a breakfast, look rather shy at them now, and are beginning to think that your *Orange-maid-malade* is rather difficult of digestion. A determined front easily cowed the dastard assassins. The most intense anxiety exists on both sides, with regard to the Kilkenny Assizes. The Papists speak of a tradition that the freedom of Ireland is to commence in Kilkenny, and they say that if the mob shall be repulsed there, they will take ample revenge on the surrounding country; but the wretches are only formidable when they are not or cannot be opposed—their craven spirit soon yields before the power of discipline and well regulated courage. They cannot stand a bold front on equal ground, and those who know them best fear them least." —*Dublin Warder.*

SCOTLAND.

In the Duke of Hamilton's family there is still preserved a ring which Mary Queen of Scots, shortly before her execution took off her own finger, and giving it to one of her servants, ordered him to carry it to her cousin, Lord John Hamilton, and tell him it was all she then had to witness her great sense of his and his family's constant fidelity to her, and of their suffering for her interest.

Edinburgh is still free from the visitation of the cholera. The three cases which have been reported during the week have been either traced to Musselburgh, or to some strong pre-disposing cause; and it is even doubtful whether those of the latter description were cases of cholera. Glasgow, too, we observe, has also escaped—although Kurkintulloch is just in the vicinity of that city. There are great hopes, that the disease will appear amongst us in the very mildest form, should it indeed visit us at all. —*Edinburgh Post.*

AQUATIC CHASE.—A private of the 71st regiment, who had been confined for drunkenness and outrage on the streets the previous night, escaped from his place of confinement at the barracks, and ran off. Some of the guard gave chase, and continued the pursuit across the North Inch till nearly opposite Summerbank, where he plunged into the river, with the intention, it is supposed, of eluding his pursuers, by landing on the opposite side. The current, however, was so strong that he was carried down the river, and when below the bridge, several boats were in preparation to seize him or to save—for some thought he was in danger of drowning. He proved an expert swimmer, however, and, for a considerable time baffled the attempts of his pursuers. Sometimes, when he suffered a boat to lay near him, he would instantly dive into the depths of the river, and rise at some distance. After he had given the boats play in this manner for some time, he became exhausted, and was ultimately secured. He was an old offender, having previously been despatched. —*Perth Paper.*

PROJECT FOR A LAND COMMUNICATION WITH IRELAND.—Mr. Fairbairn proposes to form a land communication with Ireland, by which the three kingdoms are to be joined in a substantial and perpetual chain of connection; a work which, although seemingly vast, he contends can be executed without any extraordinary expense or difficulty. The distance from the extremity of the breakwater at Donaghadee to Portpatrick, in the west of Scotland, is fifteen miles, of which almost one mile and a half is covered by the intervening Copeland Isles, which lie direct across the Channel, about four miles and a half from Donaghadee. Mr. Fairbairn proposes to connect the islands at this point by a broad causeway; and if this be a work of great labour, so it is certain that we possess the means to execute it greater than ever came into the power of our nation. While mountains of stone exist on the edge of the sea at Portpatrick, our prisons are crowded with thousands of useful labourers; and when we consider the abundance of material, the low cost of the labour, of convicts, and the power of the inclined plane, it is apparent that a barrier may be raised here of Egyptian magnitude, durability, and strength, while it would not materially obstruct the navigation of the channel, the passage being open by the north of Ireland. Mr. Fairbairn proposes to employ about twenty thousand convicts, and enters into a minute calculation to show the practicability of the scheme, which is certainly one of the boldest and most original projects of a projecting age.

RURAL AFFAIRS.

Sir John Sebright has destroyed his preserves of game, and allowed his tenants to shoot over their respective farms. —*Sun.* [If the game be destroyed what do they shoot?]

ROT IN SHEEP.—We regret to learn from the farming districts, that the rot in sheep still prevails to a great extent. The long continued existence of this evil has proved of

serious injury to the agriculturist, whilst it is also calculated to support the present high price of wools.

On Thursday last, the celebrated sporting estate, the Manor of Netherhall, which adjoins the Marquess of Bristol's, at Tuddenham, near Newmarket, and comprises 818 acres of productive land was sold at the Mart for 11,850 guineas. The Falcon's estate in Goldhanger, near Maldon, Essex, comprising 230 acres, was disposed of for 6500 guineas.

MANAGEMENT OF AN ACRE.—About an acre of land in the village of Lavenham, Bucks, has for nearly twenty years past been in the occupation of an industrious labouring man of that place. The soil is light, and of that quality generally termed scaly or rocky, but the industry of the occupant has this year drawn from it the following produce:—180 bushels of potatoes, 12½ bushels of wheat, of the finest quality for the year, and 5½ bushels of pulse.

CHEAP RECEIPT FOR WHITE-WASHING A COTTAGE.—There is something particularly comfortable-looking and healthy in a clean white-washed cottage; and as poor people are often denied this comfort from the expense attending it, we give the following receipt, to enable them to do it themselves. The expense is merely for the lime, and should be done with a proper brush. Put half a peck of lime into a tub, pour in some water by degrees, and stir it well with a stick that is broad at one end. When the lime and water are well mixed to the thickness of mud, strain it through a sieve into another vessel, when it will settle to the bottom; skim off the little water that remains at the top; and, when you are going to use it, mix it up with cold water to the thickness of thick paint. The house will be quite dry, and also may be scoured in two hours.

It appears from a Parliamentary Report that there are 5371 justices of the peace in England and Wales, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, viz. 4017 lay, and 1354 clerical; in this country there are 92 of the former denomination and 44 of the latter. [This is very true, and the clerical portion of the magistracy is worth all the rest put together: they are much better informed than their lay neighbours, intermix less with the world, are therefore much more likely to do impartial justice, and are always on the spot.]

The Brighton paper states that the King, confiding implicitly in his cabinet, has unquestionably given Lord Grey a carte blanche to create any number of peers at whatever time he may think expedient to secure (not only) all its essential enactments. And for this creation of peers the country now looks with anxiety and impatience. [Impatience enough, truly. "Blessed are they who expect not, for they shall not be disappointed."]

The *Morning Post* very properly calls the attention of the public to an appointment which is generally understood was to take place of a Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Charities. It would be very painful to have to dwell in detail upon the reasons which make the appointment of the notorious person generally spoken of, one of gross impropriety. Whoever may be placed in the situation will, ex-officio, obtain a knowledge of the title deeds of many private persons of extensive property, and we need not add that there are attorneys in whose hands such information might be used for very annoying, if not seriously mischievous purposes. —*Albion.* [Mr. Whittle-Harvey is most indignant at the aforesaid appointment, although Mr. Hume says he is intimately acquainted with the person alluded to.]

DUEL.—Monday evening a duel took place on Wimbledon-common, which is likely to be attended with a fatal result. The parties are General Moore, who, we understand, is a Knight Companion of the Bath, and has seen much service. The other is a gentleman of the name of Marten Stapleton, of a highly respectable family. Upon the parties firing, the ball from the pistol of the general entered the body of Mr. Stapleton at the side. He instantly fell. A carriage was procured, and the friends of the unfortunate gentleman conveyed him to his town residence, at Long's Hotel. Mr. Guthrie, the surgeon, was called in, and has given no hopes of his recovery, not being able to extract the ball. The duel took place in the presence of fifty persons, who never interfered until Mr. Stapleton fell, and they then took the general into custody to abide the result. There are several rumours afloat as to the cause which led to this melancholy event; but as we have not been able to trace them to any authentic source, we forbear to mention them. Mr. Stapleton is a very young man; General Moore is some years his senior.

LENT CIRCUIT OF THE JUDGES, 1832.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Baron Bailey, and Mr. Justice J. Parke.
Northamptonshire—Monday, Feb. 27, Northampton.
Rutlandshire—Friday, March 2, Oakham.
Lincolnshire and City of Lincoln—Saturday, March 3, Lincoln.
Nottinghamshire and Town of Nottingham—Saturday, March 10, Nottingham.

DERBYSHIRE CIRCUIT.

Derbyshire—Wednesday, March 14, Derby.
Leicestershire and Borough of Leicester—Tuesday, March 28, Leicester.
Warwickshire and Coventry—Saturday, March 24, Warwick.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Little and Mr. Justice Tannton.
Berkshire—Friday, February 24, Reading.
Oxfordshire—Tuesday, February 28, Oxford.
Worcestershire and City of Worcester—Saturday, March 3, Worcester.

STAFFORDSHIRE CIRCUIT.

Staffordshire—Thursday, March 8, Stafford.
Shropshire—Thursday, March 15, Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire—Tuesday, March 20, Hereford.
Monmouthshire—Saturday, March 24, Monmouth.
Gloucestershire and City of Gloucester—Wednesday, March 28, Gloucester.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Baron Vaughan and Mr. Baron Gurney.
Buckinghamshire—Tuesday, February 28, Aylesbury.
Bedfordshire—Saturday, March 3, Bedford.
Huntingdonshire—Wednesday, March 7, Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire—Saturday, March 10, Cambridge.
Suffolk—Thursday, March 15, Bury St. Edmunds.
Norfolk—Thursday, March 22, Norwich.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Baron Bolland.
Glamorganshire—Wednesday, February 29, Cardiff.
Carmarthenshire and Borough of Carmarthen—Wednesday, March 7, Carmarthen.
Pembrokeshire and Town of Haverfordwest—Wednesday, March 14, Haverfordwest.

BRECONSHIRE CIRCUIT.

Cardiganshire and Town of Cardigan—Tuesday, March 23, Cardigan.
Breconshire—Saturday, March 24, Brecon.
Radnorshire—Thursday, March 29, Presteigne.
Cheshire—Saturday March 31, Chester.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Rossignol.
Montgomeryshire—Saturday, March 10, Welsh Pool.
Merionethshire—Thursday, March 16, Bala.
Carnarvonshire—Monday, March 19, Carnarvon.
Anglesey—Thursday, March 22, Beaumaris.
Denbighshire—Saturday, March 24, Ruthin.
Flintshire—Wednesday, March 28, Mold.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Alderson and Mr. Justice Patteson.
Westmoreland—Saturday, February 19, Appleby.
Cumberland—Tuesday, February 21, Carlisle.
Northumberland and Town of Newcastle—Saturday, February 25, Newcastle.
Durham—Wednesday, February 29, at Durham.
Lancashire—Saturday, March 3, Lancaster.
Yorkshire and City of York—Saturday, March 17, York.
The Home and Western Circuits were published in a former Number.

THE CHOLERA.

This horrible scourge has at last reached the suburbs of the great metropolis of the British Empire. It broke out first, according to the official statements, in the vicinity of Rotherhithe, not far from the Thames Tunnel; and the first person who was attacked and fell a victim to it, was a man who had been employed in cleaning out a Sunderland collier after the crew had left the vessel. If this be true, it goes far to establish the contagious principles of the disorder—and, as was well observed by Mr. Croker on Monday evening, in the House of Commons, is a most important fact. We subjoin the reports as published by the Board of Health:—

COUNCIL-OFFICE, WHITEHALL, Feb. 14, 1832.
LONDON.—(Up to 10 o'clock this morning).—The total number of cases reported at Rotherhithe, Limehouse, and Southwark, are as follows:—Total cases, 14; deaths, 7.

Feb. 15, 1832.
LONDON.—(Up to 10 o'clock this morning).—The total number of cases reported at Rotherhithe, Limehouse, Ratcliffe Highway, Lambeth, and Southwark, are as follows:—Total cases, 16; deaths, 7.

COUNCIL-OFFICE, WHITEHALL, Feb. 16, 1832.
ROTHERHITHE.—Remaining at last report, 1; new cases, 4; died, 1; recovered, 0; remaining, 0. Total cases, 3; deaths, 3.

LIMEHOUSE.—Remaining, 1; new cases, 0; died 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 1. Total cases, 4; deaths, 3.

AFLOAT IN RIVER.—Remaining, 2; new cases, 0; died, 0; recovered, 0; remaining 2. Total cases, 2; deaths, 0.

RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY.—Remaining, 1; new cases, 0; died, 1; recovered, 0; remaining, 0. Total cases, 1; deaths, 1.

LAMBETH.—Remaining, 1; new cases, 1; died, 1; recovered, 0; remaining, 1. Total cases, 4; deaths, 1.

SOUTHWARK.—Remaining, not stated; new cases, 11; died 2; recovered and remaining, not stated. Total cases, 16; deaths, 4.

Total cases, 28—Deaths, 12.

Feb. 17.
LIMEHOUSE.—Remaining, 1; new cases, 0; died 0; recovered, 0; remaining 1. Total cases, 4; deaths, 3.

AFLOAT IN RIVER.—Remaining, 2; new cases, 0; died 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 2. Total cases, 2; deaths, 0.

LAMBETH.—Remaining, 1; new cases, 0; died 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 1. Total cases, 2; deaths, 1.

SOUTHWARK.—Remaining, 0; new cases, 3; died, 2; recovered, 0; remaining, 9. Total cases, 13; deaths, 6.

Cases before reported at ROTHERHITHE and RATCLIFFE.—Remaining, 0; new cases, 0; died, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 0. Total cases, 4; deaths, 4.

Total cases 30—Deaths, 14.

Such are the "official reports" published during the week. It is consolatory to know, that at last the Board of Health appear to have awaked from their quarter of a year's nap at Whitehall, and district committees are every where in full operation. The Lord Mayor has granted the use of a large house in Abchurch-street, as a recovery hospital—an appropriation, by the bye, not very palatable to the inhabitants of that densely populated neighbourhood. Henceforward, till the disease is abated, clean bills of health are not to be granted to vessels clearing out from the port of London; and the Board of Admiralty have placed an hospital ship at the disposal of the Central Board. It has been fitted up for the reception of seamen, and moored off Limehouse, and an officer, with boats and medical men, attached to her, so that assistance may be conveyed to vessels lying in the river. In order to prevent the spread of contagion by congregations in places of divine worship belonging to the establishment, the Bishop of London has directed the clergy of his diocese in no cases to permit the bodies of persons dying of cholera to be carried into the church previous to interment. So far every thing that human wisdom can suggest, appears to be adopted—but we ask, why were not all these preparations made at least two months ago? Ample warning was given by the public press generally, and yet it is a fact, that when the pestilence appeared on the other side of the water, near Limehouse, there was no place to which the patients could be carried—so that the progress of contagion was left unchecked. It will be seen by reference to the plan of London, that hitherto it has not followed the course of the river, having proceeded directly across from the docks on the Surrey side, over a great portion of Southwark to Lambeth. The following gentlemen are appointed to act in the districts of the metropolis, under the general superintendence of Colonel Marshall, Drs. Russell and Barry, and Major Macdonald:—

Holborn and Covent-garden..... Dr. Kidd
Marylebone and St. Pancras..... Dr. Gregory
Whitechapel..... Dr. Lindsey
Limehouse..... Dr. Anderson
St. George and St. James..... Dr. Daun
Rotherhithe..... Mr. Kay
Southwark..... Mr. Maling
Clerkenwell..... Mr. Evans
Westminster and Lambeth, until the return of Dr. Macan..... Dr. Daun;
and similar appointments are in progress for the remaining districts.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.—The medical officers attached to the City of London Board of Health have given it as their decided opinion that, so long as the slightest vestige of the disease remains in London, the children of the National and Ward Schools should remain at their respective houses; their meeting at such a time as the present is in the highest degree dangerous, and would be calculated widely to disseminate the disease; whereas the school-houses, being airy and well ventilated, are particularly well adapted for the temporary hospitals, should the exigencies of the disease require additional accommodation.

Atmoms are holding in all parts of the country, for the adoption of the most efficient measures to prevent the spread of cholera.

The numerous vessels in quarantine at Standgate Creek, make a beautiful appearance at night when viewed at a distance, being all lighted with lamps at the mast head, which are exchanged for yellow flags in the day time.

Government have placed at the disposal of the Board of Health a large number of iron bedsteads and bed-clothes, which will be distributed in those places where hospitals are to be prepared. The Board have had submitted to them plans for carriages to convey the sick to the hospitals with all possible speed. The obtaining a plot of ground to bury persons who may die of the disease has also been under consideration, as well as many other plans for affording relief to the poor.

The great diversity of opinion which exists among medical men on the subject of the actual existence of Asiatic cholera in the eastern part of the metropolis has formed another ground of complaint among mercantile men; for the hasty manner in which government ordered the refusal of

clean bills of health to vessels, the impediments which commercial transactions, and the present distressed state of the metropolis which it has in

have seen the six cases in parish of St. Olaves, and alarming symptoms which cases have entirely disappeared under a slight fever, yesterday was an Irishman, who to allow him to be examined has requested of those sur under their care, to consider death as an essential part of the opinion seems to be

general danger to be apprehended has shown itself in London, cation of the consequences in fit and wretchedness.

is unquestionable that the metropolis in great cities, is gro which has appeared, and that it has been found in other very fatal pestilence. It is common humanity calls for to look sharply to the estate, the poor crowd together in Many persons in London li—the indescribable filth and their fellow-creatures live, in courts and alleys of the met

MILITARY ORDERS.—Our commanding officers of the in consequence of the appea the east end of the town as the men belonging to the re bridges, and by no means w water. All the privies w move, or are living in lodging more to the Middlesex side, taken in the different barrack bridge, King's-mews, &c., cholera morbus, should the amongst the soldiers. All the and belts served out to them ventilated, and the greatest Some portion of the troops, in London.

