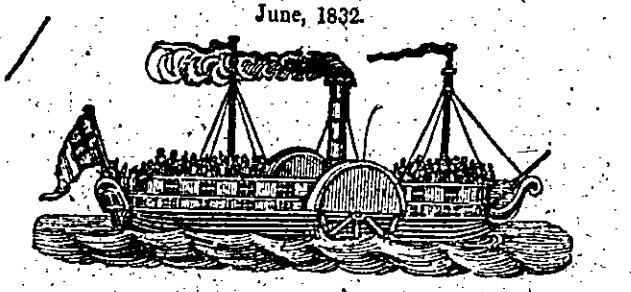


THE ALFRED

London Weekly Journal,

AND BRIDGWATER AND SOMERSETSHIRE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. 1.—No. 45. MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1832. PRICE 7d.



STEAM PACKETS from Bristol to Dublin, Cork, Waterford, New Ross & Liverpool, Tenby, Swansea, Ilfracombe, from Southampton to Havre, and from Southampton to Guernsey, Jersey, St. Malo, & Granville, are intended to depart as under, in June, 1832.

KILLARNEY.		THE LEE.	
Sat. June 2.	84 morn.	Tues. June 3.	11 morn.
Sat. June 9.	1 after.	Tues. June 10.	9 morn.
Sat. June 16.	8 morn.	Tues. June 17.	6 morn.
Sat. June 23.	1 after.	Tues. June 24.	4 after.
Sat. June 30.	7 morn.	Tues. June 31.	9 morn.

SEVERN.		ALBION.	
Sat. June 2.	84 morn.	Wed. June 6.	11 morn.
Sat. June 9.	1 after.	Wed. June 13.	6 morn.
Sat. June 16.	8 morn.	Wed. June 20.	10 morn.
Sat. June 23.	1 after.	Wed. June 27.	4 after.
Sat. June 30.	7 morn.	Wed. June 31.	9 morn.

CITY OF WATERFORD.		NORA CREINA.	
Sat. June 2.	84 morn.	Wed. June 6.	11 morn.
Sat. June 9.	1 after.	Wed. June 13.	6 morn.
Sat. June 16.	8 morn.	Wed. June 20.	10 morn.
Sat. June 23.	1 after.	Wed. June 27.	4 after.
Sat. June 30.	7 morn.	Wed. June 31.	9 morn.

NEW ROSS AND LIVERPOOL.		CITY OF BRISTOL.	
Tuesday, June 5.	11 morn.	Tuesday, July 3.	9 morn.
Wednesday, June 6.	10 morn.	Wednesday, July 4.	10 morn.

The PALMERSTON and BRISTOL.		Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.	
Fri. June 1.	74 morn.	Fri. June 1.	8 morn.
Mon. June 4.	104 morn.	Mon. June 4.	10 morn.
Wed. June 6.	114 morn.	Wed. June 6.	12 noon.
Thurs. June 7.	124 morn.	Thurs. June 7.	1 after.
Fri. June 8.	3 morn.	Fri. June 8.	3 after.
Mon. June 11.	6 morn.	Mon. June 11.	3 morn.
Wed. June 13.	7 morn.	Wed. June 13.	6 morn.
Thurs. June 14.	74 morn.	Thurs. June 14.	7 morn.
Mon. June 18.	10 morn.	Mon. June 18.	74 morn.
Wed. June 20.	10 morn.	Wed. June 20.	10 morn.
Thurs. June 21.	114 morn.	Thurs. June 21.	11 morn.
Fri. June 22.	124 morn.	Fri. June 22.	12 noon.
Mon. June 25.	4 morn.	Mon. June 25.	12 morn.
Wed. June 27.	6 morn.	Wed. June 27.	13 morn.
Thurs. June 28.	7 morn.	Thurs. June 28.	14 morn.
Fri. June 29.	7 morn.	Fri. June 29.	15 morn.

From SWANSEA to ILFRACOMBE, and ILFRACOMBE to SWANSEA.		From Swansea.	
Sat. June 2.	81 morn.	Sat. June 2.	3 after.
Sat. June 9.	9 morn.	Sat. June 9.	11 morn.
Sat. June 16.	6 morn.	Sat. June 16.	12 noon.
Sat. June 23.	2 morn.	Sat. June 23.	3 after.
Sat. June 30.	10 morn.	Sat. June 30.	54 even.
Sat. June 30.	4 morn.	Sat. June 30.	9 morn.
Sat. June 30.	2 morn.	Sat. June 30.	2 after.

For TENBY Direct.—GEORGE IV.		From Tenby to Bristol Direct.	
Monday June 4.	10 morn.	Monday June 4.	104 morn.
Monday June 11.	9 morn.	Monday June 11.	6 morn.
Monday June 18.	9 morn.	Monday June 18.	9 morn.
Monday June 25.	4 morn.	Monday June 25.	9 morn.

For ILFRACOMBE.—GEORGE IV.		From Ilfracombe.	
Th. June 7.	12 noon.	Th. June 7.	8 morn.
Th. June 14.	11 morn.	Th. June 14.	2 after.
Th. June 21.	6 morn.	Th. June 21.	7 morn.
Th. June 28.	6 morn.	Th. June 28.	11 morn.
Th. June 28.	6 morn.	Th. June 28.	7 morn.

FRANCE.		From Havre.	
Tues. June 5.	8 even.	Fri. June 8.	9 even.
Tues. June 12.	6 even.	Fri. June 15.	5 after.
Tues. June 19.	8 even.	Fri. June 22.	5 after.
Tues. June 26.	6 even.	Fri. June 29.	9 even.

The Camilla.		From Havre.	
Tues. June 5.	8 even.	Fri. June 8.	9 even.
Tues. June 12.	6 even.	Fri. June 15.	5 after.
Tues. June 19.	8 even.	Fri. June 22.	5 after.
Tues. June 26.	6 even.	Fri. June 29.	9 even.

From SOUTHAMPTON TO JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.		The Arrianne.—Capt. Bazin.	
Monday June 4.	10 morn.	Monday June 4.	104 morn.
Monday June 11.	9 morn.	Monday June 11.	6 morn.
Monday June 18.	9 morn.	Monday June 18.	9 morn.
Monday June 25.	4 morn.	Monday June 25.	9 morn.

The Arrianne.—Capt. Bazin.		Every Tuesday Evening, at 6.	
Monday June 4.	10 morn.	Monday June 4.	104 morn.
Monday June 11.	9 morn.	Monday June 11.	6 morn.
Monday June 18.	9 morn.	Monday June 18.	9 morn.
Monday June 25.	4 morn.	Monday June 25.	9 morn.

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Monday June 18.	9 morn.	Monday June 18.	9 morn.
Monday June 25.	4 morn.	Monday June 25.	9 morn.