CHOLERA SYMPTOMS.—L ginning of cholera: thousand tending in time to this, a con count be neglected by either the disease prevails, when a belly are felt, with looseness when medical assistance is no of mustard powder, in half same quantity of warm water it will melt, should be tak stomach has been cleared twenty-five drops of laudan glass of any agreeable drink. be applied to the belly and p run considerable risk of incor ferer from this disease, in cr recommend that only such a cient to take care of the sick

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

By D. M. CHO

The author has seen the form; and he has been called stages of the disease, during administering to the sufferers methods of treatment. Has observations have been mat practical utility; and we trust of simplifying the views of says, has been hitherto invol

Mr. Moir declares his c cholera is contagious. He sa occurred, where communic be readily traced out. He pr "The fact is, that cholera away, while a victim suscep provided such be exposed to more dangerous or destructiv promulgated. Until all are they are exposed—adopt ev keep beyond the pale of conta itself—and appear—and re-ap

Assuming that cholera is a proceeds to state the best me its approach. He recommen board of health, medical, and trusted all matters relating to poor—arrangements for the fi—and the speedy' sepult—that on no account should the He recommends moderation i diet should be nutritive and i ward off bowel complaint."

Mr. Moir considers the ease of direct debility, 'at lea to debilitated constitutions—"This debility may be aw causes, or to their combin nervous power, produced eith "Firstly, by intemperate "Secondly, by scanty nutrit "Thirdly, by natural delic Diarrhoea is the first undoub and Mr. Moir thinks it such a be very much inclined to do which it comes not as a p that."

"Whenever the alvine disc four in number, or come away one grain of solid opium, or th be exhibited to an adult, in diluted with half that quantity. The second stage puts on the which may be thus severally d "1st.—Diarrhoea, with ful affection of the muscles. "2d.—Diarrhoea, to which accompanied with spasms and distinctness. "3d.—Vomiting and purg—subsiding pulse—and "4th.—Blood-letting may be practi a state of collapse; but this is the disease in which blood-let is equivocal benefit. As a gene onces may be abstracted with variety of particulars which mass of evidence which Mr. public.

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clean bills of health to vessels leaving the port of London. The impediments which will be thrown in the way of commercial transactions, and the necessary increase in the present distressed state of trade, have again formed a general topic of conversation among mercantile men.

The reports respecting cholera in all those parts of the metropolis which it has invaded, are very favourable. We have seen the six cases which were under treatment in the parish of St. Olaves, and we are happy to say that the alarming symptoms which certainly were manifested in these cases have entirely disappeared, and the patients merely labour under a slight fever. The patient who died on Wednesday was an Irishman, whose friends peremptorily refused to allow him to be examined. The Central Board of Health has requested of those surgeons who have cases of cholera under their care, to consider the inspection of the body after death as an essential part of their reports.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that there is no general danger to be apprehended from the cholera which has shown itself in London, and that it is only a new modification of the consequences which continually arise from living in filth and wretchedness. Whether this be true or not, is unquestionable that the manner of life of the lowest of the poor in great cities, is greatly promotive of the disease which has appeared, and that among this class, at all events it has been found in other places to be an infectious and very fatal pestilence. It is therefore necessary, and, indeed, common humanity calls for the exertion, if prudence did not, to look sharply to the estate of the districts in London, where the poor crowd together in close contiguity of wretchedness. Many persons in London have no idea of the horrid manner—the indescribable filth and misery, in which thousands of their fellow-creatures live, in the dark and narrow lanes and courts and alleys of the metropolis.

MILITARY ORDERS.—Orders have been issued by the commanding officers of the three regiments of Foot Guards, in consequence of the appearance of the cholera morbus at the east end of the town and in the Borough, that none of the men belonging to the regiments should pass any of the bridges, and by no means go on the Surrey side of the water. All the privates who are quartered on the Surrey side, or are living in lodgings, have received orders to remove to the Middlesex side. The greatest precautions are taken in the different barracks at Portman-street, Knights-bridge, King's-mews, &c., to prevent the spread of the cholera morbus, should that dreadful malady break out amongst the soldiers. All the troops have had flannel shirts and belts served out to them, the barracks rooms are all well ventilated, and the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness. Some portion of the troops, it is said, will be ordered out of London.

CHOLERA SYMPTOMS.—Looseness of bowels is the beginning of cholera: thousands of lives may be saved by attending in time to this, a complaint which should on no account be neglected by either old or young. In places where the disease prevails, when cramps in the legs, arms, or belly are felt, with looseness, or sickness at the stomach, when medical assistance is not at hand, three tea spoonfuls of mustard-powder, in half a pint of warm water, or the same quantity of warm water with as much common salt as it will melt, should be taken as a vomit, and after the stomach has been cleared out with more warm water, twenty-five drops of laudanum should be taken in a small glass of any agreeable drink. Heated plates, or platters, to be applied to the belly and pit of the stomach. As persons run considerable risk of being infected by visiting those suffering from this disease, in crowded rooms, it most earnestly recommend that only such a number of persons as are sufficient to take care of the sick be admitted into the room.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

By D. M. MOIR, Surgeon.

The author has seen the pestilence in its most terrific form; and he has been called upon to watch the various stages of the disease, during its existence in Musselburgh, administering to the sufferers according to the most approved methods of treatment. Having no theory to support, his observations have been made with no object but that of practical utility; and we trust that they will have the effect of simplifying the views of a disease which, as Mr. Moir says, has been hitherto involved in needless complication.

Mr. Moir declares his conviction, that the malignant cholera is contagious. He says that not a single case has occurred, where communication with the infected could not be readily traced out. He proceeds:—

"The fact is, that cholera will nowhere abate, or pass away, while a victim susceptible of its influence remains, provided such be exposed to its contagion; and no doctrine more dangerous or destructive to the safety of society can be promulgated. Until all are made aware of the risk to which they are exposed—adopt every means of prevention—and keep beyond the pale of contagion, the disease will propagate itself—and appear—and re-appear with renewed force."

Assuming that cholera is a contagious disease, Mr. Moir proceeds to state the best means to guard communities from its approach. He recommends, of course, the formation of a board of health, medical and civil, to whom should be intrusted all matters relating to the feeding and clothing of the poor—arrangements for the fumigation of infected dwellings—and the speedy sepulture of the dead. He says that on no account should the coffin be carried on shoulders. He recommends moderation in eating and drinking—but the diet should be nutritive and invigorating, as such conduce to ward off bowel complaint.

Mr. Moir considers the malignant cholera, if not a disease of direct debility, at least one which is dangerous only to debilitated constitutions:—

"This debility may be always traced to one of three great causes, or to their combination;—to their exhaustion of nervous power; produced either,

"Firstly, by intemperate habits;
"Secondly, by scanty nutrition;
"Thirdly, by natural delicacy of constitution."

Diarrhoea is the first undoubted symptom of this complaint; and Mr. Moir thinks it such a decisive one, that he would be very much inclined to doubt the nature of the case in which it comes not as a premonition. He recommends that,

"Whenever the alvine discharges have exceeded three or four in number, or come away with unnatural violence, either one grain of solid opium, or thirty drops of laudanum, should be exhibited to an adult, in a table-spoonful of brandy, diluted with half that quantity of water."

The second stage puts on three distinct varieties of aspect, which may be thus severally described:—

"1st.—Diarrhoea, with full pulse, and violent spasmodic affection of the muscles.

"2d.—Diarrhoea, with which vomiting has supervened, accompanied with spasms—the pulse still retaining tone and distinctness.

"3d.—Vomiting and purging of an almost colourless fluid—subsiding pulse—and spasms of more or less violence."

Blood-letting may be practised when the sufferer falls into a state of collapse; but this is the only stage and variety of the disease in which blood-letting produces certain and unequivocal benefit. As a general rule from twelve to eighteen ounces may be abstracted with benefit.

We must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself for a variety of particulars which cannot be separated from the mass of evidence which Mr. Moir has laid before the public.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 13.

THE CHOLERA.—The MARQUIS OF LANDSOWNE moved for a series of papers illustrative of the character and progress of the cholera, with the view that the parliament and the country might have all possible information on the subject; and intimated that a bill would be brought in to increase the powers of the Government to enable the parishes to make increased exertions, &c.—The papers were ordered.

MAGISTRATES' FEES.—Lord PLUNKETT (in answer to questions from Lord Wicklow) entered into explanations respecting the fees charged on the renewal of the commissions of magistrates in Ireland; and expressed his regret, whatever might be the facts about the fees, that they should have occasioned any magistrates to avoid renewing their commissions.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The MARQUIS OF LANDSOWNE laid on the table a number of papers respecting the Cholera.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

[No business of public interest in the House of Lords.]

Thursday, Feb. 16.

The bill for enlarging the power of the Privy Council during the spread of cholera, was brought in, and read a first time. Lord ELLENBOROUGH regretted that these efficient measures had been neglected till the disease was at the door.

TITHES.—The MARQUIS OF LANDSOWNE presented the first Report of the Committee on the Tithes of Ireland, which was read by the Clerk at this table. It adverts to the condition to which the Protestant Clergymen of Ireland are reduced, owing to the resistance of tithe payments; the enormous arrears of tithes due in 1831, amounting, in three or four dioceses, to as much as 14,400*l.* It recommends that the Treasury be empowered to advance sums to clergymen to whom arrears of tithes are due; and that the Attorney-General have powers, similar to those passed by the Irish Parliament in 1796, &c., to proceed in the Exchequer Court, for the recovery of tithes due. The report concludes with strongly urging the necessity of an entire change of the system, as regards the lay as well as the ecclesiastical tithes of Ireland, so as to prevent pecuniary collision between the clergy and the people of Ireland. The committee have not yet concluded their inquiries, but they thought it advisable to make their report.

Friday, Feb. 17.

The Cholera Prevention Bill (England) was passed through all its remaining stages, the standing orders having been suspended to enable them to be done. The Marquis of Lansdowne availed himself of this opportunity to acknowledge the prompt manner in which parish authorities had come forward to co-operate in the promotion of the objects laid in view by the Council of the Board of Health. His lordship added that the government regretted the effects which contemplated measures must have on the trade and commerce of the country, but they deemed it to be their duty, not only to state facts, but also to adopt all practicable measures of precaution.

The Bishop of London proposed an amendment in the wording of the bill. He deprecated any plan of shutting up the national schools, and converting them into cholera hospitals; there were other places, such as the halls of companies, &c., that were better calculated for that purpose.

IRISH TITHES.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH, availing himself of the report which was presented on Thursday from their lordships' committee on the tithes of Ireland, asked two questions:—1. Whether the expenses that might be incurred by the contemplated legal proceedings for the recovery of tithes were to be borne by the government, or to be deducted from the amounts recovered? 2. Whether the legal proceedings were to be limited to the recovery of tithes for 1831?

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that the expenses were certainly to be deducted from the amounts recovered; and that as the resistance to the payment of tithes chiefly applied to those due for 1831, the proceedings would necessarily be limited to what was due within such period.

Lord PLUNKETT stated explicitly that it was contemplated to limit the extraordinary powers to be asked, to the tithes for 1831.

The Earl of Wicklow declared that if the proceedings were to be so limited, the clergy of Ireland would consider it an abandonment of Church property prior to 1831.

Earl GREY defended the report, observing that the objects of the proposed measures were immediate relief to the clergy, the support of the church, and the permanency of our government in Ireland. The plan for the commutation of the tithes was intended to prevent those collisions between the clergy and the people that were now of such frequent and ruinous occurrence.

The Earl of Wicklow said that the supporters of the church were justified in feeling alarm when they beheld such measures threatened.

After some further conversation from his lordship, Lord Carnarvon, Earl Grey, &c. into which was introduced censure for compliments paid to Ireland's "chief agitator," the discussion closed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

The House met for the special purpose of proceeding with the Reform Bill, and having resolved itself into committee, proceeded to the consideration of the 56th clause, respecting the remuneration to be granted to barristers for their services at elections, upon which a long discussion arose. The clause, however, was eventually agreed to. Lord J. Russell having proposed some alterations in clause 57, at the request of several members the consideration of that clause was postponed. The 58th clause was carried after a desultory conversation between Sir Charles Wetherell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Colonel Wood. The 59th clause was also agreed to; also the 60th and 61st after some verbal amendments. The 62d clause was postponed till the next sitting of the committee, after which the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 13.

THE CHOLERA.—A long conversation ensued on the subject of the Cholera having reached the environs of London.

Mr. P. THOMSON (in reply to inquiries from Mr. Croker) stated that cases of decided cholera had certainly occurred; that medical inquiries had been instituted; and that, as the best means of preventing unnecessary alarm, the government had adopted every possible means to spread correct information on the subject through the medium of the public journals, &c. He repeated the statement made by the Marquis of Lansdowne, that the government would forthwith apply for a Bill to increase the powers of the Privy Council, so as to enable the adoption of more efficient means for checking the spread of cholera.

SUPPLY.—Previously to going into a Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, considerable conversation arose on the plan which the government is about to adopt, to make all the estimates precede expenditure, on the calculation that the supplies will be voted.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said this plan would give the House sufficient control over the Estimates, which it would be proposed, from henceforth, should be from April to April.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mr. Goulburn, Sir R. Peel, &c.

expressed their approbation of the proposition to try the experiment. Sir H. Parnell, who spoke from the Opposition benches, also spoke in favour of the new arrangement. Sir J. Graham then proposed resolutions on the Navy Estimates, for the service of three months, which, after some desultory conversation Mr. S. Rice afterwards moved Estimates for the Civil Contingencies, which called forth much desultory remark. One thousand pound charge for the metropolis supply of water was postponed; and as to diplomatic presents of snuff-boxes, Mr. Rice intimated that hereafter they would not appear in the Estimates.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

IRISH TITHES.—Mr. LAMBERT presented petitions from Wexford, praying for the abolition of tithes in Ireland, which led to an animated discussion, and eventually to a most important communication from Mr. Stanley, the Secretary for Ireland.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER explained Earl Grey's sentiments on the subject, and said, that the law would be enforced; but that, if coercive measures were requisite, they would not be resorted to by the Government, except they were accompanied by measures to redress the grievances of the existing tithe system in Ireland.

Sir R. PEEL said, that there was some dissimilarity between the sentiments of the two noble lords; but that as to any measures, he must presume that the Government had taken a new view of the subject; for the Tithe Committee had not resolved on any measure. That he might not be a party to any delusion on the subject, he deemed it right to state thus much. After some further conversation,

Mr. STANLEY stated, that whatever measures he might deem it requisite, with the sanction of the government, to bring forward, would of course be on their own responsibility—that remedial measures were contemplated, as well as those to support the law, should they be considered requisite—that it would be their object to sustain (!!!) the Protestant Church of Ireland—but that the tendency and effect of their measures would, at the same time, undoubtedly be the "extinction" of tithes in that country. [This communication—after the house had somewhat recovered from its surprise occasioned by the suddenness and explicitness of the declaration—was received with cheering.]

CHOLERA.—The papers on the cholera having been presented,

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER then applied for, and had leave, to bring in a bill to increase the powers of the privy council in the present emergency. The bill is to enable the privy council to enforce such measures as the progress of the cholera may occasion, should it unhappily rage violently and extensively; to aid parishes with money; to enforce the prompt removal of the sick or the dead; and to adopt such other measures as might appear to be necessary. The bill also contains provisions for the payment of such money as may be advanced, and penalties for neglecting regulations that may be enforced. There will also be similar bills for Ireland and Scotland.

The bill was afterwards brought in, and called forth a good deal of desultory conversation. The money which the government may find it requisite to advance to parishes to meet emergencies is to be charged on the parish rate, or eventually on the county rate. This, the opposition contended, would be hard, and that it ought to be charged on the country, as it is for the general good. The government feared that the adoption of such a provision would very seriously impede private exertions and local charities, on which, after all, so much must depend. The bill was read a first and second time, and the committee postponed till to-day, to afford the opportunity of amending this part of the bill, if it should be desirable to make alterations.

Mr. CROKER asked whether it was true that the first death at Rotherhithe was that of a man who caught the disease by unloading a vessel that had arrived from Sunderland?

Mr. P. THOMSON said it was the truth.

Mr. CROKER observed, that this was the strongest and most curious fact that had yet occurred—[as showing the contagious nature of the disease.]

Mr. BAXTER, after contending for the necessity of such a measure, obtained leave to bring in a bill to put an end to the Parliamentary protection against arrest for debt.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The Cholera Preventive Bill was considered in committee, and gave rise to a good deal of conversation.

Sir W. RAE, and other members, regretted that this bill is not extended to Scotland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having, by an amendment, limited the bill to England; and it was replied that the difficulty was as to the imposition of a local assessment to meet expenses that might accrue.

The LORD ADVOCATE observed that the mode of extending a remedy in cases of emergency to Scotland was under consideration. The several blanks of the bill were filled up and adopted. [Before the adjournment of the house the Scotch Cholera Bill was brought forward.]

THE BILL.

The house afterwards resolved into committee on the English Reform Bill, and proceeded with several clauses. The 69th, which regards the expenses for booths, &c., occasioned much discussion.

Mr. HUNT moved as an amendment, [that the cost be charged upon the county rates; but, after a long conversation, that proposition was negatived by four for the amendment, and 154 against it.]

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he had no objection to limit the amount of expense, suggesting that for polling places the expense ought not to exceed 40*l.* and for booths 25*l.*; but, after some desultory remarks, the further consideration of the clause was postponed, and the house resumed.

Previously to the rising of the house the Cholera Prevention Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Thursday, Feb. 16.

Mr. G. BANKES inquired whether the government intended to submit any further information to the house relative to a recent smuggling transaction?

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied, "No;" when

Mr. BANKES said he should hereafter move for inquiry into the subject, and also into the state of the law regarding smuggling.

GENERAL FAST.—Mr. PERCEVAL asked whether the government did not think it advisable, in consequence of recent events, to name an earlier day for the general fast than that now proposed?

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied in the negative; upon which

Mr. PERCEVAL was understood to intimate that he would call the attention of the house to the subject.

Mr. CRIPPS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws regarding the election of coroners for counties, and particularly to limit the expenses attendant upon those elections.

THE BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having obtained leave to bring in the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs "Boundaries" Bill, the house on his lordship's motion, once more resolved into committee on the English Reform Bill. The disposition of the remaining clauses occupied the house, mingled with much desultory conversation, till after midnight; and then the further consideration of the bill was postponed. The several clauses, in reality, have now been disposed of; but the schedules A, B, &c., remain for discussion.

The Scotch Cholera Prevention Bill afterwards called

forth a good deal of remark, and a division, with the discussion of which the proceeding of the evening in reality concluded.

Friday, Feb. 17.

On the question that the house go into supply, Mr. G. Dawson availed himself of the opportunity to enter his protest against grants voted on a former evening, of 500*l.* to Mr. Marshall, for certain statistical tables, and to Dr. Bowring, for his report regarding the mode of keeping public accounts in France, &c.; but both were strongly defended by Mr. Hume, Sir H. Parnell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c., as useful expenditure of those sums!!

POLITICAL EXPEDITION OF DON PEDRO.—Captain YONKE inquired whether Captain Sartorius, who appears as having a command in Don Pedro's squadron, was still in the British service?

It was answered by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, that he was on the British half-pay list; but that he could not draw any pay except after an oath that he was not in any foreign service—that he was absent without leave—and that he had no license from his Majesty to enter foreign service.

The house then resolved into committee, in which Sir J. C. Hobhouse moved the army estimates for the current three months. They are supplemental to, or rather a continuation of, the estimates already voted for 1831; they are for the three months that are left unprovided for by the new arrangement, of henceforth commencing the financial year in April instead of with January, as heretofore. There is, however, an addition to the number of men. These estimates were not opposed—but they called forth a good deal of desultory discussion.

The committee on the Irish Sub-letting Act was postponed till Monday next.

The house went into committee on the Malt Spirit Draw-back Duty. Mr. F. Baring moved that the drawback should be reduced from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 8*d.* the gallon. After a protracted discussion, the resolution was ultimately agreed to.

The report of the tithe committee was brought on and ordered to be printed.

EARL GREY TO LORD ALTHORP.

LORD GREY was under the gallery on Tuesday evening, when Lord Althorp gave the explanation of the noble earl's speech respecting Irish tithes, which appeased the wrath of O'Connell, and by giving assurance of the most strenuous ministerial aid in the spoliation of the Irish Church, entitled the government to a few weeks longer protection at the hands of those respectable gentlemen, who are returned to parliament by the Roman Catholic Priests of Ireland. When Lord Grey went home, being a little troubled in mind, he took up Horace to divert his thoughts, and after reading the tenth ode of the first book, wrote some stanzas. The ode is as follows:—

HYMNUS AD MERCURIUM.

Mercuri facunde nepos Atlantias,
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
Voce formasti catus et decore
More palestra;
Te canam magni Jovis et Deorum
Nuncium curvæque lyre parentem,
Calidum quicquid placuit; jocoso
Condere furto,
Te boves olim nisi reddidisses
Per dolum amotos; puerum minaci
Voce dunt terret; viduus pharetra
Risit Apollo.
Quin et Atidas; ducis te; superbos
Ilio dives Priamus relicto;
Thessalique ignis; et iniqua Troja
Castrâ fessit.
Tu piis lætis animas reponis
Sedibus virgineque, lyrem coeres
Aurea turbum superis Deorum
Gratus, et imis.

IMITATION BY LORD GREY.

To Viscount Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
ALTHORP, thou man of fervent speech,
Whom none of those who plead or preach,
Can hope in rhetoric to reach
So clear and strong.
Thy pleasant wit, thy brilliant sense,
Thy calculative powers immense,
Thy fascinating eloquence,
Inspire my song.
When once of Oxen much you spoke,
Mid those who rural Gods invoke,
Apollo then began to smoke
Thy wondrous wit.
And now he smiles to see thee stand
The guiding Solon of the band,
Whose shining wisdom rules the land
Where once stood Pyrr.

When from my erring lips there flew
Words that pleased not O'Connell's crew
Then skillful ALTHORP well I knew
Thy power to save.
'Twas thine ere the revolt had spread,
To shew I meant not what I said
While I looked on and bowed my head,
Assenting grave.

Thou, from thy ministerial seat,
With sweetest smiles dost Whiglings greet,
Even Radicals come to thy feet
With longing look.
Thy talisman, the Exchequer Seals;
Whose force even warmest patriot feels;
Hobhouse is thine, and Hume now steals
Towards thy hok.

Marshall is paid, and Hume doth know
The way to give a quid pro quo;
In Estimates he will be slow
A fault to find.

Thus ALTHORP well his claims doth found,
Me doth he please with wit profound,
To Hume he gives five hundred pound
And wins each mind.

A correspondent wishes to know when the Freeholders of Bucks are to have an opportunity of signing a loyal and constitutional address to the King, similar to those sent up from Edinburgh; Suffolk, Kent, Devon, Essex, Herts, &c. &c.—Bucks Herald.

MARCH OF SCIENCE.—It is discovered that the best papers for wrappers, writing, and printing, may be produced from wood shavings boiled in mineral or vegetable alkali. 100 pounds of wood and 12 pounds of alkali will produce a ream of paper.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—The public is informed that this article, for which 2*s.*

SATURDAY MORNING'S NEWS.

The Scotch Greys are ordered from Brighton to Canterbury.

The passengers by our steamers and packet-boats, are refused a landing on the French coast.

The Lord Mayor this day gives a grand entertainment to his Majesty's Ministers and their Ladies. Several "old women" are expected to be present, and the Duke of Sussex!

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland entertained a select party at dinner on Wednesday, at their residence at Kew. The Duchess of Cumberland came to town yesterday from Kew. On Thursday the illustrious duke paid a visit to that patriotic polemic, Lord Kenyon, in Portman-square.

The recruits belonging to the Foot Guards have been ordered to Warley Barracks, Essex, near Brentwood, and adjoining the domain of that most Catholic nobleman, Lord Petre. We will take odds that his lordship will bolt, to avoid catching the cholera infection, in addition to the more dangerous disorder of reform.

There was a very numerous meeting this day at Exeter Hall of the Labourers' Friend Society; Lord Morpeth was in the chair. The benevolent object which this society has in view is to alleviate the distress of the country by restoring cottages, with allotments of land; to the labouring poor, in order to stimulate their industry, and to enable them more effectually to provide for their own support without dependence on parochial aid.

THE CHOLERA.—It is really become a matter of doubt whether the Asiatic Cholera exists in London or not. The *Herald* says ministers have been imposed upon—and why should they not? They have too long imposed upon the country. Dr. Macana says, in some observations on the disease—"First, that it does not spread amongst, or even assail the more respectable classes of society. Secondly, that it is almost uniformly preceded by an attack of simple diarrhoea, which admits of an easy cure, and supersedes, as it were, the other disease." The disease has now been here for six days, and 'the grand total' for all London amounts to 30 cases and 14 deaths—that is, something short of one death in every hundred thousand. So says the *Herald*—but another and more probable report is, that Ministers are making a job of the disease. They have appointed a government doctor at 20*l.* per day—three weeks at that rate will amount to 420*l.*—And it is said that a counsel to the Central Board of Health has been appointed, at the rate of one thousand pounds per annum, the thing being secured to him for one year certain. If this be true, we may exclaim with Dominie Samson, "Prodigious!"

CITY, SATURDAY, 12 O'CLOCK.

The alarm which was excited, and so generally prevailed, owing to the "reports" put forth from Whitehall, is rapidly subsiding—and commercial affairs are getting into their ordinary course of dulness. In the foreign market yesterday, Greek bonds got up to 26*½*. This was attributed to the fact of its being determined to appoint a constitutional King of Greece. It is said that the new Monarch is to be one of the Princes of Mecklenburg. Others give the new Monarchy to the second son of the King of Holland.

To-day the approaching discomfiture of ministers, on the "Deform" question, and their consequent ejection, for "inability," was pretty much under discussion. There seems to be a very general opinion that they must "go out," and much indifference is manifested as to who may be their successors—every one being satisfied that any change will be for the better. At noon the prices were—Consols, 82 ¹/₄; Reduced, 82 ¹/₂; 3*4* Reduced, 90 ¹/₄; New 3*4* per cent., 89 ¹/₂; Consols for account, 82 ¹/₄.

FEBRUARY.—DIARY OF THE WEEK.

N	D	Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.	High Water at London Bridge.	Historical Memoranda.
10	Sun	Septuagesima Sunday.	4 1	Copernicus b. 1473.
20	Tues	Saturn rises 5 58 a.m.	4 40	Coron. of Edw. VI. 1547.
21	Wed	Jupiter sets 5 18 a.m.	5 15	Rev. Rob. Hall d. 1831.
22	Thurs	Mars rises 4 51 a.m.	5 44	D. Milled. ar. at Lichon.
23	Fri	Venus rises 5 12 m.	6 39	Sir J. Reynolds d. 1792 (1828).
24	Sat	D. of Cambridge b.	7 29	Drury-lane Thea. bt. 1809.
25	Sun	St. Matthias.	8 30	Emp. Paul m. 1801.

During this month the days increase 54 m. in the morning, and 54 m. in the afternoon.

Venus will be a morning star until July 27th; then an evening star to the year's end. Jupiter will be an evening star until February 24th; then a morning star until September 18th; then an evening star to the end of the year.

If it rain, with an east wind, it will continue for a day. The heaviest rains fall with the wind from the east; the longest with one from the south west; but a dry season always is connected with a wind prevailing, at this time, between the north and east points. But the old proverb distinguishes this month with the title of "Fill-dyke, which if it be white, is the better to like."

The Alfred.

LONDON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

THEIR Majesties are expected at St. James's on Wednesday next; they are in excellent health. At the drawing-room, on the 24th, no presentations will take place; and her Majesty, with that marked attention to the welfare of the industrious classes, which has ever characterized her, has intimated that all the ladies who attend are expected to wear dresses of British manufacture.

WHATEVER may be the consequence of the tithes' report to the Irish church, whether they may be able to protect their properties from the hands of the Whigs or not, are questions which remain to be decided, and of that we have spoken elsewhere. One thing, however, is certain, that the interests of the great lay portion of that church—we mean the Lord Chancellor, Lord Plunkett—will be by no means neglected as long as his lordship is upon the woolsack.

It would only weary our readers, who we take it for granted, have sipped deep enough of Irish affairs, were we to go over the whole detail of the matter at issue between the Irish Chancellor and the magistracy of Ireland. In short, then he imposes, and they resist, a fee of 2*l.* 15*s.* on each *Dedimus*, issued to the magistrates at their commission at the commencement of a new reign. The Irish magistrates contend that there is every kind of injustice in imposing upon them a fee of more than ten times the amount of that which the English magistrates had to pay, and they like it the less when the demand comes from a Whig Lord Chancellor, a hater of sinecures and useless taxation *ex professo*. The disclosures which Mr. Lamberti made of the pecuniary condition of his countrymen on the occasion of the debate on Mr. Baring's motion for giving up the privilege of exemption from arrest, might make us think that there are some of the liberal justices of the peace in Ireland to whom the payment of the sum might be more inconvenient than the

honour it conferred is desirable—and all parties must revolt against such a spectacle as that of a public man, the principal part of whose life was past in declaiming against waste of public money, griping at fees which may perhaps be legal, but which certainly are not just, with a tenacity of grasp never surpassed even in Ireland itself, though it be the very country of jobbing.

Lord Plunkett in defending himself the other night in the House of Lords, threw himself upon his character. He was sure that no noble lord would impute any corrupt views to him. This, with submission to his lordship, is no more than the regular practice of gentlemen at the bar of Bow-street. A gentleman accused of picking a pocket, refers to the respectability of his appearance, and boasts of his connexions, and indignantly repels the charge, by asking if any body could suspect him of doing any thing improper? The inexorable magistrate, however, disregarding the grandiloquence of the appeal, institutes an inquiry into the facts of the case, and if they implicate the prisoner, all the declamation as to character goes for nothing. In Lord Plunkett's case the facts are, that he has enforced, not for himself to be sure, but for his son, the payment of a fee for doing nothing, the legality of which is contested by some lawyers, but which, at any rate, his Lordship had it in his power to remit, in order to put some three or four thousand pounds into the pocket of his secretary, at the cost of disgusting all the magistrates of Ireland, and, in some instances, leaving whole districts of that turbulent country without a justice of the peace. His lordship is convicted of cupidity in enforcing the fee—of recreancy to all his avowed principles in continuing a sinecure, and creating a job—and of reckless indifference to the preservation of the peace of the country, when it came into any opposition to his pecuniary interests.

These are facts in opposition to which Lord Plunkett's boasting reference to the purity of his character can be of no avail. He had better say at once that the Act of Parliament gave the right to the fee, and until they had rased the act from off his bond, he should continue to exact all that the statute would allow and the court award. If he wishes to set himself right with the public, and to make his conduct in office square with his professions out of office, all he has to do is to remit the fee—there is no act of parliament prohibiting from doing that. Nor let him fear that by so doing he compromises or sacrifices in the slightest degree any right or claim of his successors, for the act which gives him the fee will not survive this reign.

But will Lord Plunkett remit? A story is told of an English drummer who, when taken prisoner by the French, was obliged to amuse his captors by beating his different national calls of war, &c., at last he was asked to beat a retreat. "A retreat," said the drummer, "I do not know how—we never beat a retreat in the English army." The application of the story is easy enough—there is no such word as *remit* known in the Whig vocabulary.

We purpose devoting more space and attention to the proceedings of the Admiralty than we have hitherto done.

Though we have long known how patronage has been dispensed, and business done, by that very exemplary gentleman, the First Lord, yet, as we believed him to act under orders, and saw him so tame, docile, and unoffensive a member of the treasury benches, we were moved with pity at his morbid condition and were glad not to be called upon to rouse him from those apparently-repentant slumbers, which made him the silent coadjutor of a noisy and blundering administration.

It would seem, however, that eighteen months of rest, in St. Stephen's Chapel, is too much of a good thing for Sir James Graham, and so having girded on his armour, he is now prepared to commence his puny battle of reform.

The Navy and victualling boards are to be abolished, and their duties transferred to the firm of Messieurs Graham and Company;—and why, forsooth? For three reasons, as Sir James alleges; one, that the accounts are kept badly at Somerset House;—another, that the expense of building and outfit has exceeded the estimates laid before parliament; and the third, that the aforesaid boards are too independent of and uncontrollable by whom?—why, by the silent Sir James Graham!—good grounds all these surely, for abolishing effective public boards, and increasing whig patronage and whig tyranny!

Now, may we be permitted to ask, 1st,—if the accounts really are badly kept—is it not possible that directions may be given for them to be kept better?—but supposing that these accounts, so far from being what Sir James (who, by the by is a bit of a wag) terms, "cabalistic," are very simple and plain to be understood by any person versed in these four golden rules of arithmetic, called Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division (and of all which the present cabinet appear wonderfully ignorant, except when their powers of calculation are to be applied to that "cabalistic" word—PLACES).—What will be said then?