TAUNTON AND WEST SOMERSET HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SECOND MEETING of this Society for the year 1832, will be held at the Market House, Taunton, on Friday, the 15th June instant, for the exhibition of the following articles:—

- Ranunculuses,
- Pinks,
- Carnations,
- Picotees,
- Roses, picked flowers,
- Stove Plants,
- Store Balbs,
- Greenhouse Plants,
- Geraniums,
- Seedling Geraniums,
- Hardy Perennials,
- American Plants,
- Lilacs, Odorata and Noisette
- Roses,
- Hardy Annuals,
- Pine Apples,
- Grapes,
- Melons,
- Cherries, or other forced Fruits,
- Apricots,
- Strawberries,
- Currants,
- Gooseberries,
- Raspberries,
- Green Peas,
- Beans,
- Lettuces,
- French Beans,
- Cauliflowers,
- Potatoes,
- Carrots,
- Cucumbers,
- Artichokes.

It is particularly requested that every article may be in the Exhibition Room at the time specified by the Rules, viz. Ten o'Clock. Printed lists, with further particulars of the Prizes, may be had on application to the Secretary.

JOHN YOUNG, Honorary Secretary.

June 6, 1832.

COLYTON, DEVON.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By Mr. PERCY.

At the DOLPHIN INN, in the Town of Colyton, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'Clock in the Evening, subject to such Conditions as will be then produced.

ALL that PARISH MILL, and MACHINERY, commonly called Cole's Mill, with the newly erected Dwelling House, Cottage, and belonging, containing by estimation Three Acres, more or less, situate in the said Parish of Colyton, and late in the occupation of, and worked by, Messrs. Richard and George Morgan.

The Mill and Premises are in good repair, and supplied by a never failing Stream of Water. The Machinery, also, is of the best description, and has been very lately erected, at an expense of £1000 and upwards.

The above-mentioned Premises are convertible into Grist or Corn Mills at a small expense, and the business of a Miller has been formerly conducted therein to a large extent, and with great success.

Immediate Possession can be given to any Purchaser or Tenant. Mr. CANN, Solicitor, Colyton, will appoint a person to show the Premises; and all further particulars may be obtained on application to the said Mr. CANN, or Mr. NEWMAN, Solicitor, Yeovil, Somerset.

All Letters to be post-paid. Dated 25th May, 1832. Mr. NEWMAN has various Sums of Money ready to be advanced on Mortgage. (One Concern.)

Farm and Lands in Fiddington.

TO BE SOLD IN FEE BY AUCTION,

By Mr. WM. BODDY.

At the LAMB INN, in Bridgwater, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of JUNE next, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon, subject to such Conditions of Sale as will be then produced.

ALL that Convenient Farm-HOUSE, Barn, Stable, Barton, Garden, Orchard, and several Closes of Arable, Meadow, and Pasture Ground, lying within a Ring Fence, and containing by estimation Thirty Acres (more or less), situate at Bondstone, within the Parish of Fiddington, in the County of Somerset, and now in the occupation of, and worked by, Messrs. Richard and George Morgan.

Mr. RICHARD LONG, of Bondstone, will show the Premises, and further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. GEORGE RICH, of Southill Farm, Bleadon, or to Mr. BODDY, of South Brent, or to Mr. J. R. POOLE, Solicitor, Bridgwater.

Two-thirds of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage of the Premises. Dated May 16th, 1832.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE IN SHERBORNE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By Mr. PERCY AND SON.

On THURSDAY the 21st day of JUNE, 1832, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, precisely, at the KING'S ARMS INN, in SHERBORNE, (subject to such conditions as will be then produced.)

A Very Substantial and Comfortable FREEHOLD HOUSE, with a good Garden adjoining, enclosed with walls, well stocked with choice Fruit Trees, and situated in HOWE STREET, the property and lately the residence of Mr. Samuel Poot, commanding a picturesque view of Sherborne Park and the adjoining country.

The House comprises on the ground floor a neat entrance hall, breakfast parlour 12 feet by 12 feet, dining-room about 16 feet square, with Italian marble chimney-piece, side, and kitchen, china pantry, cellars, and other convenient offices; on the first floor is a drawing-room about 16 feet square, four good bedrooms with closets, conveniently fitted up, and four attics; and an excellent three-stall Stable adjoins the house.

Sherborne has the advantage of a Free Grammar School, good Markets, and of daily London and other Conduits.

For a view of the Premises, and for any further particulars, application to be made (if by letter free of postage) to Mr. FLOCKS, Solicitor, or to PERCY and SON, Land and Timber Surveyors, &c., Sherborne, Dorset.

LORD ELDON'S BIRTHDAY.—Wareham, June 6.—

On Monday last, the Wareham and Purbeck troop of Yeomanry Cavalry had another field day, after which they partook of a most sumptuous entertainment at the Red Lion Inn, given by the Earl of Eldon, on the occasion of his birthday.

The troop mustered at twelve o'clock, and having received their standard with the usual honours, marched to the field, and after four hours' continued exercise in which a variety of difficult evolutions were executed in a masterly manner, they returned to Wareham, and at five sat down to dinner, with whom also dined several gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood.

On the removal of the cloth, the health of his most gracious Majesty was drunk in a bumper, with long, great, and universal applause. Then followed the healths of "The Queen," with "unbounded approbation"—"The Royal Family"—"The Army and Navy."

Captain Bond then proposed the health of the Earl of Eldon, their great benefactor and friend, and in proposing that health he felt the greatest emotions of gratitude and respect. His kindness and attention to them on several occasions never would or could be forgotten; to receive and to enjoy the confidence and protection of a character so universally admired and respected, he considered one of the highest honours that could have been conferred upon them, and which honour upon the present, as well as upon every other occasion, he sincerely hoped they would do ample justice to. After the health had been drunk with great applause,

stitution of this country, long and deservedly the envy and admiration of the whole world—a nobleman, in whose breast were concentrated the liveliest principles of honour and exalted character—who had filled the first and highest offices of the state with unshaken and undeviating loyalty to his Sovereign, high credit to himself, and the most essential benefits to his country—whose great legal knowledge and abilities in the different occupations of a long and useful life would be handed down to posterity with every grateful recollection and remembrance.

"The Lord Lieutenant of the County"—"Sir Colin Campbell, General of the District"—"Lord Encombe"—"Col. Frumpton, and the Dorset Yeomanry."

The health of the worthy Captain being then universally called for, was drunk with the greatest possible enthusiasm. Captain Bond, in returning thanks, expressed the pleasure he felt in again meeting the troop, and his satisfaction at the very punctual and regular way in which they always met on the days appointed for exercise; he also complimented them on their steady and soldier-like conduct at all times, but more especially so on that day, when the precision and rapidity of their movements, and the truly military style of all their manoeuvres, was such as to claim his most unqualified approbation.

Many other toasts were drunk in the course of the evening, which was passed in the most happy manner.