2d.—These boards too have exceeded their estimates; if so, and improperly, are there no "figurative orators," save my First Lord, to attack them in the House of Commons? and supposing that the business is transferred to the Admiralty—is it so certain that the people there are so accurate and so clever, that they will never exceed their estimates?

But lastly, they are not obedient to the powers at the admiralty! they are "fastidiously obstreperous!" Poor dear Sir James!—his orders unheeded!—his commands disobeyed!—really it is unsufferable. But we may suggest that these orders and commands may not be always legal, or wise, or beneficial for the public service; and that these boards, in exercising a negative control, even over so very great a man as Sir James Graham, are not altogether blameable.

Poor dear gentleman, what will become of him on Monday night, when Mr. Croker will prove to the satisfaction of every body, save those who would vote—honour, dishonour—virtue, vice—and black, white—to save the Reform Bill,—that his facts are unfounded—his reasonings unjust—his courses imprudent, and his plans impracticable.

THE Government has again shifted its ground upon the subject of Tithes in Ireland. We mentioned last

week that Lord Grey had surprised the town, and enraged the radicals, by a declaration very opposite in spirit to that of Mr. STANLEY, the Irish Secretary on this subject. His lordship ventured upon an assertion that the law in Ireland should be enforced. This was rather too much for so very popular a minister, whose multitudinous supporters are of opinion that obedience to the law is an obsolete and very inconvenient practice, and enforcement of the law an anti-popular tyranny, and high treason against the majesty of the mob. Lord Grey soon found that he had made an indiscreet declaration—the representatives of the Irish priests threatened to join the opposition, and the minister discovered the expediency of retracting what he had unguardedly uttered respecting the propriety of vindicating the law, against conspiracy and outrage.

Low as Lord Grey has fallen—deep as his proud spirit has sunk, since the time when he used in haughty tone to speak of the independent dignity of the "order" to which he belonged, he yet could not bring himself to unsay what he had said, but Lord Althorp, who has no scruples of feeling about anything, was deputed to set the matter right in the House of Commons, and he succeeded in satisfying the discontents that Lord Grey was sorry for what he had done, and willing to be understood as having expressed himself so badly that he had conveyed to the public a meaning the opposite of that which was in his mind.

This unpleasant affair having been thus creditably arranged, the next step to be taken was the presentation of a preliminary report from the committees of the two houses appointed to consider the subject of tithes in Ireland. This has now been produced, and considering the influence possessed by the government in its preparation, it must be looked upon as another strange specimen of the want of any fixed and settled principle, or even agreement as to the state of facts, in the proceedings of ministers and their supporters.

The plan for the present is to advance money from the exchequer to the Irish clergy, who are suffering the hardships of poverty, through the success of Doctor Doyle's exhortations, and to take into the hands of government the collection of the tithes which the Irish in certain districts have conspired not to pay.

The Irish Secretary moves for a committee to devise something in lieu of the present law of tithes, because, as he says, the law cannot be enforced. Then Lord Grey says, the law shall be enforced. The government newspaper, the *Globe*, express its opinion that Lord Grey will find himself in a great difficulty if he attempts to enforce the law. The *Times*, in the very biggest words it can find in the dictionary, proclaims the impossibility of quelling the conspiracy, by any other means than that of surrendering to the conspirators all their most outrageous demands. The *Chronicle* asserts, that the tithes question is already settled, that the people cannot be made to pay. The *Examiner* is in a rage, and in alternate strains of rant and ridicule, maintains that tithes will not, and cannot be obtained. The rest, too tedious to mention, harp upon the same string. The government becomes frightened, Lord Althorp asserts, that Lord Grey did not mean that what had been attributed to him, when he said the report comes forth, and the exchequer is recommended to pay the money, and trust to the enforcement of the law for its repayment. Thus it is only by doing that which the Irish minister, and all the sages of the ministerial press declare to be impossible to be done, that the recommendation of the committee can be carried into effect!

The report goes further to recommend in very vague terms the substitution of some other property for the church, in lieu of the property in tithes—a property more ancient, and on every ground, whether of prescriptive right, or abstract reasonableness, more defensible than the private possessions of any individual or group of individuals in the state.

We refrain from entering upon this part of the subject at present—we know that nothing less will satisfy the revolutionary party, whom it is hoped to appease by sacrificing the ancient rights of the church, than absolute spoliation:—the infidel and the bigot will join together to strip the Protestant Church, the one because he hates any religious establishment, the other because he wishes all ecclesiastical property to be in the hand of the servants of the church of Rome. We wait to see how these parties will deal with the new proposition, but even on the threshold of the discussion, which will no doubt occupy us much in time to come, we protest against any arrangement of the property of the clergy, or of any other body, to which the owners are not a party. We stand upon the rights of property, and maintain, that that of the church ought not to be interfered with, unless the church itself consents.

THERE is every reason to hope that not withstanding the great alarm respecting cholera which has existed in the metropolis during the past week, the disease will not, in London, make any very serious progress.

On the other hand, there is some reason to believe that important good may result from the alarm, by leading the public attention to the destitute and miserable condition of the masses of the poor in the metropolis, who live in a manner that refined humanity shudders to contemplate, and that the practical politician cannot look upon without the strongest feelings of regret, and desire to discover a remedy for a national evil of such importance.

It is certain that all the squalid misery of the poor in London, is not the result of mere poverty, and that with better habits, and more abstinence from gross vices, they might be much happier, though not less poor, but still it is not to be denied that the extreme poverty which they can by no means help, does dreadfully afflict them, and so breaks their hearts that they have no spirit for exertion, no taste for the decencies of life. This is not as it should be—it is shocking to think that while so much affluence exists in London, there should be such enormous masses of people in the lowest extremity of wretchedness, ignorance, and filthiness:—thousands upon thousands, to whom virtue, religion, conscience, comfort, are things utterly unfelt—who are governed by nothing but unsatisfied appetites. Would to God that Reform, if it must be the fashion of the present time, would take the direction of inquiry into the best means for bettering the condition of the poor. There is no doubt at all of the possibility of turning much that is now so wretched, and so revolting, into comparative prosperity and cheerfulness. The means are in the country,

and they ought to be applied. The task would indeed be difficult, but what task so glorious?

The inquiries resulting from the cholera alarm will open up scenes that must operate, if any thing can, to rouse the public mind to the state of the poor—let the parliament undertake their cause, and a grateful and united people would sympathise with its exertions and join in continual prayers for its success.

THE Committee of the House of Commons have got to the 80th clause of the Reform Bill—there are, however, some left behind, which it was thought proper to re-model and reserve for future consideration. The enfranchising schedules have also to be discussed, and a good many days may yet elapse before the bill leaves the House of Commons. What is to become of it then? This was once a question of more interest than it is now, for the eyes of many of the people are opened, and the ardent passion with which this grand overturning measure was longed for by the ignorant populace has subsided.

The *Globe* newspaper has renewed its protestations that some mighty change has taken place among the peers, which, with the addition of a few new ones, will cause the Bill to pass. This is about the five-and-twentieth time that the *Globe* has made a similar discovery. We need not trouble ourselves to refute so silly a declaration. The newspapers which manufacture intelligence of this description should be prepared with exact names and numbers—the public are tired of their vague fabrications.

When a motion was brought on in the House of Commons on Thursday evening for papers relating to the punishment of soldiers, the new Secretary at War, Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, and the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, the Right Hon. ROBERT GRAY, absented themselves from the discussion and the division. The motion being a popular one, these popular members dared not present themselves, and vote against it as their official duty demanded.

This may answer for the present, though it does look as the *Times* would say, a little odd, because there are other members of the government not quite so much at the mercy of the populace, to take a spell at the official oar for an absentee—but what will be done when under the admirable system of the Reform Bill, all the ministers must be popular members? They cannot all run away like Messrs. Hobhouse and Grant. There will be no choice but to yield to whatever is proposed.

MR BARING obtained leave on Wednesday night, to bring in a bill to limit the privilege of members of the House of Commons from arrest. Whether Mr. Baring jokes or no, we look upon this as a salutary measure, and well timed; now that the House is threatened with an inundation of needy attorneys, and other noisy adventurers, from the consuetaries sketched out by that eminent draughtsman, Lieut. Drummond. We believe the intention is to do away the exemption from arrest only in the case of judgment debts remaining for some time unpaid. We could have wished the whole privilege abolished. We are as jealous of the privileges of members in their capacity of legislators, as Mr. Speaker himself can be, but out of the House we see no reason why they should be in any respect less amenable to the laws they have made than the simplest of their fellow-citizens. We doubt if it contributes much to the dignity of the honourable House, to make it a sanctuary for insolvent debtors.

IMPORTANT.

PROSPECTS OF THE GREY INCAPABLES.—In Ireland they are pretty sure to have a civil war. In India (and we state this on the best authority) a war is daily expected; and if the King of Holland be wise, they will have a Belgic campaign in May. Their precious ally, "reformed" France, could not raise one hundred thousand men even to oppose the invasion of the "sacred territory," she is destitute of arms, military stores, and money, to say nothing about the agreeable collision of factions. With respect to Indian affairs, we can state that Runjeet Singh's nephew is expected to be—and perhaps is already—in the field against the Company, with an immense army, officered by French and Russians, so that the threat in the Petersburg paper the other day of dictating terms to England at Calcutta, may not turn out to be an idle bravado. It is quite certain that Lord Bentinck is making a sad business of his government in India.

We last week cautioned the public not to be deceived by the treacherous speech of Lord Grey on the Irish tithes question, as some well-meaning newspapers were. Ministers have been indefatigable in confirming our view of the case. On Tuesday, Lord Althorp informed the House of Commons, that Lord Grey meant quite differently from what he said. Mr. Stanley further backed us by contradicting both Lord Grey and Lord Althorp, and then himself. And on Tuesday a report is produced from the Committee of Lords, packed by them for the purpose, which differs from all four of the previously declared intentions of government, as these people are facetiously called.

The notable scheme now propounded, is to make those who quietly obey the laws and pay their debts, support those who refuse!!! How many of the first description will remain after the next 1st of April? Is the country so far sunk in degradation, as to submit to this?

It has often fallen to our lot, during the last twelve months, to chronicle in prose and verse the manifold exploits and disasters of "poor Charley Grey," but as the plot thickens, the hapless Premier plunges deeper and deeper in the mire, and this week he is in a sadder plight than ever. We had heard, indeed, that

Gentle dullness ever likes a joke; but we had not suspected brother Althorp of being such a wag. The manner in which he declared on Tuesday evening that "his noble friend had always intended to express himself elsewhere, as he (Althorp) did in this house," was quite inimitable. Poor Lord Grey himself sat, pale and perspiring, under the gallery, while the man of bullocks was blurring out his "explanation." The furtive and distressful glances interchanged between the "noble friends" were doubt beyond expression to the bystanders.

It is really difficult to be serious in discussing the contradictions, explanations, blunders, and absurdities of the members of the present Cabinet, even

though the interests of their folly, they are so Althorp, and Mr. Stanley's opinions on Irish cryingly absurd in the at variance with each other they all agreed—overturning.

SIR JEMMY GRAHAM, the navy. And a very a cackle about, and to this is always the way first year. The bill Job to increase the p miralty, at the expense servants." At so cackling, Sir Byam Ma and squashed in. Sir Clerk, Captain York, the House, unanimous addle egg; but whether is not very likely to sit

We call the earnest attention from Ireland to another contains is derived from important. To the other misrule, will shortly be sister kingdom; this is a quarter where are enabled calling out some régime moment under the consid

SOME woman, whether not, we have not heard of Reason" at the Rot pers on week days and Times newspaper is so ought to be sent to the a paper of "discourses money to be her only devil's chaplain, and E obscene books, her mo she is a single young may continue so, for w presumptuous folly and ignorant of their own things as butchers would revolting to the wise wretched woman may more gentle than the tr spectacle be removed, l less insane than she.

It is a great pity that nexion with the Westm upon him the necessity of of Commons when motion discussed, for he is a shan anything to which he g on introducing the Army complimented by Sir H man in the empire, excep better judge, whether Sif trary. This handsome a political opponent, is wor gentleman, and a Tory.

A bill has passed th powers to the Privy Coun vention of cholera. Sepa England and Scotland. V ment of the former, to words in acknowledge infidiction of Divine Providence party opposed the pro language of coarse lepro to quote even for revolt was brought in, the L which had been propo Bill; here again Mr. offensive opposition, and He found in the British vote with him for expung an acknowledgment of We leave the commente readers. Can we wonder

THE PROTESTANT BRETHR

A most affecting app Lord Roden, has been testaments of Ireland to well-timed, well writ It is quite obvious th ameliorate the condi before they are driven flag of papal "agitai ministers behold with in Ireland whom y felt profess to have tention. We cannot a short extract from interesting document: Brethren, we remem bill that granted power chased and conceded. We cannot forget how ticipation of privileges v man Catholics, Ireland v stated that Popery had our countrymen would be of amity and peace. Brethren, we ask you fessions? What use ha ceded to Roman Catho tempting the overthrow country? Is it not labo United Empire? Have not Roman Cat tion of the Protestant est propagation of the Gosp clergy? Some of them other are assassinated of day—in many parts

though the interests of the nation are perishing by their folly, they are so childish. If Earl Grey, Lord Althorp, and Mr. Stanley played at cross-and-pile for their opinions on Irish policy, they could not be more cryingly absurd in themselves, or more outrageously at variance with each other. In one thing only are they all agreed—overturn, overturn, overturn and destroy.

SIR JEMMY GRAHAM has laid his egg at last, about the navy. And a very little egg it is to make so big a cackle about, and to be so long a coming. But this is always the way with Bantam pullets of the first year. The bill might fairly be entitled "A Job to increase the patronage of the Board of Admiralty, at the expense of old and faithful public servants." As soon as Sir Jemmy had done cackling, Sir Byam Martin set his foot upon the egg, and squashed it. Sir George Cockburn, Sir George Clarke, Captain York, and all the practical men in the House, unanimously agree in declaring it an addle egg; but whether or no, we think Sir James is not very likely to sit long enough to hatch it.

We call the earnest attention of our readers to a letter from Ireland in another column. The information it contains is derived from official sources, and is highly important. To the other consequences of ministerial misrule, will shortly be added an insurrection in the sister kingdom: this is all but inevitable. From another quarter we are enabled to state that the propriety of calling out some regiments of English Militia, is at this moment under the consideration of government.

SOME woman, whether "escaped from a retreat" or not, we have not heard, has set up for the "Goddess of Reason" at the Rotunda. She exhibits for copiers on week days and silver o' Sundays. Even the Times newspaper is scandalized, and hints that she ought to be sent to the tread-mill. She has published a paper of "discourses," in which she openly avows money to be her only god, and Robert Taylor, the devil's chaplain, and Richard Carlile, the vender of obscene books, her most beloved of men. She says she is a single young woman of 28. We hope she may continue so, for we do not like the breed. The presumptuous folly and profaneness of those who are ignorant of their own ignorance, and handle sacred things as butchers would a calf, are very shocking and revolting to the wise and good. We trust this wretched woman may be silenced by some means more gentle than the tread-mill, and so melancholy a spectacle be removed by the interference of friends less insane than she.

It is a great pity that Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE's connection with the Westminster rabble should ever impose upon him the necessity of absenting himself from the House of Commons when motions relating to his office are to be discussed, for he is a sharp debater, and a shrewd fellow in anything to which he gives his attention. His statement on introducing the Army Estimates on Friday evening was complimented by Sir HENRY HARDINGE, than whom no man in the empire, except the Duke of WELINGTON, is a better judge, whether Sir John performed well or the contrary. This handsome acknowledgment of Sir Henry to a political opponent, is worthy of his character as a soldier, a gentleman, and a Tory.

A bill has passed the Houses of Parliament for giving powers to the Privy Council to take measures for the prevention of cholera. Separate bills have been introduced for England and Scotland. When it was proposed as an amendment of the former, to introduce into the preamble some words in acknowledgment of the pestilence being an infliction of Divine Providence, Mr. Hume and his wretched party, opposed the proposition. Mr. Hume did so in language of coarse levity, which we should be ashamed to quote even for reprobation. When the Scotch bill was brought in, the Lord Advocate added the words which had been proposed to be added in the English Bill; here again Mr. Hume came forward with his offensive opposition, and brought the house to a division. He found in the British House of Commons ten members to vote with him for expunging from the preamble of a statute an acknowledgment of the providence of Almighty God. We leave the commentary upon this to the minds of our readers. Can we wonder at our national afflictions?

THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND TO THEIR BROTHERS IN ENGLAND.

A most affecting appeal, urged by their chairman, Lord Roden, has been addressed by the suffering Protestants of Ireland to those of Great Britain: it is a well-timed, well-written, and judicious composition. It is quite obvious that something must be done to ameliorate the condition of the Irish Protestants, before they are driven to desperation. The crimson flag of "agitation," is in the ascendant, and ministers behold without alarm the downfall of those in Ireland whom my Lord Grey and my Lord Plunkett profess to have taken under their special protection. We cannot resist the inclination of making a short extract from this most important and deeply interesting document:—

Brethren, we remember the professions with which the bill that granted power to the Roman Catholics was purchased and couched. We recollect how it was professed, we cannot forget how it was proclaimed, that if an equal participation of privileges with Protestants was granted to Roman Catholics, Ireland would be tranquil and happy. It was stated that Popery had grown tolerant and liberal, and that our country would be more firmly united than ever in bonds of amity and peace.

Brethren, we ask you has the event justified these professions? What use has been made of the power conceded to Roman Catholics? Has it not been used in attempting the overthrow of the Protestant religion in this country? Is it not labouring to destroy the integrity of the United Empire?

Have not Roman Catholic bishops demanded the destruction of the Protestant establishment and of all societies for the propagation of the Gospel? Have they not denounced the clergy? Some of them are suffering the greatest privations—others are assassinated and stoned to death in the open face of day—in many parts of the country the houses of the Pro-

testant gentry and farmers are fortified to prevent the attack of the midnight murderer—arms are plundered at hours when suspicion herself is off her guard, when men are engaged in the labour of the field, or attending on the worship of their God. By the long continued practice of the open plunder—by the secret importation of fire-arms, and ammunition—and by an extensive manufacture of pikes and other weapons, the Roman Catholic population has become in many parts of the country, an armed band of formidable foes. The Protestant scarcely dares to venture after sunset from his home—he fears to transact his business in the fair of the market—he is waylaid, insulted, beaten, robbed, or assassinated on his return. The fact precludes the necessity of either comment or detail. The miseries he endures, and the evils he apprehends, burst all the ties that bind him to his home, and force him to seek in exile, on the transatlantic shore, the rest denied him in the land of his fathers. To such extent have these sufferings pressed upon the Protestants of Ireland, that it appears on good authority that more than sixty thousand have fled to America since the Emancipation Bill has passed the British legislature. Thus, so far from an increase of tranquillity, the country presents but a melancholy picture of increased disturbance, agitation, partial insurrection, and crime on the one hand—and on the other of suffering, of apprehension, of voluntary exile and despair.

Our metropolis is an arena for the demagogue, the agitator, and the priest, to stimulate the passions of the people. The press scatters the seeds of insubordination and sedition, from the metropolis through the land; and the country is hurried on, by these means, to the verge of rebellion, of anarchy, and of ruin.

All this is a startling matter of fact statement, and deserves attention from every one in the least degree interested in the preservation of civil and religious liberty in this country. In conclusion, the Irish Protestants observe:—

Brethren of England, we say to you what we have said to each other—the cause is common—the danger is common—we waive all minor differences—respond to our call—pour your petitions in our behalf into the royal ear. Let our monarch know the danger that threatens his kingdom, in the dismemberment of his empire, through the machinations of wicked men, and the weakness and folly of his ministers. Let him know, how one of the pillars of his throne is even now attempted to be undermined.—Tell him that you feel for the miseries they suffer—the wrongs that we endure—and the ruin we apprehend. Assure him that you sympathize with us, who desire to identify our fortunes and our fate with you—with you to maintain the integrity of the empire—to uphold the laws—the constitution, and the Protestant throne of Britain, with our hearts, our words, our properties, and our lives—with you to rally round our king, in their support—or with you to perish in their ruins.

(Signed) "RODEN, Chairman."

IRELAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is not in the whole volume of history a finer exemplification of the "Nemesis"—that pure and abstract principle of justice which ruled both Gods and men, and which punished by retribution—than the position of affairs which compels the Whigs—the betrayers of Protestantism—to defend the Protestant church in Ireland against the savage Popish peasants, and their astute and unprincipled leaders, the priests. It is most right and fitting that the agitation which was begun in Ireland under the auspices of the Whigs—who fostered Curran and Gifford and Moore into importance, and who so diligently supported O'Connell and Shiel—should overwhelm them with a sinking weight when they are least able to bear it. It is above all fit that the burthen should fall upon Earl Grey—the admirer of the French revolution—the advocate of the Catholic claims—the man who is mainly responsible for all that the Whigs have done, because he has lent a mind capable of virtuous and patriotic purposes to their sinister and selfish policy, and supported them by his unstained private character. We rejoice, therefore, that it should fall to the lot of Earl Grey to contend the payment of tithe with the Irish Papists—that it should become his lordship's duty to vindicate right and justice against theory and folly, and that he should have to do so in a season of extreme hazard and difficulty. If the expiatory cup were not full the sacrifice would not be complete; but it is full, and to the very dregs with bitterness. Our readers, that they may clearly understand Lord Grey's situation, should be aware, that under the liberal policy which has governed Ireland of late years, it has happened, whether designedly, or not, that a sort of persecution has been carried on against the Protestants of that country. For one being entrusted exclusively with the affairs of state, the magistracy and the internal defence of Ireland, and considered, as in fact they were, and are the only security for the connexion of the Sister Kingdoms, they have found themselves gradually degraded into the situation of being all but disavowed by the government. First, it became "liberal" to talk Orange politics, then it was "municipal" to talk to use such "old world" expressions as Protestant or Papist. Then it was expedient, that the innocent vanity of the Popish clergy in assuming episcopal titles should be connived at—then, that the Popish "gentry" should have a "fair share" in the magistracy; and in due course, after all this, followed persecution. Orange men were dismissed, on mere pretexts from public employments—their processions declared illegal, and threatened—the Brunswick Club suppressed—Earl O'Neill, the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, disgraced—the yeomanry discouraged and allowed to decay; and the Popish press permitted, if not encouraged—to irritate by a series of the most scandalous and disgusting misrepresentations, the ferocious Popish peasantry of Ireland against the Irish Protestants. We do not at all exaggerate the case when we assert, from an intimate knowledge of Ireland, that the effect of this conduct of the Irish government during some years past, has been to induce the Papists to believe that their cause was at length triumphant, and that the downfall of the whole Protestant establishment was intended and desired by their rulers. It is this conviction which has produced all the misery and turbulence which Ireland has suffered and is suffering. This belief led to the attempt which was made in Connought to wrest the bail from the landlords; it has induced the frequent attacks upon the police, and it is the cause of that refusal to pay tithes to the Protestant clergy, which has at length induced Lord Grey to speak as becomes a British minister and a Protestant nobleman.

Indeed the very method of their proceedings upon the subject of tithes, is sufficient to prove to any person who is acquainted with the habits of the Irish populace, that they act under the persuasion, that they have the sanction of authority for what they do. Instead of resorting to their ancient system of nightly rendezvous and secret cabal, they now issue printed and numerous signed notices of their intended meetings, and hold them in open day, appointing chairmen, and proceeding with all the formal deliberation of authorized assemblies. Whilst we are writing, a notice has been posted of a meeting of the parishes adjoining to Ballymore Eustace, in the county of

Dublin, to be held on Monday the 21st instant, at which it is calculated that at least 4000 persons will attend.

This is the state of things with which Lord Grey will have to contend; on the one hand, a discontented, injured, and mistrusting body of Protestants, and a traduced and persecuted clergy; and, on the other, an important and populous district, richer and more civilized than the rest of Ireland, in which the Popish population now learn for the first time, that their combination against the Protestant Church, and the existing law, is not as they had every apparent reason to believe it, extremely agreeable to government.

That Lord Grey's speech will divert these people from their designs, that they will take the hint which his lordship has given, and abandon their resistance to the payment of tithes, we do not believe. On the contrary, we are pretty well convinced, that Lord Grey's speech will be heard by them with indignation and contempt, for they are now so much excited by their recent success in the fatal emancipation affair, that they are by no means disposed to begin that struggle with England which, being ignorant of her spirit and strength, they fancy must terminate in the "independence" of Ireland. In plain English there will be, we have little doubt, a fight between John Bull and Paddy before long, and this tithe affair is likely enough to begin it. Government, we believe, are much of the same opinion, and we must do them the justice to say, that they have been and are very active in their preparations for the crisis.

They have filled the recusant districts with troops, and done all that military means can effect to prevent the success of actual insurrection. But actual violence is not the difficulty. The question is how to enforce the law and collect the outstanding arrears, and the tithe which will be due at Easter? By the ordinary process of law this cannot be done, because the combination has rendered the sale of any effects taken under distraint impossible, and if it were possible, it would still be evident that so destructive and anti-social a proceeding as that of driving the cattle and sheep off the face of the country could not occur more than once. If it be done once, by way of example, as we have been told that it will, the first result will be, that the clergy and magistrates will suffer in their persons and property from the violence of the populace. [That has already been threatened as the "per contra" in the account, and the next measure of "reciprocity" would be the non payment of rents. The business is a very serious one, and in our opinion, Lord Grey will act unadvisedly, and under the influence of insufficient information, if he should attempt to begin the contest with such means as he has now in his hands. They are, his lordship may believe us, utterly insufficient for the purpose.]

Lord Grey, if he mean to succeed, must, in the first place, remove Lord Anglesey. Not that there is the slightest imputation against the marquis, who is an excellent man, but because the Irish Papists think that he will not act against them, and because his lordship has the character of a liberal and a conciliator. Next, Lord Grey must arm himself at once with the Insurrection Act, and apply it "sine mora" to the districts in which incendiary notices against paying tithes has been or shall be posted. Then enquiry must be made, whether any persons holding the commission of the peace, or any public employment have refused to pay tithes, or presided, or spoken at any anti-tithe meeting. Such persons must be at once and publicly dismissed from the King's service. A remedy must also be given against the persons as well as the property of the recusants, and then, all that can be done by government will have been done. But that even this would suppress the existing discontent we do not warrant. On the contrary, we expect a CIVIL WAR IN IRELAND, where the ignorant and ferocious Papists believe, that violence and menace will extort any thing from England. If that unhappy crisis should arrive, it will at least be our consolation that the Ultra-Tories of England, as they are tauntingly called, foresaw and foretold it, as the inevitable consequence of the destruction of that great bulwark, which the wisdom of their Protestant ancestors had erected against popery.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A HEREDITARY CROWN AND A HEREDITARY PEERAGE.

(Continued from our paper of last week.)

WHAT we have said of an hereditary crown, will equally apply to an hereditary peerage. The members of this order are raised by their rank, their privileges, and their fortunes, above the great body of the people; and they stand, as it were, midway between them and the throne; and, being alike exempt from the influence of the one, and the control of the other, they are properly the guardians or conservators of the constitution. Their essence, therefore, is their independence;—that is, of the throne, on the one hand; and of the people on the other. But this cannot be, if you make them elective;—whether for life, or for a term of years makes little difference—for, in such case, be elected by the prerogative of the monarch; or by the voice of the community. In either case, they must cease to be independent. That is, they must be either the mere tools of power, or the degraded instruments of faction; and, therefore, incapacitated in every way, from discharging their present functions with credit to themselves, or with advantage to their country.

By the power which the constitution gives to the monarch, of, under certain (understood) limitations, adding, occasionally, to the number of peers, all the advantages which might arise from an elective system, are in a great degree secured, and the disadvantages attending it avoided; for, as the dignity of the peerage is generally conferred as a reward for merit, or for eminent services, there is a constant accession of the first talent in the country to this distinguished body, which accounts for the high character which the members of it have ever maintained, both as statesmen and as legislators. On no occasion on record was this more strongly evinced than in the debates in the peers on the reform question; on which occasion they shewed themselves to be as much superior to them in talent and information, as they are elevated by birth above the members of the lower house. If this high character for ability in the members of this house, arises from the infusion of talent from without, this comes from the circumstance of the peerage being hereditary; for, were it otherwise, it would cease to be an object of ambition to minds of the first order, as the distinction of a title that must terminate with his life, would appear to him who courts it, as of inferior moment when compared to that which is to be enjoyed by his posterity.

What has been said in the foregoing remarks on an elective crown and peerage will, we apprehend, be equally applicable to a government under republican institutions. So that we have only to substitute the word president or protector for that of king, and the word senator or member of the upper house for that of peer, and the reasoning which we have advanced in the former will be found equally applicable in the latter case. The writer, however, whom we have already quoted, will admit of no defects in his republican system of government; that is, in that of his own country, and quotes it as a model for our reformers to work upon on the over-

throw of our existing establishment. "The prosperity," says he, "of this country (America) under its popular representation, will prove an argument for reform in England which nothing can refute. It will come with a greater force, because it comes from a kindred source. When we proclaim the superiority of our system over the English, we do not say that our Abana and Parphar are better than all the waters of Israel. No, the pure stream of our popular system flows out of the living rock of English liberty. Our fathers brought the principle from their native land and established it here. Of British origin, it is congenial with British feeling. It is natural to the Saxon race. Till it had been so beautifully developed here, it was competent for the champions of ancient prescriptions to say, that an equal representation was an Utopian dream. But we have exhibited it to the world, a noon-day reality, a living, healthy, and powerful agent." It is impossible to find fault with the very natural exultation of our author, as exhibited in this passage, at the idea of his infant country giving lessons on the formation of new constitutions to the aged communities of Europe, but one cannot suppress a laugh at the credulity of this politician of the new world, who thinks that the simple machinery of a government which suffices for the wants of—with the exception of some few commercial towns—some ten millions of husbandmen, spread over a territory more than half the extent of Europe is adapted for a densely peopled country, and a rich and highly diversified community, like that of Great Britain. In America there are no lures or temptations for rival ambitions in the walks of public life. The prizes of place, of power, and of office, are with her too small to call her master spirits into action. And, accordingly, we find that, with perhaps one exception, her present president—none but talents of a secondary order are to be found filling the ranks of her legislature and administrative offices. Take away the checks of an hereditary crown, and other wholesome checks that keep down the aspirations of ambition in this country, and with the splendid prizes which, in such case, will be within the reach of every man, we should forthwith have all the first talents amongst us roused into activity to run the race of ambition, of which the results would be the fierce conflicts of rival factions coming constantly in collision, and the face of our once fair country deformed by party violence and unseemly feuds. Such was the picture which unhappy Poland presented from the moment she was cursed with an elective crown and a legislating people, until she disappeared from among nations the self-immolated victim of licentious liberty. Such, also, was the state of France, when in the first access of revolutionary frenzy, all her great landmarks of society, her hereditary throne, nobility, and the church were thrown down, and republican institutions raised upon their ruins;—a state of things to which that devoted country seems to be once more hastening. Still she will be but too happy if she escape these scenes of blood and horror, that stained the annals of her first revolution.

And this country, too, is it to be lured on to follow in the wake of French revolution, under the specious name of parliamentary reform? That we are in danger of being so lured, or rather precipitated, no man who looks to the composition, and *modus operandi* of our incapables, the existing ministry, can doubt. The sagacious writer, whom we have been already quoting, thinks that we are eminently so. Because, according to him, in the actual state of Europe, those states are in danger of the greatest changes, which are organized on a mixed principle. "The," to use his words, "doctrine of the checks and balances may be harmless, in a quiet time, and in the undisturbed action of the machine. But, when by some disturbing force, the equilibrium is destroyed, one principle must prevail to the subversion of the other." He adds that, in the present state of the world, the two simplest governments—one in the extreme of despotism, and the other of liberty—those of Russia and America are safest, and least likely to be affected by the convulsions of the times. While on the other hand, he considers the situation of England to be highly critical.

Now if the conclusions of this author are just, what are we to think of a ministry which introduced a measure of so sweeping and so innovating a nature as their late reform bill, which they are on the eve of again bringing forward—a measure which must at once destroy the equilibrium of those checks by which the constitution has been hitherto held together; and thus bring all the different interests of the state into fierce and uncompromising hostility with each other? The plea by which to seek to justify their monstrous proceeding—than which they could not have given a stronger reason why they should not have remained in office a single hour after advancing it—is that the people demand, and, therefore, must have reform! But, if the people can, in this instance, command a compliance with their wishes on the part of the ministry, what can they not do when under the operation of this measure, they shall have obtained the vantage ground which it will indubitably afford them? Prudence, and a just regard to the great interests at stake, would have dictated to ministers a determined stand against undue concession in the outset, by the introduction of a modified measure of reform. But, then, their popularity—that rock on which so many ministerial barks have split—their popularity would have been compromised, and they must have gone out of office!

Hear again what our author says of this same ministerial plan of reform. "It appears to us," says he, "that it (the reform measure) is what it has been declared to be by the most eminent of those who have opposed it in parliament, a revolution;—a great change carrying with itself a pledge of still further changes." Because, he remarks, the reformers will say that the measure is, in its practical application, most partial and unjust; and, therefore, will demand a more equal and extended system of representation;—that is, they will call for what the late Mr. Canning termed the rule of three system, or representation based on population.