EXETER.—The Conservative Address from the Freeman, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the city of Exeter, thanking his Majesty for refusing to create Peers for the purpose of passing the Reform Bill, was presented to the King by the Right Hon. the Lord Rolle, at the last Levee, to which his Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

TROTTER MATCH.—A sorrel Mare, the property of Mr. John Lake, butcher, of Exeter, 14 hands and an inch high, and 19 years old, was trotted a few days since, for a bet of 30s. to 25s., that she did it within eight minutes, from the four mile back to the two mile stone on the Oakhampton road, which she completed in the best style, in six minutes and fifty-three seconds. The mare was taken from grass for this sporting feat, and had nothing like previous training; she was ridden by a man judged about eight score weight, and she did not make a single break. It was an astonishing performance.

On Wednesday week, a gentleman who had been on a visit to Clonely, having viewed the beauties of the grounds and scenery of Clonely Court, and the neighbourhood, ordered his chaise and pair to take him up near the wilderness, and having just entered his carriage, the driver spurred on his horses when one of them stumbled and fell, and the wheels of the carriage being on the edge of a tremendous precipice, both carriage and horses were turned over and over; fortunately their progress was stayed for a moment by some underwood, when the horses were on their backs, and the wheels of the carriage uppermost; the gentleman was then relieved from his perilous situation, by the driver, and the gardener of Sir J. Williams, Bart., who had leapt off the dickey, when the danger became apparent, but neither of the three received any injury. The harness being cut the horses were also liberated, and the carriage being again set in motion, made a greater descent down the declivity, but its progress was arrested ere it reached the cliffs.

MANGEL WURZEL.—The Doncaster Agricultural Association has recently circulated the following report. It is more sure to plant, being very little liable to fly on the grub; it would produce more weight; it is off the land earlier; it is useful as a change of fallow crop, when the land is tired of turnips; it is better spring food. On the other hand, in favour of Swedish turnips, it may be said, that weeding and singling out are less expensive; there is rather more time for following in the spring; the succeeding crop is better than after mangel wurzel. Perhaps cattle feed best on Swedish turnips, when they are used alone. It must, however, be remarked that these last two evidences in favour of Swedish turnips are not fully proved, and only partially supported. In conclusion, perhaps two observations may be of use. First, that the very early season at which mangel wurzel should be sown, renders it expedient that the land should be made as clean as possible in the autumn so that a few days in the spring may be sufficient to get it into a proper state for the reception of the seed. Secondly that wet seasons do not suit mangel wurzel so well as dry, and consequently for the last two years, the Swedish turnips have been the more profitable crop of the two.

AMERICAN COOKERY.—The ordinary mode of living is abundant, but not delicate. They consume an extraordinary quantity of bacon. Ham and beef steaks appear morning, noon, and night. In eating, they mix things together with the strangest incongruity imaginable. Eggs and oysters are eaten together, the semptinal ham with apple-sauce, beef-steak with stewed peaches, and salt fish with onions. The bread is every where excellent, but they rarely enjoy it themselves, as they insist upon eating horrible half baked hot rolls both morning and evening. The butter is tolerable; but they have seldom such cream as every little dairy produces in England; in fact, the cows are very roughly kept, compared with ours. Common vegetables are abundant and very fine. They eat the Indian corn in a great variety of forms; sometimes it is dressed green, and eaten like peas; sometimes it is broken to pieces when dry, boiled plain, and brought to table like rice—this dish is called hominy. The flour of it is made into at least a dozen different sorts of cakes; but all bad. This flour, mixed in the proportion of one-third with fine wheat, makes by far the best bread ever tasted. There is little turbot, salmon, or fresh cod; but the rock and shad are excellent. There is a great want of skill in the composition of sauces, not only with fish, but with every thing. They use very few made-dishes, and none that would be approved by our savans. They have an excellent wild duck, called the canvass duck, which, if delicately served, would surpass the black cock; but the game is inferior to ours. They seldom indulge in second courses, with all their ingenious temptations to the eating a second dinner; but almost every table has its dessert (invariably pronounced desert), which is placed on the table before the cloth is removed, and consists of pastry, preserved fruits, and creams. They are "extravagantly fond" to use their own phrase, of puddings, pies, and all kinds of "sweets" particularly the ladies; but are by no means such connoisseurs in soups and ragouts as the gastronomes of Europe. Almost every one

drinks water at table; and, by a strange contradiction, in the country where hard drinking is more prevalent than in any other, there is less wine taken at dinner; ladies rarely exceed one glass, and the great majority of females never take any. In fact, the hard drinking, so universally acknowledged, does not take place at jovial dinners; but, to speak plain English, in solitary dram-drinking. Coffee is not served immediately after dinner, but makes part of the serious matter of tea-drinking, which comes some hours later.

AMERICAN WIFE.—The following advertisement for a wife appeared a few years since, in a New York paper:—"Wanted immediately, a young lady, of the following description, (as a wife,) with about 2,000 dollars as a patrimony, sweet temper, spend little, be a good housewife, and born in America; and as I am not more than twenty-five years of age, I hope it will not be difficult to find a good wife. N.B.—I take my dwelling in South Second street, No. 273. Any lady that answers the above description will please to leave her card."

THE PIKE.—The boldness of a pike is very extraordinary. I have seen one follow a bait within a foot of the spot where I have been standing; and the head keeper of Richmond Park assured me that he was once washing his hand at the side of a boat in the great pond in that Park, when a Pike made a dart at it, and he had but just time to withdraw it. A gentleman now residing at Weybridge, in Surrey, informed me that, walking one day by the side of the river Wey, near that town, he saw a large pike in a shallow creek. He immediately pulled off his coat, tucked up his shirt and sleeves, and went into the water to intercept the return of the fish to the river, and to endeavour to throw it upon the bank by getting his hands under it. During this attempt, the pike, finding he could not make his escape, seized one of the arms of the gentleman, and lacerated so much that the wound is still very visible. A friend of mine caught a pike a few minutes after breaking his tackle, and found it in the pike, a part of the gimp hanging out of his mouth. He also caught another, in high condition, with a piece of strong twisted wire projecting from its side. On opening it a double ell-hook was found at the end of the wire, much corroded. This may account for so few pike being found dead after they have broken away with a gorge-hook in them. An account will be found in "Salmonia," of a pike taking a bait with a set of hooks in his mouth, which he had just before broken from a line.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

BRIDGWATER MARKET.

An Account of the Prices of British Corn Purchased in Bridgwater Market, between the 4th of June and the 11th of June, (Exclusive.)

ordinary. I have seen one follow a bait within a foot of the spot where I have been standing; and the head keeper of Richmond Park assured me that he was once washing his hand at the side of a boat in the great pond at Park, when a Pike made a dash at him.

R.D. SMITH, Inspector of Corn Returns for Bridgwater.