The lookers on, it is said, see far more of the game than the parties engaged in it; and, in the above remarks of this shrewd American, we have pregnant proof of the truth of this adage. For, if there are men in the empire who see the least of the ultimate results of the life and death game, which they are to the end of recommencing, it is our present ministry. For then no hopes of saving us from revolution can be entertained; and it is only when we, in common with them, shall have descended into the abyss now opening to engulf us that they will discover their error.

There is yet time to save us, but it is only by the speedy removal of our dangerous and bewildered guides.

London, 13th Feb. 1832.

PORTRAITS OF WHIG PEERS.—No IV. **THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD PRYCE LLOYD—BARON MOSTYN.**

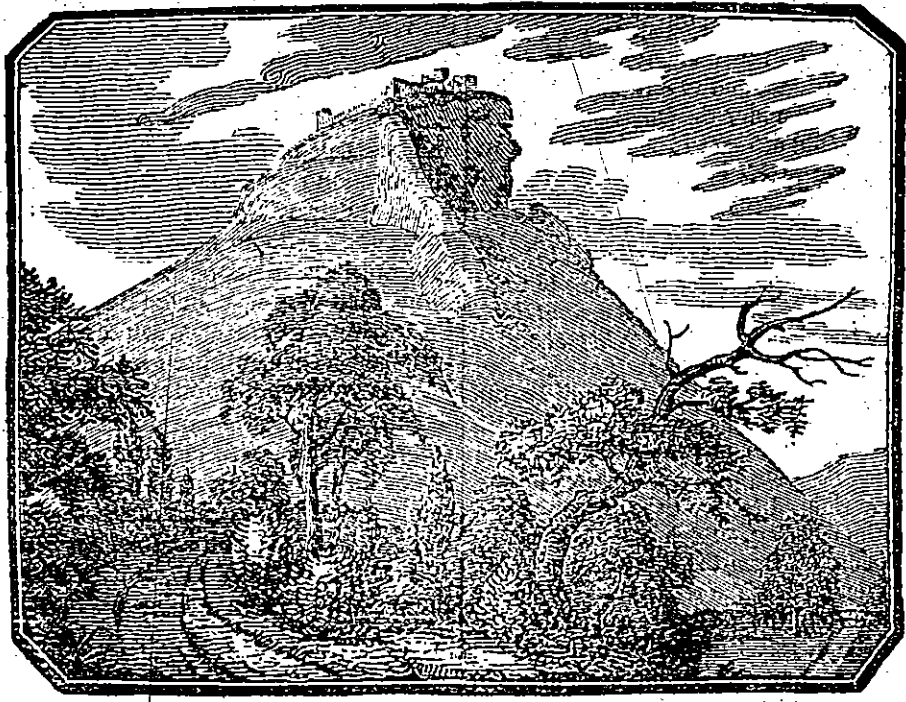
This pleasant little personage has just been drawn out of the political oven in Downing-street, by my Lord Grey, and he is undoubtedly one of the best of the last batch of Whig Peers.

When Sir Edward Lloyd, he was the undeviating supporter of Whig Politics, and so far he has the merit of consistency. Representing the contributory boroughs of Flint, Caerwys, and Caergwile—the latter represented by an old castle on a lofty hill, in which the queen of Edward I. reposed, on her return from giving the Welsh a prince, at Carnarvon,—Sir Edward was a gentleman of no common importance in the county of Flint, and hence we generally found him seated in the chair at the agricultural anniversaries, at which so much English port, and so many Welsh speeches, are disposed of. The worthy baronet had the great luck of marrying the sister of the late Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., well known to the sporting circles, and more especially to the Leicestershire and Oxfordshire Hunts; and from this fortuitous matrimonial bargain, Lord Mostyn is mainly indebted for an income of at least 20,000*l.* per annum, and certainly altogether for his baronial name—the fates, in the shape of Lady Mostyn, having decided that he should hand down the family cognomen to posterity. His lordship's paternal domain is Pengwern, but the title is derived from the beautiful estate of Mostyn, finely situated on a bold elevation, overlooking at once the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey, and commanding a magnificent prospect across the Lancashire coast, embracing extensive marine views, which include all the vessels going to and from the port of Liverpool. The ancient Hall of Mostyn is a venerable edifice, composed of a centre and two projecting wings, with large bay windows, the mullions of stone; and in

some degree the house has claims to national consideration, inasmuch as the Earl of Richmond found shelter in it previous to the events which led to the Battle of Bosworth, and the placing of the crown of England on his head.

Sir Edward Lloyd—Lord Mostyn—is descended from a respectable Welsh family of "gentle blood," but not possessing those super-eminent claims to antiquity of origin which mark the pedigrees of several of the "Houses" of North Wales. The Mostyns, on the other hand, boast of a genealogical emblazonment some forty or fifty feet long, and which the curious who visit Mostyn Hall, may no doubt inspect and ponder over. But the family name was Fychan, or Vaughan; and, according to Pennant, Thomas ab Richard, ab Hywel, ab Jevan Fychan, changed his name, or rather, had it changed, from the following circumstance:—Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield, and President of the Welsh Marches, presided at a Welsh cause, temp. Hen. VIII., and wearied with the number of Aps on the jury, he directed that all on the panel should assume their last name—that is, of their place of residence,—and the Fychans, thereafter became Mostyns. But the marriage of the heiress of the Mostyns not only enriched the present possessor of the title with "Welsh freeholds," but added to the rent-roll a fair slice of territory in Cheshire. If the reader in the course of his peregrinations, has had the good fortune to cross Delamere Forest, by way of Barnhill, to Chester, he will not fail remembering to have seen, at some four or five miles distance to the left hand, a huge insulated hill, completely detached from the line of mountainous country which spreads southwardly. On the summit of that hill, is an ancient fortress called

BEESTON CASTLE.



Perched on the rock, at an altitude of about 450 feet. Here, indeed, is a view of transcendent beauty, which, for varied features, including at once wood, land, and water, is rarely to be equalled. This castle was built by Randle Blandeville, one of the Palatine Earls of Chester, of the Norman stock. It was in this impregnable fortress—unquestionably so till two-and-thirty pounders were introduced—that the wretched conciliating monarch, Richard II., deposited his treasures, to the value of 200,000 marks,—an immense sum in those days,—garrisoning it, in the last year of the fourteenth century, with one hundred men at arms, and an ample supply of soldiers of an inferior grade. Sir Edward Lloyd was fond of hunting—how Lord Mostyn relishes that invigorating sport we have of late had no opportunity of ascertaining personally; at all events a comfortable "box" might be fitted up on the summit of the hill, and here "my lord" might enjoy a *coup d'œil* of the chase—even if it should extend from Mow Cop to Moel Famman. People,—those of the simple Tory "faction" we mean—have wondered that the Welsh baronet did not adopt an English title,—the more especially when "Lord Beeston" would have been both an ancient and a conspicuous one.* This venerable fortress—which much resembles some of the Hill Castles of India—is in the Saracenic style of architecture, introduced to this country by the Crusaders; and if it happened to be situated on Primrose Hill, would, no doubt, be immediately raised from its site, to suit the taste of the levellers of 1832—senseless blockheads of that class who were the other day desirous of destroying St. Saviour's Lady Chapel, because, like our glorious constitution, it is old, unequalled, and beautiful. We have elsewhere observed that Lord Mostyn possesses many amiable social qualities—in that feature of personal character being thereby distinctly distinguished from his political Whig associates—who, as the word implies, are almost all *sour* and sordid—that singularly

amiable nobleman, Earl Grosvenor, forming, as his school-fellows at Eton said, a lively exception.—The Marquis of Westminster once spoke Greek; as the ghost of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, of facetious memory, will testify; and we have actually heard Lord Mostyn quote Horace in understandable Latin; but, in his native Welsh, his lordship writes like Horace or Pantagruel. The following motto, on the coming of age of the heir of one of the most respectable families in the Principality (Fychan, of Nannau) is attributed to him—with what truth we do not vouch:

Gwell yw byw a gallu bdd.
Dan wybr ein cydnabod.
Na gwag gerdded, o'm credid.
O nwyf taith i newid tir:—

the translation of which we leave to that extraordinary poet and accountant, Tydus Pooh-Pooh. But we are not about to detail the history of old castles, but give a sketch of the formation of modern lords—suffice it, therefore, to say, that the goodly estate of Beeston, fell to the Mostyns after the manner that the "fair freeholds" of the Mostyns fell to the Lloyds—to wit, by a judicious marriage with a heiress.

Lord Mostyn, for a Whig, has pretty generally borne a favourable character, but has never been charged with an over-addiction to generosity. He is a social companion—can smoke a pipe and drink punch. As an orator, his eloquence is as magnificent in Welsh as in English—and Lord Grey has reason to be proud, that he has at least one peer—who can speak in a language that even Lord Brougham does not understand. When there is an aristocratical conversation at Kensington Palace, we hope the Duke of Sussex will invite Lord Mostyn, and "in the course of the evening" call upon him to sing *Pen Rhaw*, in pure Pengwern British; we promise his Royal Highness that he will be astonished.

* Charles Matthews, now he is "At Home," could tell a curious story of Beeston Castle, Horsley Bath, and "my Maria" (if he pleased);—when we have no better employment we may perhaps take the trouble off his hands.

SENSIBLE DUCKS.—At the Kirkdale sessions two men were tried for stealing poultry. In the course of the trial two ducks were produced, which immediately began quacking. The prosecutor was called to identify them, and being asked by the counsel how he knew them, he replied, "I know them by their voices." One of the ducks responded with a "quack," by way of amen, on which the learned gentleman observed, "he thought the duck recognised the prosecutor." The court was convulsed with laughter.

WAR ELOQUENCE.—On the evening of the 19th of January, 1812, when the British troops were about to storm Ciudad Rodrigo, General Picton rode up to the regiments appointed to the assault, and, in his peculiarly impressive manner and tone, cheered each of them in succession to their duty. His address to the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, was strikingly characteristic both of the leader, and the metal of which that distinguished corps was composed,—*"Rangers of Connaught,"* said he, "it is not my intention to expend powder to night. We'll do the business with cold iron."

The cholera has followed the line of the great London road very closely, and it is singular that Berwick and Dunbar have escaped. Still we cannot help regarding it as a remarkable circumstance, that though irregular and capricious in its advances in some respects, it seems always to affect a north-west progression. If we draw a straight line on the map of Europe from Gratz, near Vienna, to Ayr or Irvine,

it will be about 1000 miles in length, and while the cholera has been raging at a thousand points on the north side of that line for near twelve months, it has never got a footing at a single spot on the south side, though the intercourse across this boundary is as great and constant as in any other direction. And hence, we have the singular spectacle of a disease which has migrated from the east of Europe, committing ravages on the shores of Britain, while Bavaria, Italy, France, Switzerland, Rhenish Germany, and the Netherlands are still untouched by it.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The lady of the late Sir Thomas Staines, of Dent de Lion, died at Margate on the 25th ult., after a short illness of paralysis. The deceased was 48 years of age; her maiden name was Sarah Bargrave (the family having changed their name from Tournay); she was lately married for the third time, to a Mr. Gunning, though she retained the name of Lady Staines from her second husband. Sir Thomas Staines was the first lieutenant of Lord Nelson, and a gallant seaman: his will contained a most extraordinary clause, to the effect, that on his decease his heart should be taken out, and his remaining arm cut off, and preserved in spirits till Lady Staines' death, in order that they might be buried with her! they have accordingly been preserved, and what is now to become of them Mr. Gunning will probably decide. [Lord Nugent says that Sir Thomas has been a great deal of *gunning* in his naval career, and it is no arm (harm?) therefore for him to become the widow's legatee.]

LITERATURE. **REVIEWS.**

Journal of a Tour whilst accompanying the late Sir Humphry Davy. By J. J. Tobin, M.D.

THIS is a very entertaining little book, with an air of genuineness about it, the absence of which we have frequently to lament in performances that evince more literary skill. In these days people generally write because a book is to be made, but here a book is made because something was written, and though there are many things in it to cause the critics to smile, there is quite enough of information to make the judicious approve, and of amusement to make the good natured well pleased.

From the end of March, 1827, to the end of May, 1828, when Sir Humphry Davy died, he spent the time in travelling in Austria and Italy, or, as our author more particularly describes it, in Syria, Carniola, and Italy, sojourning in various places, as the state of his health, and the opportunities they afforded for fishing and shooting made convenient or desirable. In this last tour Doctor Tobin accompanied him as his companion, reader, amanuensis, interpreter, and we know not what besides; and the little book now before us contains what we may call "the sundry contemplations of his travels." Something there is too of moving accidents by flood and field, and hairbreadth escapes in strange caverns and by the sides of subterranean lakes, or mountain torrents, and these are related with a quiet simplicity which inclines the reader sometimes to smile, instead of inspiring him with the awe and terror that an author of more imposing style would throw around such circumstances.

From what the Doctor relates, evidently without any design to disparage Sir Humphry Davy, for whose talents he entertains the most profound respect, we have been led frequently to exclaim, the Lord deliver us from travelling with a philosopher—he seems to have been eccentric, peevish, unsociable—one that would be about as comfortable to travel with, as a great coat lined with snow—we have frequently as we read, admired at the patience of the Doctor.

The greater part of the book before us, and by far the most interesting, is the account of places in Upper Austria, very seldom heard of, or read of in England. To us these descriptions, and the simple unadorned method in which they are given, have been productive of much entertainment, and we regret we cannot extract so much as we could wish for the gratification of our readers; we must not, however, longer delay some passages. The following is a description of Alpine scenery by the foot of the Löbel, on the high road from Carinthia to Carniola, in Austria.

Our preparations for departure this morning seemed to indicate a very laborious route, for the carriage was provided with six horses, two postillions, and two drags. We started at seven, and after a drive of half an hour arrived at the foot of the Löbel Alp, or, to speak more correctly, at the foot of a lesser mountain, which lies before the Alps, to the summit of which we ascended by an excellent road, in many places cut through the limestone rock. From the top, already at a considerable elevation, we looked down upon the road before us, which appeared like beautiful terraces built one above the other, and which lay so perpendicularly under our feet, that it seemed almost impossible to reach the lowest without imminent danger. The drags, however, were put on, and we all arrived safely at the last terrace, which is formed of a noble and lofty stone arch, thrown across a very deep ravine. We then proceeded through a beautiful valley formed of magnificent rocks, crowned with woods of different descriptions, above which appeared the white fields of snow. We at last reached the base of the Löbel itself, and began the ascent of it, which occupied nearly four hours. The road, which is everywhere excellent, and is kept in very good order, winds upwards in a continual zig-zag till it reaches the summit, where an opening is hewn through the solid rock, from whence a most extensive and magnificent view presents itself to the eye of the traveller just arrived from below; one seems to look out upon a vast plain, but this plain is formed of the summits of lesser mountains, all beautifully wooded, whilst nearer on each side is a long chain of rocky Alps, whose crests are covered with snow, and the road in front is seen winding through a deep valley till it is lost in the woods.

Upon these Alps the varied progress of vegetation is distinctly marked; first appears the beech now just burst into leaf, reaching to the height of about 4000 feet; then follow the dark pine and fir, whose sombre tints contrast finely with the beautiful green of the lower woods; and again above these the lowly heath appears, bordering upon bare and rugged rocks, or upon fields of eternal snow.

On the road we met with very little snow, and this only near the summit of the pass; on arriving here our three extra horses were taken off, and locking both the hinder wheels, we began the descent; this is much steeper than the ascent from the other side, and from the top one sees terraces lying below terrace, till they reach the valley. We arrived safely at the bottom, having, however, with some difficulty avoided running over a drunken man, who was lying fast asleep in the middle of the road. We then drove on through the valley, always down hill, to Neumarkt, in Carniola, into which province we had entered on the summit of the Löbel; it is a small bourg, beautifully situated in a dell, and completely surrounded by mountains; it is the first station after leaving Kirchenthurn, and we reached it, at about two o'clock, so that we had occupied seven hours in the passage of the Löbel. After dining here we went on to Krainfurth, a pretty town, and of considerable size, on the river Save or Sava. The evening being fine, Sir Humphry went out to fish, but caught nothing.

We think our readers will admit that this is a very good description, nor is the following account less so, of the Salt Mine near Ischl, with which we must leave Dr. Tobin, recommending his unambitious little book to the favourable regards of all who value our opinion.