BRISTOL CORN EXCHANGE, Thursday, June 7.

At length, he saw a large pike in a shallow creek. He immediately pulled off his coat, tucked up his shirt and sleeves, and went into the water to intercept the return of the fish to the river, and to endeavour to throw it on the bank by getting his hands under it. During this attempt the pike finding he could not get it, turned round and came towards him.

BRISTOL CORN INSPECTOR'S WEEKLY RETURN.

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

	Total Quantities.	Total Amount.	Price per Qr.
	Qrs. Bush.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.

Wheat	380	2	1075	0	0	2	15	7
Barley	277	0	480	3	3	1	14	6
Oats	1200	0	1135	0	0	0	11	11
Rye	no returns.							
Beans	22	1	53	9	3	1	16	8
Peas	no returns.							

BRISTOL CATTLE MARKET, Thursday, June 7.

Market, between the 4th of June and the 11th of June, inclusive.)					
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Beast	7 3	to 8 0	Beans	4 3	to 4 3
Lamb	4 3	to 4 6	Peas	5 9	to 5 9
Pig	2 0	to 2 5	Malt	0 0	to 0 0
R.D. SMITH, Inspector of the Fair.					

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EGYPT.—Constantinople, May 17.—In consequence of the Ottoman Porte having declared Mehomet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, and his son Ibrahim Pacha, rebels, and having called upon the representatives of the friendly Powers accredited at the Turkish capital to restrain their subjects from affording any kind of assistance to the said Pashas, the British Consul has issued a notice enjoining them to abstain from every act at variance with the rights of the Turkish Government, and particularly from carrying provisions and warlike stores to the armies and establishments of the Pashas denounced by the Porte, otherwise they will incur the risk of whatever penalties may be eventually attached to such acts.

TURKEY AND ALGERIA.—It is said that the Porte insists on the evacuation of Algiers, and that the Turkish Government has addressed a note to Sir Stratford Canning, in which it declares that the final issue of the pending negotiations respecting the boundaries of Greece depends on that evacuation. The present state of Greece is represented as very deplorable—another consequence of the fatal ascendancy of Russian policy on the Continent. Some instances of cholera had again appeared in Vienna, after some weeks of damp and cold weather. The last accounts of the health of the city gave three fatal cases of this disease.

AUSTRIA.—German Papers to the 30th of May contain accounts from Vienna, which speak, as they have for a long time past, about the probabilities of the continuance of peace, while the equipment and march of armies give to the "peaceful state of things" a very warlike appearance; for instance, 12 battalions of infantry and several squadrons of cavalry were on their march from Galicia to Styria, and several regiments of the former species of force are about to be assembled on the frontiers of the Tyrol. As to the evacuation of Ancona by the French troops, nothing had been determined; nor had the Swiss auxiliaries who have been enlisted for the Pope yet arrived, but were expected on the 15th of June. It is said that the health of young Napoleon is very bad, although his recovery was announced the other day; the seat of the disorder is stated to be in the windpipe.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The last news from the Mexican Republic is of a nature to inspire us with the greatest confidence. All the letters agree in describing the general tranquillity which prevails. There was not a single armed partisan in favour of Santa Ana outside the walls of Vera Cruz and Tampico. The public feeling declares for the support of the Government and the laws. General Calderon, with 5,000 excellent troops, was on the 7th of April a quarter of a mile from Vera Cruz, and the siege has, in fact, already commenced. Part of Perote's artillery has joined the camp of the assailants, and the remainder, which is required to open the breach, is on the road. The besieged, with their gun-boats, commanded by a French officer of doubtful reputation, endeavoured to disturb the first works of the siege, but the French Commander was dangerously wounded, and the boats were repulsed. The garrison of Vera Cruz consists of 400 regular troops; the rest of the battalions consist of 800 volunteers, and the greater part of the boatmen confined in the Castle in St. Juan d'Ulloa, to whom arms have been given, and who are under the orders of M. Ossinger. At Tampico de Tamoulinpas four companies, headed by Captain Rodriguez, after having arrested their officers, declared for General Santa Ana. General Teran, with 1,400 men, is already near the place, besides which the State of San Luis de Potosi has, at its own expense, sent 800 soldiers, well appointed. It is supposed that the besieged will be forced to surrender at discretion, if they do not previously embark for Vera Cruz, in which case General Teran, with his division, will re-inforce Gen. Calderon.

FRANCE.—Four new districts, in addition to the three preceding ones, are proclaimed, in the *Moniteur* of Monday, as excluded from the pale of the law, and fresh supplies of troops are still marching into the disaffected provinces, by orders of the Secretary of War. The four departments last denounced are those of Maine et Loire, La Vendée, Loire Inferieure, and Deux Sevres, these forming "the boundaries of the places in which," according to the report of the Minister of the Interior, "the Duchess of Berri appears to have taken up her abode."

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon, May 21.—Nothing in the world can be more disgusting than the continual reading of the scandal, the lies, the calumnies, and insults respecting foreign countries which the radical Journals of England daily publish in their immense pages. Instead of supporting the good doctrines, or any thing consistent with common sense, which is found in the other Journals, or in the documents which appear in them, they persist in the same circle, employing insult or falsehood in answer to a fact or to an incontrovertible principle.—The *Lisbon Gazette* returns to the subject of the unbridled impudence of the Radical Journals of England in the lies and nonsense which they publish respecting Portugal. It quotes an article, in which it is stated that on the 21st of April seven families were marched through the streets of Lisbon to prison, in order to be banished to Angola for political offences; that they were escorted by 30 soldiers of the police, and were of different ages, from 23 to 75. "One of them," says the article, "was a lady of the highest rank." Nothing can be more despicable than such nonsense. Did not Portuguese see this procession? If we were, whenever a ship sailed from England for Botany Bay, full of women transported for their crimes (which happens almost every year), to write, "A ship full of ladies of the highest rank, who are transported, has sailed from England"—what cruelty!

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HANTS.—Sir William Heathcote and Mr. Fleming, the two late Members for the county of Southampton, who retired to make way for two friends of Reform, intend to offer themselves again for the county now that question is disposed of, and two additional Members are added to its representation.

YORKSHIRE.—The extensive and beautiful estates of the Hon. Edward Petre, M.P. of Wiltrop, near Boroughbridge, of Walsford near Wetherby, of Brickley near Scarborough, and of Stapleton Park, including the Mansion, near Ferrybridge, are announced for sale by auction. The Hon. Mr. Petre was High Sheriff for the county of York in 1830, and in the summer of the same year was defeated in the memorable contest for the representation of the City of York, by Capt. Bayntun and the Hon. Thomas Dundas.

SURREY.—In the village of Hampton Wick a poor man is possessed of a young female donkey, perfectly white, without spot or shade of any kind; it is a lively, sportive animal, now about six weeks old. The only peculiarity observable in its formation is a remarkably small and narrow mouth, more like the mouth of the sheep than the ass; its coat, of which much care is taken, is full and soft. The Queen sent for it to Windsor, and was much pleased with the little creature. It is likely to prove a valuable acquisition to his poor master, who, in addition to the donkey, is blessed with a wife and nine small children.

LANCASHIRE.—The proposition of forming a Political Union at Manchester, in which persons of all ranks were to join, has fallen to the ground. The moderate men, who at first encouraged the attempt, consider any step of the kind now unnecessary, and have withdrawn; but the violent promoters of the scheme have resolved that, as soon as the Reform Bill shall have become law, they will commence a demand for annual Parliaments and universal suffrage.

BRECKS.—At Dropmore (the seat of Lord Grenville), on Thursday morning last, the men employed in the gardens

observed the swans on the lake in an agitated state, and several ducks having been lately stolen, they repaired to the lake, when they observed a fox approach the water, snatch up a fish, and run off with it; the party gave chase, and Reynard dropped his prey, which proved to be a pike weighing 34 lbs.

BRECKS.—We observe with great satisfaction the proof which Berkshire affords, that the humbug, the gross duplicity, and deception of the Parliamentary Reform party, is understood by the freeholders of that eminently agricultural county. But the newspapers will still maintain, as impudently as ever the perfect unanimity of the people in favour of those policies which the freeholders of Berkshire condemn by their votes. Nor does Berkshire stand alone. Where is the county in which there has been any opportunity of trying the question since the mad excitement of May, 1831, subsided, in which the Reformers have not been beaten? The evidence against the Reformers is that of the majority of votes of freeholders, wherever they had an opportunity of coming forward: that in their favour is the clamour of newspapers, the speeches at Political Unions, the placarding of the walls with seditious threats. Which of the two is most respectable?—which of the two should have most weight with reasonable men?—If the Reform faction be not afraid that the country should know their views relating to the Corn Laws before a new House is elected, why do they not declare what their views are? There are abundant opportunities of doing this without entering upon any measure which the period of the Session might not allow time to finish. They are publicly charged with a desire to withdraw legislative protection from the produce of the land. If they do not meet this charge with an explanation of what their views really are, every man who uses his unprejudiced understanding upon the subject, will decide that the charge is well-founded.

SUSSEX.—A short time since the workmen employed in forming an underground apartment beneath Kingston Mills, discovered the foundation of some building, which, from the charred wood and other marks of fire, had evidently been burnt down. Among the stones of which the foundation was composed, were many mouldings and fragments of richly carved cornices, and three capitals of the early Norman style; one of them is encircled with birds, the other with dolphins, but the third (which has been presented by Mr. Maxfield to Mr. Mantell's museum) is of great interest. It has four compartments—one is represented the miraculous draft of fishes—on the second, a rude representation of the temple—on the third, the delivery of the keys to St. Peter—and on fourth, the miracle of the loaves and fishes. The figures are, of course, very rude, yet they are in high relief, and in better preservation than could be expected. We have no hesitation in stating, that these remains belonged to the most ancient part of the Priory of St. Pancras in South-over.

KENT.—Discovery of a Treasure.—Some men, in the act of digging a vault in the church-yard of Pluckley, in Kent, last week, discovered a most valuable treasure, consisting of gold and silver coins to the value of nearly 150*l*. The dates of many of them cannot be deciphered; but there are no less than five gold coins of Augustus Caesar, so that we may suppose they have been resting in their "hallowed abode" many hundred years.

SURREY.—Assassination by a Son.—At ten o'clock on Monday night, as the Rev. Arthur Iveson, of South Lynn, was sitting in his room, his son, the Rev. T. Iveson, hastily entered, and after a few remarks, drew from his pocket a pistol, which he pointed at his father, and firing, lodged the contents in his heart. He then went to the next house, occupied by Captain Lake, and informed him of what had taken place, imploring him to enter and take possession. The Captain proceeded forthwith to the room, where he found the venerable man in the agonies of death. A surgeon and physician were almost immediately on the spot, but their services were of no avail, as he died in less than twenty minutes. During this time the son remained in the kitchen, where he was found by the officers of justice, into whose hands he resigned himself voluntarily, having first taken the opportunity to swallow a large quantity of laudanum, but from the effects of which he was relieved by medicine. A verdict having been returned against him by the Coroner's jury, he was conveyed to goal in a post-chaise, and is remanded for examination before the civil authorities. He is a gentlemanly person, 34 years of age, and possesses considerable mental acquisitions. Of late much eccentricity has marked his conduct, bordering, it is said, on insanity. The deceased was about 65, and has long resided in Lynn, where he was generally esteemed for his benevolence. He was Rector of East Bradenham, in Norfolk.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Coal Trade.—We copy the following estimate of "profit and loss" from the *Advertiser*. To us, the disbursements appear very extraordinary, but we have no reason to doubt their accuracy, although we by no means vouch for it. The following document, showing the present state of the Coal Trade, has been handed to us by a Correspondent:—

Expenses of a coal voyage of a ship of 260 tons, carrying 192 keels of coals, made by measurement 317 chaldrons.	
Expenses at Newcastle fixing ship,	L0 5 0
Do. Ballast Crane,	1 5 0
Mourage 15. 6d., Potatoes 2s., Greens 1s.,	0 4 6
Butcher's Bill, 12 <i>l</i> . Baker's do. 3 <i>l</i> . 10s.	15 10 0
Brewer's do. 1 <i>l</i> . 2s., Grocer's do. 1 <i>l</i> .	2 2 0
Corks 1 <i>l</i> . Handspikes 3s., Watergate 6d.,	0 4 6
Trimming Coals, Ballast-heaving, Steam-boat, and Pilotage,	6 5 0
Cask of Irish Pork,	3 6 0
Cargo of Hollowell Coals, at 24 <i>s</i> . charged 392 tons, and clearing	209 6 10
Factor's charges, per account,	47 8 0
	L285 16 10

LONDON CHARGES.	
Sending papers 8 <i>s</i> . Help up 8 <i>s</i> .	0 13 0
Anchor boat 2 <i>s</i> . Potatoes 5 <i>s</i> . Greens 1 <i>s</i> .	0 8 0
Scraping Ship 8 <i>s</i> . Postage 1 <i>s</i> .	0 9 0
Butcher 18 <i>s</i> . Brewer 1 <i>l</i> . 2s., Baker 2 <i>s</i> . 6d.	2 2 6
Grocer 1 <i>l</i> . Brewer 3 <i>s</i> . Expenses 5 <i>s</i> . 6d.	1 4 6
Assistance into Regents Canal,	0 9 0
Delivering Cargo, Ballast and heaving, including Liquor (say 12 <i>s</i> .)	29 0 6

PORTAGE BILL.	
Master's Wages	L8 8 0
Mate's do.	5 0 0
Carpenter's do.	5 0 0
Cook's do.	4 5 0
Two Seamen, at 4 <i>l</i> . each	8 0 0
Four Apprentices	4 0 0
Insurance, 1,600 <i>l</i> . at 1½ percent.	24 14 0
	50 7 0

L379 10 4	
London, April 1832.—By 580 tons of Hollowell Main Coals, less than paid for at Newcastle (say 12 tons), including the 14 <i>s</i> . per ton for weighing, sold at 17 <i>s</i> . 6d. and 18 <i>s</i> . per ton, per Factor's account,	338 11 0
Loss to Ship-owner	L40 19 4
A SHIP-OWNER.	