After a long, wet, and (in spite of our many lamps) dark journey through this narrow and low passage, where my head was continually coming in contact with the roof, we came to the *Rutsch*, or slide, which leads down into the salt-chamber. This *Rutsch* is formed of the trunks of two large fir-trees laid close together, rounded and polished, and placed in an oblique direction, in an angle of about forty degrees. A miner, with a lamp in one hand, places himself astride these trees, and holds with his other hand a cord which is fixed to the rock on the sides. The person who wishes to descend seats himself behind the miner, and holds him by the shoulders. The miner then lets the cord slip through his hands, and down they go like lightning into what seems an abyss of darkness: safe at the bottom, he gives a shout that the next couple may follow. When the *Rutsch* is very long, as in the mines at Hallein, near Salzburg, the miner always sits upon a thick leather apron, and when alone makes no use of the cord; but rushes down with a fearful impetus into the salt cave below. When we arrived at the

Rutsch, and the ladies had all got out of their barrows, after much discussion, and many fears and doubts, they consented thus to descend, as the miners assured them it was more dangerous to do so by the steps cut in the rock at the side, which were exceedingly precipitous and very wet. Having reached the bottom of the *Rutsch*, which ends in a slight curve to break the impetus of the descent, we found ourselves in an immense cavern, or room, excavated in the rock, about twelve feet high, and from ten to twelve thousand in circumference, supported in the middle by a massive pillar of rock, and lighted up by some hundred lamps, which, however, only served to give the scene a more awful and gloomy appearance. The visitors, whose number was considerable, in their long white mantles and hats, looked like spectres wandering in the shades of a nether world. The roof and walls of this cavern were covered with minute crystals of salt, not, however, sufficiently large to give to it the glittering appearance which I had expected. The mountain contains a great number of these *Salskammern* or salt-chambers, which at different periods are filled with fresh water, conducted into them by wooden pipes. When this has dissolved a sufficient quantity of salt, which operation occupies some months, it is drained off through a deep perpendicular shaft, near the middle of the cave, and is then conducted through wooden pipes, often for a very great distance, to the boiling-houses, where it undergoes the progress of evaporation.

Having wandered through these gloomy abodes of silence and night for some time, we ascended the stairs, the ladies resumed their seats in the barrows, and the procession returned as it had entered. To save my head from additional thumps to the many it had received on entering, I took the place of one of the pushers, and after a merry drive of about twenty minutes we again saw daylight, like a distant star, increasing in size till we reached the entrance of the mine. We here unspectered ourselves, and returned home in our usual terrestrial appearance, and a merry party we were.

Selections from the Prose Works of Robert Southey, Esq., LL.D. 1 vol. 8vo. London, Moxon.

THE classical purity of Southey's style, and the rich and varied stores of his information, combine to render him, in our eyes, the most perfect writer of English prose now living. The tone of his writings also pleases us much. It is grave and dignified, yet always benevolent and gentle; while the copiousness and felicity of his illustrations captivate the imagination, at the same time that the soundness of his principles and the correctness of his views inform the judgment and rectify the taste. We rejoice therefore that even this brief selection from his numerous works is likely to become a manual in many hands. Many subjects are herein treated of, and of no author can it be more truly affirmed *nihil tēgit quod non ornabit*.

We select for specimens of this little volume the following extracts from the "Political Essays," and from the "Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society," not because they are the best, but because they possess a peculiar interest from the manner in which they bear upon the subjects that are naturally engrossing the whole attention of the British public at the present moment. Our readers cannot fail, we think, to peruse with pleasure and advantage the opinions of Robert Southey on the questions of the moral and the physical pestilence which are equally at our doors, and equally going about seeking whom they may devour or destroy:

One orator exhorts the people to refuse payment of the taxes; another recommends that the national debt should be extinguished by a vote of parliament—parliament of course being previously reformed, so that it may consist of representatives who will not scruple at passing such a vote; a third advises that the tithes be sold and the produce funded; a fourth demands universal suffrage;—and some of these united politicians engage never to cease their exertions till they shall have obtained what they call speedy, radical, and effectual reform; patient endurance, they tell us, shall not be their fate; they will not be still; their cry shall be too general to be mistaken and too powerful to be resisted. Were there any limits to human folly and human wickedness, it would be incredible that there should be men erroneous enough, and criminal enough, with the example of France before their eyes (fresh and reeking as those horrors are!) to hold forth language like this, and exert themselves so loudly and perseveringly to convince the mob that the physical force is in their hands, and that it is their own fault if they submit longer to be governed by the educated and intellectual part of their countrymen. Have these persons ever asked themselves what would be the consequence of the measures which they advise?—if universal suffrage were established, whether it would afford universal employment for the quiet and industrious part of the people, as surely as it would for the worthless, the turbulent, the mischievous, and the wicked?—if the church property were seized, whether the title-deeds of the landholder would long be considered as giving him an indefeasible right to his estates?—if the national debt were extinguished, whether the public would be benefited by the ruin of the funded proprietors, that is, whether the body would derive advantage from having one of the limbs paralysed? and whether national prosperity be the natural and necessary consequence of national bankruptcy, the breach of national faith, and the loss of national character?—finally, if the people, according to the advice of one of these popular representatives, were to refuse payment of the taxes—what then? Let these men suppose themselves successful in their projects, and following in imagination the career of their ambition, ask themselves this question at every step—what then? If they should succeed in instigating the people to resistance, to rebellion, to civil war, to revolution—what then? What might be the consequences to this great, this glorious, this venerable country, He alone can tell without whose insupportable will no calamity can befall us; but the consequences to themselves may be foretold with perfect certainty—guilt, insecurity, fear, misery, ruin, unavailing repentance, violent death, and infamy everlasting. It was remarked by one of the numerous French demagogues who fell into the pit which they had digged, that revolutions were like Saturn, and devoured their own children. "Should there be a revolution in the other world," said Danton to one of his friends, when on their way to the guillotine, "take my advice and have nothing to do with it!" Danton asked pardon of God and man for having instituted the Revolutionary Tribunal: it was only on the first anniversary of its institution that he was carried before it to receive sentence himself—so short is the reign of a Revolutionist!

And touching pestilence, you fancy yourselves secure, because the plague has not appeared among you for the last hundred and fifty years; a portion of time, which long as it may seem when compared with the brief term of mortal existence, is as nothing in the physical history of the globe. The importation of that scourge is as possible now as it was in former times; and were it once imported, do you suppose it would rage with less violence among the crowded population of your metropolis, than it did before the Fire, or that it would not reach parts of the country which were never infected in any former visitation? On the contrary, its ravages would be more general and more tremendous, for it would inevitably be carried everywhere. Your provincial

cities have doubled a itself, great part of the as it was then, and it is increased at least four emphatically called the again? Can any cause break out in the nineteenth century, if your manufactures, your great-est physiologists for your new physical philosophy, a moral pestilence unless the small-pox, which should have assumed a and (as there seems no instead of being protected you should ascertain the security? Visitations of and of Providence. Ph their recurrence become last; and, looking to it was there ever a time more crying for chastity.

MORTEMUS.—MAYNARD. Sir Thomas More.—am reminding you that in your Litany against pl that which intreats God privy conspiracy, and hereby, and scilicet. In Christian to live in a continual dependence upon sumptuous confidence of knowledge, or the altered

The extracts in this order in which the book published, commenced and ending with the twin brother to the same author, which the attention of our readers on both as excellent feel disposed to ask, as a little book entitled "are the rest of the vol

On the Life, Writings, some Account of his London: Cochrane

Those who delight in that the accounts were Mark Akenside, Phys known poem entitled so ineagre and deficient volume a more full of the Doctor, and a principal poem. Mr. entitled the *Beauties, Nature*, and the present of his industry and dilige rous notes, *de omnibus* choose a scrap from abused of Junius. E mon-sense sort of pers to the attention of our moners.

We have been told, in lost the love and confidence gentleman who has trust, has spoken the are, at this moment, in d by the people; that the justice upon us; and the because the people, who rishes, which are so usef avenger, is at the door, insult is more gross again rable, that is now suppo the people? Are the w for a prison or the pillor more important, the peop respectable a body, to b faction. They are not to porter and Geneva; they inn, by such tricks and de

I am an enemy to tyrant out indignation hear this preposterous and horrid o insinuate, that the measu influenced by echoes of a sinuate, that all governm restrain those, with whose that all government is strained, a state of nature filled with violence and liberty and justice.

This is as true talk n when Mr. Dyson utte liberties are in danger to overturn and destro support and preserve.

UNIVERSITY AND

The Lord Bishop of Thomas Horatio Walker Gloucestershire, and Ch mondeley, to the Vicarage of Sleepster, in his lords of Sir Ralph Lopez, Bart.

THEIR MAJESTIES CONTI On Wednesday they too drawn by four beautiful ba back to the palace.

The Duchess of Glonce residence at Bagshot-park, royal Duchess on Wednesd

NAVY.

In consequence of the d it is expected, that Lord C ment of Admiral of the Fle Sir James Graham, we valuable appointment of Lord de Saumarez, who, it as Vice-Admiral of Engla First Lord of the Admiralt bestowed it as a testimo lordship's eminent public s

The grand division of the pping a full band, pipers, of Captains James Macdon and J. G. Ogilvie, march

The grand division of the 92d, or Highland regiment, comprising a full band, pipers, colours, and the four companies of Captains James Macdonald, J. Macintosh, R. Macdonald, and J. G. Ogilvie, marched into Limerick garrison, on Thurs-

ut in the purchase of which he and his father had made a vast outlay of money.—We confess, had we been on the jury, we should not have coincided with "our fellows" on the panel, in their verdict. We know a noble marquis (lately

tholic friends differ from us) prophets are still in existence, and it may be important to our readers to learn, that a genuine Cockney soothsayer is at this time actually living in the rural environs of Tooley-street. At the meeting on

to 95¢ 0d.—New Hay, 3 to 5—Oat Straw, 3 to 5—Wheat Straw, 30¢ 0d to 35¢; at per load of 36 trusses.

CUMBERLAND—Coarse heavy Lowland Meadow Hay, 60¢ to 84¢—New Meadow Hay, 3 to 5—Old Meadow and Rye-Grass Hay, 3 to 5—Clover Hay, 80¢ to 110¢—Oat Straw, 3 to 5—Wheat Straw, 33¢ to 40¢; per load of 36 trusses.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ALFRED being published early on Monday morning, we cannot undertake to insert any communication or advertisement which does not reach us, at the latest by Saturday's post.
C. C. is respectfully thanked; and assured that any thing from the same hand shall receive the earliest possible attention. It is but seldom that such productions are placed at the disposal of the Editor of a Provincial Journal.

The Alfred.

BRIDGWATER, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

PERHAPS no better proof of a man's incapacity for important business can be established than his having utterly failed in some common place affair, to which he has given a fair measure of attention, and on which he speaks with all the confidence of assured knowledge. It is by this standard, we would ask our readers to measure that prodigy of pretensions, Sir John Cam Hobhouse; whom his Majesty's blessed Ministers have been pleased to place at the head of the War Department.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse, from the period of his being liberated from prison, has pertinaciously dined the House of Commons, with harangues on the Poor Laws, Poor Rates, Guardians of the Poor, Poor Houses, and Select Vestries, with all the machinery and detail of Parochial Management and Expenditure. The Cockney Members stand aghast at the profundity of his knowledge and the extent of his views, while Gentlemen who understand the business, shrink back from the hopeless task of silencing such an officious pratter, practised too in all the peculiar graces and delicacies of Covent Garden Oratory. From the operation of these opposite causes Sir John Cam is become the very Magnum Apollo of that numerous class of Politicians, who apply their numerals and decimals to the making of a new Constitution, and utterly neglect these aids in matters of commerce, assessment, and finance, which can only be unravelled by their means.

In a speech which this profound genius made on the subject of Select Vestries, he stated "that by the returns made to the House, the Poor Rates collected in England and Wales for a year, amounted to 7,784,350*l.* out of which the sum of 1,362,000*l.* odd, or about 17 ¹/₂ per cent. on the whole was said to be expended 'for other purposes than the support of the Poor.' The returns," said Sir John, "do not state what the other purposes are, but of course, and indeed it is notorious, that a great portion of it is expended in the management and collection of this enormous revenue." Then comes a long story about Parish Officers drinking *noyau*, *rose-water*, *claret*, and *champagne*, and another declaration that he is unacquainted with any other purpose for which this 1,362,000*l.* could have been expended.

Now mark how a plain statement will put this charlatan down, in this his own strong hold, his own field of enquiry, in which he pretends to have laboured through his whole public life. The items of expenditure, included in that portion of the parochial returns which stands under the head of "disbursements for other purposes than the relief of the poor," actually comprise Law Expenses, Appeals, Inquests, Prosecutions, Removal of Paupers, and, the County Rates. Yes, the County Rates. Here is *claret*, and *champagne*, with a vengeance. The County Expenditure of England and Wales, including the heavy items of Prisons and Bridges, has slipped through the fingers of this genius, and flowed before his enraptured eyes in visions of "rose-water and *noyau*!" Why poor Lord Althorpe's blunders are nothing to this!

And this is the man who calls on the Electors of Westminster, "to repose even a blind confidence in Ministers," ominously adding, "without which they must fail." This is the man at whose bidding the subjects of these realms must suspend their judgment, give up the exercise of their faculties, and trust implicitly to the infallibility of Lord Althorpe and my Lord John. Yes, this new head of the War Office vouches for them, but who will vouch for him? Who will not infer his utter unfitness for any business but haranguing a mob, from the precious specimen of his blundering incapacity, and rash invective which is here exhibited?

ANOTHER VICTIM TO RADICAL FEROCITY.—The Writers of the Revolutionary Press, and the Orators of the Revolutionary Clubs have now one more crime to answer by the premature death of an interesting female, in the person of Mrs. Musters, who died at Wiverton Hall, near Bingham. Mrs. Musters is the lady to whom Lord Byron's early poems are addressed, and to whom he was so passionately attached; she preferred, however, Mr. Musters to the Noble Bard, and, on her marriage, he took her maiden name, that of Chaworth, of which ancient Nottinghamshire house she was the sole heiress. On the death of the late Mr. Musters, they resumed that name, and the name of Chaworth ceased in the county. On the occasion of the sacking of Colwick Hall by the rioters, in October last, Mrs. Musters was at home, and took refuge in the shrubbery. The house was fired in two places, the palisades torn up, and a part of the fences of the estate destroyed. The ferocious threats of the rioters, which reached this Lady while concealed in the shrubbery, joined to the awful destruction raging around her, produced a shock on her delicate frame, which was expected to have been followed by immediate dissolution. She however rallied a little; but not sufficient to justify the slightest hopes of her recovery; she lingered on, suffering at intervals under intense pain and mental anxiety, until released by death. The funeral of this lamented lady took place on Monday last, and was of a strictly private character. The

hearse left Wiverton Hall attended by several mourning coaches, and the usual retinue, at eleven o'clock, the passing bells of Tythby and Langar sending forth their solemn notes. The procession arrived at Colwick about three, and the body was immediately interred in the vault of the church, amidst the tears and regret of her family and dependents.

The Journalists of the day, in speaking of the outrages, which occasioned the death of this Lady, represented them as the "result of a meeting held by a few desperate demagogues, *alike bankrupt in fame and fortune*, who have long invested Nottingham; at which it was determined, in case the Reform Bill were lost, each of them should collect a body of the operatives, incite them by every inflammatory speech that occurred to these mob orators to make, and then turn them loose upon the town." Some of the poor tools of these incendiaries have expiated their crimes under the gallows; while the more desperate demagogues are still laboring at Nottingham, as in most parts of the Kingdom, to delude and to infuriate fresh victims. Gracious Heaven, when will the measure of their iniquity be full? When will an indignant people spurn these monstrous incendiaries from the pale of civilized society? How long will it be, ere the honest and well-meaning Reformers, discover the dreadful evils they are inflicting on society at large, and on their own cause in particular, by leaguering with the most heartless and despicable villains that a Nation was ever cursed with?

CHURCH PROPERTY.

"I cannot find out for what reason some landed estates may not be held otherwise than by inheritance. Can any philosophical spoiler undertake to demonstrate the positive or the comparative evil, of having a certain, and that too a large portion of landed property, passing in succession through persons whose title to it is, always in theory, and often in fact, an eminent degree of piety, morals, and learning; a property, which, by its designation, in their turn, and on the score of merit, gives to the noblest families renovation and support, to the lowest the means of dignity and elevation; a property, the tenure to which is the performance of some duty, (whatever value you may choose to set upon that duty) and the character of whose proprietors demands at least an exterior decorum and gravity of manners; who are to exercise a generous but temperate hospitality; part of whose income they are to consider as a trust for charity; and who, even when they fail in their trust, when they slide from their character, and degenerate into a mere common secular nobleman or gentleman, are in no respect worse than those who may succeed them in their forfeited possessions? Is it better that estates should be held by those who have no duty than by those who have one?—by those whose character and destination point to virtues, than by those who have no rule and direction in the expenditure of their estates but their own will and appetite? Nor are these estates held altogether in the character or with the evils supposed inherent in mortmain. They pass from hand to hand with a more rapid circulation than any other. No excess is good; and therefore too great a proportion of landed property may be held officially for life; but it does not seem to me of material injury to any commonwealth, that there should exist some estates that have a chance of being acquired by other means than the previous acquisition of money."—Burke.

MR. EDITOR.