OXFORDSHIRE.—An immense union flag flies from the tower of Banbury church, where it was placed on receipt of the intelligence of Earl Grey's restoration to office, and where it will continue to fly, unless the elements should take part with the borough-mongers, until after the passing of the Reform Bill.—*Oxford Herald*.—[We should like to know who are the Minister and Church-wardens of Banbury.]

FIRST FAULTS OF THE REFORM BILL.—Verbatim copy of a letter written since the re-instatement of Earl Grey in the Administration, from a person residing in Glenrinnies (once a noted place for smuggling, and will likely be so soon again) to a new manager of an extensive concern of business in that district, who had asked payment of his account by a civil letter:—"Glenrinnies, 1832.—Dear Sir,—I return you these few lines that I received yours upon the —, but, according to him that was before you in the same business I don't mean to put myself to any trouble for your Summances and law I am not afraid for it—I came safely say that one hundred pound is the same to me as twenty shillings; and a hundred the same as one, because I don't mean to pay none of it—so the more expenses, you will have the more to pay—Your call will be welcome, but I will not go the length of may foot with you neither will I give my order to lift that money (arrested) if it should lay there till the day of judgment. Dear Sir, I give my best respects to you."—*Edinburgh Post*.

IRELAND.
REBELLIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.—No one that reads the accounts in the papers of the day, from Cork, Carlow, &c. &c., can possibly doubt the purpose of an extensive and immediate Popish Rebellion, anticipating the facilities which shall be afforded by the Reform Bill or a Repeal of the Union, if our incapable or concurrent Government shall much longer continue. Resistance to this is but a pretence to the habit of collecting in great numbers and resisting the law, until the season shall be more favourable and the word given for simultaneous and armed action. It is a mockery on common sense to suppose that 50,000 men in one place, and 50,000 in another, shall assemble from different counties, having appointed leaders, and some of these of no mean rank, for no other purpose than to prevent the sale of half a score of bullocks or heifers! Let the Legislature encourage and the Executive continue indifferent to the robbery of the Clergy. Let tithes be abolished, and the Church subverted, and our infatuated rulers (if acting under infatuation, and not deliberately criminal) will see when too late that these are not the only sacrifices sought for by the Popish multitude, and those by whom they are enspirited and led on. Rebellion, directed against all existing institutions, property, and imperial connexion and authority, is the object, as well as the spoliation and overthrow of the Established Church.

WHAT A SHOCKING BAD HAT.
Tune—"Derry Down."

Whoever has travelled on foot or on horse,
Must have heard the loud cry as a matter of course,
Which boys in the streets have so ready and pat,
And shrilly scream forth—"What a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

It is thought that this cry had its earliest dawn
In the life of the amiable late Mr. Vaughan,
Who, though mild and affectionate, good and all that
It must be confessed, wore "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

The failing goes on, and it still seems to thrive,
And 'tis strange such odd fancies so long should survive;
But since to his faults, man is blind as a bat,
Let us see what is meant by "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

The Marquess in Ireland who shares the sweet toil
Of ruling that land with Cloncurry and Doyle,
Is the hero of heroes for quelling Pat,
But nevertheless wears "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

Then a certain Sir Charles who was knighted by stealth,
And neither for science, nor wisdom, nor wealth,
To whom the late King gave a chivalrous pat,
Is a very fine man, with "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

There's D. Orsay, the handsome, the gallant, the gay,
The pride of the park, the party, or play,
With a chest like Apollo, a waist like a gnat,
And a coat quite unique,—wears "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

Look at Chancellor Brougham, and ponder the words
That fall from his lips in the Chamber of Lords;
A cleverer man in that place never sat,
What an elegant wig—what "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

The Radical Buffer, who always finds room
To do what he did at Brixton-of-Zoom;
Is clean and genteel, not a morsel too fat,
With valour and sense, but "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

Now there's Palmer, of Reading (he has nothing to say
To Fyvie Palmer, who has travelled to Botany Bay),
As long and as lean as a tailor's pet cat,
Has abundance of sense but "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

There's Jolliffe, who once fought the head of the Mabs,
The now bankrupt jobber of Banks and of Cabs;
'Cross a country he'll go at a sportsmanlike pace,
Wears gaiters genteel, but "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

Look at Westmorland's Earl, with the kindest of hearts,
Who rides at full speed from the pompet he starts,
As Arnold would do, over Newmarket flat,
Wears excellent boots, but "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

Now, as for Lord Grey, there's not much to be said,
He cares less for his hat than he does for his head;
If the King lets him finish the game he is at,
He'll find that his crown is "a shocking bad hat!"
Derry Down, &c.

RURAL AFFAIRS.

CORN.—From the account of the quantities of corn, grain, and meal imported during the month ending the 1st of May 1832, it appears that 56,383 quarters of various descriptions of foreign grain had arrived at the port of London, and that duties had been paid on 22,692 quarters for home consumption. The quantity remaining in bond on the 1st of May was 649,365.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREED OF SHEEP ON COTSWOLDS.—At Northleach May fair there was an excellent show of tegs, amongst which were twenty wether tegs, the property of Mr. J. Barton, of Colne Rogers, near Northleach, allowed by the best judges, for symmetry, wool, &c. to far excel any tegs ever penned at the fair. They were fed on hay and common turnips until the last week in January, and afterwards on Swedes and hay. One of the above tegs was killed in consequence of some wagers on the occasion, and weighed 29*l* 1*lb*. a quarter.

TURKISH BEETLE.—Sir H. Davy says, that the Duke of Bedford, at his suggestion, caused a trial to be made at Woburn farm, of the mixture of lime and sulphur, strewed over some turnips in one part of a field: nothing was applied to the other part, but both were attacked nearly in the same manner by the fly. Mr. Knight informed Sir H. Davy, that in consequence of his suggestion, he had tried lime slacked

with urine, in mixture with three parts soot; which composition was put into a small barrel bored with gimlet-holes round it, so as to allow it to fall into the drills with the turnip seed. He says, "the adjoining rows were eaten away, and those to which the composition was applied were scarcely touched."

THE WATERLOO BRIDGE ZOOLOGICAL CART!

London, Sunday, 27th May.
"DEAR PHILANDER.—Early this morning I sauntered over Waterloo Bridge, accompanied by my little thorough-black terrier, Betsy, who knows by intuition whenever I am only "going no where for an hour or so," on which occasions he delights to escort me. At the Surrey side, he made a beautiful set before a donkey-dray propped upon its resting staff in the middle of the road, and bearing on its flat floor a large square cage full of various vermin. Instead of coming to tell me the news, as usual, when any thing astonishes him; he crept slowly forward—his eyes staring from their sockets—every hair on an end, and trembling with anxiety; his nose in aristocratic convulsions as he sniffed the breeze that came tainted with the atmosphere of minor creatures, whom, in his dignified antipathy, he was ready to devour "just for being alive," as you say in Ireland. There were to be seen (and smelled by Betsy) a large tabby cat and two kittens, two rats, three mice, one dove, two horned owls, two hawks, a guinea pig, a sparrow, two canaries, and two rabbits. "Bless me!" said I to a poor man who stood at the open cage door feeding one of the rabbits with parsley, "how do you contrive to keep all these together without eating one another?" "Why, Sir," replied he, "by following Solomon's advice—training them up in the way they should go while mere infants has it were—educating 'em proper, peaceable on a Christian-like Sir; an 'establishing a poor-rate among 'em." "Education! Christian-like! Poor-rate!" I exclaimed. "Let me look closer at what kind of school, or parish, or congregation, you've got here," and as Betsy was now standing on tip-toe, scratching the dray and teasing me to get a peep at the vermin, I lifted him in my arms, and we both saw the little menagerie in comfort—Betsy being on his good behaviour, and paying great attention to whatever was said and done.

The great TABBY was sitting with all decorum in the midst—her tail nicely folded about her legs, and the sparrow perching on her head with as little ceremony as if it were a wig-block. As the schoolmaster opened the door, TABBY seemed to consider it an invitation to walk abroad, and accordingly paced with due gravity along his friendly arm, and finally sat down on his shoulder, purring aloud, lifting her paws, kissing him occasionally, and eyeing Betsy with most sleepy and provoking indifference. One of the horned owls was nestling very comfortably with the guinea pig in one corner, and the second was standing asleep in the other, as I thought, till it awakened at the munching of the parsley going on beside it—and lo! it was no horned owl, but a rabbit. The pair speedily devoured it, but during breakfast were somewhat disturbed by the disconsolate dove, who, not content with cooing forth his "song of the forsaken," insisted on making love to one or both of them, as the case might be. I could not help fancying that the coo had something of a purr in it. Afterwards, for want of better occupation, it went to feed the owl, but could not get the sleepy thing to open its throat wide enough: instead of being grateful, it shook its head and hustled with its wings, and "grumbled and grunted in its gizzard audibly." The rats were very amusing people—quite the life of the cage—excellent climbers and perchers; they speeled nimbly up a polished stick like a draper's yard with the greatest agility, and sat on the top beside the dove and one of the hawks, like birds of a feather, in the most sedate style. One of them had a great fancy to play with the kittens, and did its best to teach them to speed the pole, but they never could reach the top perch, and were obliged to content themselves with pulling the rat's tail by the way. In jumping about below, the kittens found the second owl in the straw, and pulled his nose and horns good humouredly, on which he cried "Obl! pool! tush!" rather angrily. The female hawk had some hatching to do, and sat very maternally, till the smell of some fresh cat's meat suggested the propriety of descending to take a little refreshment—on which her husband, who sat above on the perch, made a move to fill the vacant space; in doing so, he nudged a rat, who perched close beside him nearer the nest, and trod on his toe, as much as to say, "by'r leave!" Rat took the elbow as a hint of "sedes vacanti," and, like sweet William, in the ballad of "Black-eyed Susan," resolving to show his gallantry at all hazards, jumped to the side of the cage—

"The rails glide swiftly thro' his glowing feet,
And instant on the nest he takes his seat."
Both hawks flew to assure him that they could dispense with his assistance—that they would rather have his room than his company. He squealed a thousand apologies—they screamed their fears that he'd break the eggs—elbowed and jostled him out of the nest—and, while politely handing him to the next landing-place, threw him, in their agitation, down stairs. On turning to look at TABBY, I found that she had gone to take a walk in the cool of the morning on the battlements; and the bridge being very little frequented at such an early hour, she sat, undisturbed, enjoying "the gentle sound of Thames," in otium cum dignitate, till the schoolmaster thought she had been abroad long enough, and called her in to her milk. What an excellent-tempered tabby! she had scarcely broken her fast with a preliminary lap, when the rogue of a sparrow jumped into it—chattering, and swearing he'd have a cold bath—calling the canaries—and splashing it about in the most flahoolough style.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE LAWYER'S DECLARATION.

Fee simple, and a simple fee,
And all the fees in tail,
Are nothing when compared with thee,
Thou! best of fees—female.

The Earl and Countess of Mulgrave have left town for Plymouth, on their way to Jamaica.

The amount of the National Debt up to January 1831, was 784,738,646*l*; the interest (including the charges of management) 28,349,754*l*.

The population of St. Helier's has increased 10,000 persons within 11 years, being in 1821, 6,500; and in 1832, no less a number than 16,900.—*Jersey Patriot*.

There is no foundation for the report which has prevailed for some time past that the Marquis of Abercorn was likely to be united to a daughter of her Grace the Duchess of Bedford.

It is generally expected in the diplomatic circles that Count Eliahu (said to be a natural son of Prince Talleyrand) is likely to be the newly-accredited Ambassador, ad interim, from the French Government to the British Court.

EXOROUS TUNBURY.—On Thursday last, the fishermen of Sunderland brought to shore an extraordinary fish of the above species, weighing, without the entrails, 10*l* stones (147*l* 1*lb*). It was forwarded from thence to Durham by the carrier.—*Sheffield Iris*.

The Ex-Pugilist Peter Craney, addressed the meeting of the British Open Air Preaching Society, and stated that he hoped he had become a *rygmaea*, character, having had his mind directed to religion, through stopping to listen to a sermon preached in Smithfield market by one of the agents of that Society.—Well done, Peter!

The Earl of some changes adopted in which the were so, it was Lord Alton was carried in PLATED!! The Marquis be no vital ch

The Duke of respecting the Lord Melport from the and that upon

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ROYA The Royal A Reform of Parl were, Earl Gre Lansdowne, the Lord Holland. The Duke o hands with each

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 4.

The Earl of Wicklow inquired whether it was true that some changes in the Government plan of education were to be adopted—whether, for instance, there was to be a class in which the Bible was to be a class book? If that were so, it would materially alter his objections to the plan. Lord Melbourne replied, that when the NEW SYSTEM was carried into effect, CHANGES IN IT WERE CONTEMPLATED!!

The Marquis of Lansdowne remarked, that there would be no vital change of the plan.

TITHES.