Since you were so condescending as to insert a paragraph in your paper from a "Looker-on," at the same time confessing your total incapacity to conceive what became of the fox in that affair, we regret much that we cannot satisfy your enquiries, and give you the private hint for understanding such matters: we are sorry to be so ill-natured, but we plainly see that if we do not satisfy you, you will satisfy yourself: in fact we know that it is your decided wish and intention to come out a sporting character some fine morning, if you can get a mount. Now we will promise to mount you well, if you will shew off in all proper togery.

At present, the fox hounds have left us, and you have no chance with them, but there are two or three small packs of harriers in the county; perhaps these will do to begin with: one of these on Saturday the 11th, unkenelled a fox from a furze-brake, near Swang, and ran him three miles and a half in fourteen minutes, in spite of the exertions of the master of the pack, who whipped off as soon as possible, and in a truly sportsmanlike character refused to go on with it, although the whole field endeavored to persuade him that foxes were too plenty, and that there could be no objection to his proceeding. He was however amply rewarded by seeing his hounds do their own work well afterwards. We hope for the future to find, not from any comments of ours, but from your own observations, that the Editor of the Alfred "Gauget equis cambus que."

[We are bound to believe that our Correspondent is in earnest, in offering to mount us for a hunt; but, although not naturally suspicious, we cannot refrain from suspecting his motives. Even were we assured that he really meant well, we could not accept his offer without subjecting ourselves to the chance of other visitations of a similar kind. Were we, for the sake of describing a hunt, to trust ourselves on his horse, and by a miracle to escape a broken neck, the next thing we should expect would be an invitation to descend on the outside of a diving bell, or a call from some wicked urchin, to go up at the tail of his kite, for the purpose of taking a bird's eye view of some other popular spectacle.] After having consented to make one of these experiments, we do not see on what grounds we could decline either of the others, they being quite as much in our way.—EDITOR.]

In consequence of appointing a Fast Day, the Assizes in Cornwall will not commence till Saturday, the 24th of March; and in Somerset till Thursday, the 29th of March. **BRISTOL CHANNEL NAVIGATION.**—At a Court of Elder Brethren lately held at the Trinity House, a present of plate was voted for the acceptance of Lieut. Henry Mangles Denham, R.N., in testimony of essential services rendered by him respecting the (now erecting) Nass Light-houses, and the improved mode of lighting Bridgwater Bar, with reference to the highly important Admiralty survey that skillful officer is conducting of the Bristol Channel.

A Correspondent informs us, that "At a meeting of the Trustees of the Taunton Turnpikes, held the 7th instant, the contract between the Trustees and the Grand Western Canal Company, respecting building a bridge across the turnpike road leading to Staple Grove, was produced, and ordered to be executed. This was opposed, but carried by fourteen to six, five out of the six being Conservator Trustees."—Taunton Courier.

DAME PARTINGTON'S GHOST,
OR,
A WARNING TO REFORMERS.

[FOR THE BRIDGWATER ALFRED.]

One morn after breakfast the Reverend Syd:
Was seated—I need not say where—
When his eyes with astonishment turn'd up their lid,
He trembled all o'er like a delicate kid,
And mutter'd the half of a prayer.
No wonder he trembled—for there, at his side—
(As at Sidmouth, of old in the flood,
With mop in her hand to resist the strong tide,
In clattering patters the old lady tried)
The Ghost of Dame Partington stood!
"Vain Prattler!"—in anger the old lady cried—
"What maddest of my wisdom to doubt!
"I guessed that (as often before now) the tide
"Would probably soon take a turn and subside,
"If I could for one hour keep it out."
"But know," she continued, "thy pride to subdue,
"(May the lesson prove good to thy mates!)
"To teach thee to know again false wit from true,
"A fate to Reformers, both fitting and due,
"On thy body this instant awaits!"
She said—then she trundled her mop—and a spell
O'er his wondering Reverence came—
He shrank to a nutshell, and through the seat fell!
Where he landed, my delicate muse cannot tell—
But instant on mopstick—escaping like smell—
Rode off in great triumph the Dame!

Feb. 11th, 1832.

SYNTAX.

[The reported fate of this notorious jester is in strict accordance with poetical justice. We do not know any thing more disgustingly nauseous, than to hear a dignitary of the Church chime in with its ferocious despoilers, in venting vulgar abuse and coarse ridicule on his most distinguished and excellent superiors. To find Carille and O'Connell, Thelwell and Cox, with their pupils and tools, all in full cry after their prey is natural enough; but that a clergyman should join this obscene pack, and distinguish himself by the vehemence of his cur-like yelping, at the Bishops is—monstrous and disgusting.]

We have pleasure in laying before our readers a copy of the order of the House of Commons on the presentation of the petition by Mr. William Bankes, which we stated in our last paper had been forwarded to London.

"Mercurius, 8 die Februarii, 1832.

"Dorset County Election.—Petition of Freeholders of the County of Dorset, praying to be admitted as parties to defend the return of Lord Ashley.

"Ordered, that the said petitioners be admitted parties in the room of the said Lord Ashley, according to the prayer of the petition."

This order has created surprise among a certain party, who vainly imagined that the defence would not be supported because there seemed a delay on the part of the petitioning freeholders. We confess we saw wisdom in this delay. Precipitation is not usually the road to success, and, as the fable has it, the tortoise in the long run beat the hare. We remember one of the Roman historians, in an epigrammatic style, lays down this useful adage for men of business: "Council and contrivance are necessary before you can safely enter upon an action, but after the design is well laid, a vigorous execution." As friends of the cause of independence we would not wish its advocates to proceed on a sounder maxim. And as money has been justly termed the sinews of war, we are glad to find the subscriptions are still increasing, so that there will be cash as well as council for the approaching campaign. No freeholder, who has the peace and safety of the county at heart, will neglect the opportunity of enrolling his name as a preserver of the independence of the county of Dorset. We have not been able to ascertain the total sum already subscribed, but it may be satisfactory to state, that we learn from information to be depended on, that the amount is certainly not less than £10,000.—Dorset County Chronicle.

THE BRISTOL MAGISTRACY.—The Secretary of State has communicated to the Mayor of this city the intention of the Government to institute a judicial inquiry into the conduct of the Magistrates during the riots of the 29th, 30th, and 31st of Oct. From an advertisement by the Committee of Inquiry, in another column, it appears that an ex-officio information will be filed by the Attorney General. We know that the inquiry has been courted by some of the Magistrates, and the present proceedings will give them an opportunity of defending themselves. We have no doubt that many circumstances will be elicited, with which the public are unacquainted, and will most probably relieve the Magistrates from the responsibility with which they are charged by a considerable portion of their fellow-citizens, who are unacquainted with the difficulties of the situation in which they were placed.

—Bristol Mirror.

Much anxiety is felt by the inhabitants of this city, relative to the bills about to be brought into Parliament for the establishment of a police, and for raising of funds to compensate the sufferers during the late riots. We have applied at the Council-house to obtain copies of them, but they have not yet been received by the Magistrates. By a reference to our report of the proceedings at the Quarter Sessions, it will be seen that the Town Clerk, in his address to the Grand Jury, entered into an explanation of the nature of the intended bills. By his statement, it appears that the expense entailed upon the city will amount to 10*l.* in the pound upon its whole rental. We understand that two Commissioners are to be appointed by each of the twelve wards in the city, to ascertain the amount of the damages; and that these Commissioners will be empowered to borrow money upon the rates to be assessed in the city for payment of the claimants, so that the levy may be rendered easy, by being extended, over many years.—Bristol Mirror.

Bristol Quarter Sessions.—The adjourned Quarter Sessions for this city were held on Monday in the Guildhall. The Town-Clerk in addressing the Grand Jury observed, that the unfortunate circumstances which had lately taken place in Bristol had rendered it necessary that should be done which had been so long talked of at the quarter sessions of this city, without being done—that is, a public fund must be provided, to be employed in indemnifying those persons whose property has suffered, and to meet those

other contingencies which are continually rising, and which are justly chargeable to such a fund. This fund was to be formed by a county rate; the charge upon the rate would be considerable, and, stated in round numbers not less than 10*l.* in the pound on the whole rental of the city. The Magistrates, however, had endeavoured to extend the period of payments over as large a space of time as possible; so that the persons who have to put their hands in their pockets for the amount, will not have to take it all out at the same time. He should express no opinion, but he understood that individuals who felt themselves interested in the question, had applied to gentlemen of the highest professional reputation, and that their opinion had been variously stated, but all concurring, as they must, that the only fund on which such a claim is chargeable, is the one already stated—a county rate; the citizens, however have an undoubted right to come to such a conclusion as they may think most conducive to carrying into effect a measure for what is called a police establishment, which was now very generally wished for by the inhabitants at large.—No case of public interest has been heard at these Sessions.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A rumour has prevailed this week that it was the intention of the Commissioners for erecting the Suspension Bridge over the Avon, to commence the undertaking immediately, and to apply to Government for the loan of about 16,000*l.* the sum still deficient. We understand, however, that it was suggested that there were many opulent persons in our own neighbourhood, who would readily advance the money on the same terms as the Government; and that the work is therefore delayed for a short time, till the arrangement in this respect is complete. In the mean time subscriptions are solicited in aid of the undertaking.—Bris. Mir.

The Bristol Infirmary is governed by a Committee of Gentlemen; but at a meeting of the subscribers, lately, a proposition was made and carried for admitting the fair sex to a share in the government, as visitors. There was a feeble attempt at opposition, the argument of the anti-feminine faction being (we blush to repeat the scandal) that if the ladies were admitted "they would in time become the mistresses of the Committee!"

A. Baring, Esq., M. P. and T. Bainbridge, Esq., M. P. have each submitted through the hands of Mr. J. Eales White, the sum of £10. towards the fund for maintaining the newly established night police in Taunton.

The following persons were committed as vagrants to the Devon County House of Correction, for sleeping in tents in the open air, in the neighbourhood of Teignmouth, having no visible means of obtaining a livelihood, and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves: Matthew Broadway, sen. for two months; Matthew Broadway, jun. his wife and child, for six weeks; Peter Hicks, his wife and six children, for one month. They are all of the gipsy tribe. Peter Hicks had £81. 10*s.* in gold in his possession, which was detained by order of the Magistrates, for the expense of apprehension and maintenance in prison. The others had horses and other property, which will be sold to defray the expense of their apprehension and maintenance, unless they pay it from some other source. The wife of the senior Broadway escaped from the constable, and it is supposed she had considerable property in her possession.

SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE.—The salary of the Secretary at War is 2480*l.*, and he also has the appointment of a private secretary, with a salary of 300*l.* Sir Henry Parnell appointed his son, a lad from school, to this secretaryship. Formerly, such appointments were given to individuals already holding situations in the War Office; perhaps (from peculiar arrangements) the worst paid office of any under the Crown. Sir John Hobhouse and Sir Henry Parnell were both candidates for the situation of Secretary at War, when it became vacant through the resignation of Mr. Wynn.

SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED.—The William, from Liverpool, with hides and groceries; Hero, and William J. Mary, from London, with deals & tallow; Jane, Severn, Mary, and Harmony, from Gloucester, with salt and hardware; Active, from Bristol, with groceries; Westport Holland, Abena, Friends, Brothers, Eliza, Lady Kenward, Prudence, Olive Branch, John, Hope, and Resolution, from Swansea, with culm; Mary, Sisters, Ann & Sarah, Hope, Unanimity, Ann, Iron & Tin Trader, Sampson, St. Pierre, Friends, Providence, Fortitude, Good Intent, Industry, John, Eliza, Venus, Taunton, Jane, Severn, and Miss Rose, from Newport, with coal.

SAILED.—The Brothers, for Dublin, with pantries; Fortitude, for Milford, with oak timber; Ocean, for Dumbarton, with ditto; Jane, for Falmouth, with flour and cheese; Langport, for Bristol, with flour; Friends, for Cardiff, with beans and ditto; Olive Branch, for Swansea, with ditto and cheese; Merlin, Unanimity, Charles, and Temperance, for Newport, with malt and flour; and Union, for Hayle, with bricks.

BIRTH.

Feb. 6, at South Petherton, the Lady of John Nicholls, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 12, at Bathwick, Mr. M. Tiley, of Broad-street, to Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. Nesbit, of Johnstone-street, Bath.
Feb. 14, at Bath, George Rittsworth, third son of T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq., of Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, to Gertrude, second daughter of F. Danell, Esq., of Trevisick, in the same county.
Feb. 16, at Bathwick, Herbert Williams, Esq., son of W. Williams, Esq., of Castle Hill, Dorset, to Maria, relict of William Andrie, Esq., and daughter of George Emery, Esq., Grange, Bathwick, in this county.

DEATHS.

Feb. 10, suddenly, at Sherborne, Mr. John Lush, aged 77, and on the 12th, also suddenly, Mr. James Lush, aged 70, brothers, late of Sherborne, and much respected.
Feb. 11th, Mr. William Drew, coach and harness maker, of this town.
Feb. 11, at Chard, aged 47, W. Whendon, Esq., solicitor.
Feb. 13, at the Rectory, Nunney, in this county, the infant son of the Rev. T. J. Theobald.
Feb. 13, at Sherborne, after a long illness Mrs. Mary Cadles, aged 84, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Cadles, printer.
Feb. 13, at Mells, in this county, in his 84th year, J. Fussell, Esq., of Dyrlham Rectory, Gloucestershire, aged 73 years, the George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart., late Military Secretary to the Marquis Cornwallis in India, and many years an able and upright Director of the East India Company. Sir George resided for some years at Bath's House, near Taunton, and was unceasing in kind offices to many families in that town and its vicinity.
Feb. 15, at his residence in Pulteney-street, Bath, in his 82nd year, John Bliss, Esq., M. D.
Feb. 15, at Sherborne, at an advanced age, Mr. Richard Taffin, confessor.
Feb. 17th, in this town, Mrs. Bray, wife of Mr. Bray, stone mason, of Shepton Mallet.
Feb. 18th, in this town, Mr. Robert Carteret Le Geyt, schoolmaster, aged 81 years.

BRIDGWATER: Printed and published for the Proprietor, by GEORGE AWBREY, Fore Street, where all Communications (post paid) are to be addressed.

AND B.

Vol. 1.—No.

SAINT MA.

LINEN WOOLLEN D.

G. D. ALDRIDGE having P. STOCK OF MR. RICHARD, most respectfully to acquire in its vicinity, that he intends to Re-let the 27th instant, to which he has a title and Plain Goods of his own. **FIRST HOUSE** and hopes by strict attention and of those favors which they so liber G. D. A. begs to remark that the considerably under the Market P be made. **FUNERALS COMPI** Bridgwater, February 14, 1832.

BRIDG

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A DWELLING HOUSE, la

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SOME

TO BE SOLD (IN F

AN ENORMOUS INN, near BRIDG

14th day of March next, by T

A very desirable FARM, called

in the parish of SPAXTON; 5

taunton, in the County of Some

Farm House and Offices, with a Ba

ry, near the Garden, Orchard and

plantation, of excellent Arable, M

highest state of cultivation; now i

Daker, as Tenant, at a clear rent of

Michellmas last.

The Land Tax redeemed, and the

are very good; and Lime and other

Should it be thought more desira

Dwelling-House, Buildings and La

leading from Spaxton Church to L

Lot, and the Garden, Orchard and

Road, in another Lot.

Application for further Pa

and SON, Ford, near Wivelcrombe

Dated the 14th of February, 1832

EXTRAORDINARY W

MANUFACT

TO BE SOLD (IN F

At the GLOBE INN, in NETT

on the 10th day of March next, by

THE SELLER, a late WOO

Several Cottages, Twenty

Acres of WOOD, in the Parishes of

North-west of Bridgwater, and the

the County of Somerset, near the B

There are on the Premises TWO

ter, within ninety-five feet of each

the first of which there are may b

large Workshops or Store Rooms, i

These hundred, or three hundred

employed in the Factory, and can be

Part of the Purchase Money in

Lot 1.—The Shell of the Factory

Rooms; a Cottage, Barn, Garden,

Joining; and a Garden or Orchard,

situate, at Holford.—To this Lot

Lot 2.—A Close of Meadow, calle

7 Acres.

Lot 3.—A very fine Oak Wood, c

Timber at a valuation.

Lot 4.—Three Closes of Arable La

Lot 5.—A Cottage and Garden, i

and a small Fir Plant, a late WOO

Lot 6.—Another Cottage and Gard

lyman, or his Tenant.

Lot 7.—The Reversion in Fee, of

another Cottage and Garden, now i

Part of the Purchase Money in

If Lot 2 and 3 should not be sold

immediately.

Mr. James HAYMAN, of

the Premises; and Particulars

BOOK and SON, of Ford, near W

ROCK, COXWORTH, and FAULKNER, N

Dated the 10th of February, 1832

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Will positively sail from Bridgwater

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