The Duke of Buckingham inquired what was to be done respecting the payment of tithes in Ireland? Lord Melbourne stated, that he expected a second Report from the Tithes Committee would be presented soon, and that upon it would be founded some measure of relief.

"THE BILL."

After the presentation of many other Petitions, and extended conversations on them, Earl Grey moved the third reading of the Reform Bill.

The Earls of Winchelsea and Harrowby expressed their continued disapprobation of this measure. The first Noble Earl complained of bodily indisposition; but he declared that it was as nothing, compared to the pain of his mind at contemplating that destruction to which the Constitution was fated by this Bill.

Earl Grey replied; and, somewhat unexpectedly, the House divided on the Bill. The numbers were, for the third reading, 106; against it, 22—being a majority of 84. The Bill was then passed; and ordered to be sent to the Commons, desiring their concurrence to the amendments to the Bill.

Tuesday, June 5.

The LORD CHANCELLOR (in reply to Lord Wynford's inquiry) repeated the answer given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Commons on Monday, respecting the Russian Dutch Loan, that the payment of the interest on it by this country, had been suspended till the ratification of a new treaty had been exchanged. His Lordship added, that the subject would then be brought before Parliament.

Lord Wynford obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Prevention of Bribery and Corruption.

Wednesday, June 7.

The Duke of Wellington was present. The "Reform Bill" returned from the Commons, was laid upon their Lordships' table in profound silence.

After the Duke of Devonshire had presented a Petition from the Queen's county on the state of Ireland, the Earl of Ross gave notice of a motion on that subject for Tuesday, the 19th of June.

The Marquis of Lansdowne informed the House that the Commission lately appointed in Ireland had proved itself adequate to the enforcement of the law; after which the conversation dropped; and the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 8.

ROYAL ASSENT TO "THE BILL."

The Royal Assent was this day given by Commission to the Reform of Parliament (England) Bill. The Commissioners were, Earl Grey, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Durham, and Lord Holland.

The Duke of Sussex, who was present, warmly shook hands with each of the Commissioners.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 4.

COUNTRY BANKS.

Mr. LITTLETON presented a Petition from the Committee of Country Bankers now assembled in London, praying that they might be heard before the Select Committee on the Bank Charter as to the system of country banking. He afterwards asked whether there would be any objection to compliance with the prayer of such Petition?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that his opinion was, that the inquiry would be imperfect without such evidence, and that it was his intention to propose that the Committee should examine persons from amongst the country bankers.

Mr. LITTLETON expressed his conviction, that this assurance would be most satisfactory to the country bankers.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

Mr. GOSWOLDY adverted to the imperfect state in which the charges for the Civil Government of the country had been left for the last 19 months, ever since the Parliament made provision for the King; those civil charges having been met by grants on account, and as those charges, amongst other matters, were for the salaries of the Judges, the charges on account of our diplomacy, &c., he thought they ought to be placed on a permanent footing; he therefore asked, whether the subject was likely to be brought forward?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the importance of the subject; the unsatisfactory manner in which it had been left, and the peculiar circumstances in which he and the Government had been placed, was his only excuse; he, however, should bring forward the subject this Session.

NATIONAL POLICE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, in reply to inquiry from Sir Robert Peel, that in compliance with the communication of his Majesty's speech, a general measure regarding the police of the country had engaged the attention of the Government—that they were agreed as to what ought to be the leading principles of such a measure, but that he could not pledge himself to bring forward any Bill this Session.

DUTCH LOAN.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER communicated that the payment of the interest on the Russian Dutch Loan was suspended.

SCOTCH REFORM BILL.

The House then once more resolved into Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill. They proceeded with the 6th clause, which puts an end to the voting by "superiorities," except where there is real property to the annual amount of ten pounds.

Sir J. WALSH and others opposed this clause, as unjust, and destructive of rights, in the gaining of which it was calculated 1,000,000 had been expended; and they contended that there ought to be compensation for such an immense sacrifice of property.

The LORD ADVOCATE said, that if any fault ought to be found with the clause it was on account of the mercy it showed to this species of property; that these rights, as they were called, were founded in corruption, and resulted from usurpation of the ancient liberties and Constitution of the country; and that as to compensation, those whose rights—or rather those places whose rottenness schedules A and B destroyed, were as justly entitled to apply for compensation.

That clause, however, was agreed to, and some of the subsequent clauses; and the Bill was eventually ordered to be further considered in Committee.

ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

The Reform Bill adopted by the Lords, with amendments, was afterwards returned to the Commons; and it was ordered that their Lordships' amendments be considered.

Tuesday, June 5.

Another conversation took place on the presentation of Petitions respecting the Government plan of education in Ireland.

Mr. STANLEY said; the House must be weary of these tedious discussions—that all the opposition had resulted from misrepresentation, bigotry, or political feelings—but that the misrepresentations were now very generally detected!! Several Members expressed a wish that this might be the last discussion on the subject.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REFORM BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the House do agree to the Lords' amendments to the Reform Bill, briefly adverted to the character of the leading amendments, observing, that they were verbal, and other alterations which made the Bill more clear or efficient; and that in no instance was the character of the Bill altered or impaired. The alterations respecting the 10th clause, instead of limiting its provisions, in reality extended them.

Sir E. SUGDEN complained of the means that had been adopted to carry this Bill, declaring that the voice of the House of Lords had been stifled—that the Minority had dictated to the Majority—that discussion on the remaining Bills would be waste of time—and that he would recommend the Government to pass them at once, by an "Order in Council!"

A good deal of debate followed; but it was much more personal than argumentative.

Mr. FANE regretted that the House of Lords had been reduced to so many "Old Sarums;" their independence was gone.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied; he wished—should their Lordships require it—a better defence. He declared that Earl Grey had been most desirous that the amplest discussion should take place (!) but that, after the postponement of a primary object of the Bill, the Ministers were bound to pursue the course they did. He felt satisfied that the Bill would be received by the country as a FINAL MEASURE!!—that the people, having Representatives, would cease to waste their time with Unions—and that the Bill was, in reality, a necessity of the time!!

The amendments were then agreed to; and a message was, of course, ordered to announce to their Lordships that this House had agreed to the amendments.

The House afterwards once more resolved into Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill.

Wednesday, June 7.

Several Petitions were presented by Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. RUTHEVEY, and others, upon a variety of subjects, amongst which were the Irish Reform Bill, and the Irish Grand Jury Bill.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

It was stated by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Mr. SPENCER, in answer to questions from Mr. J. CAMPBELL, that Bills would be introduced, in the course of the present Session, for regulating the salary of the Lord Chancellor, and arranging the business of various officers connected with his Lordship's Court, but it was not expected that both Bills could be completed and passed before the prorogation.

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE.

A brief, but not uninteresting, discussion took place on the question for the commitment of Mr. BARRING's Bill respecting Parliamentary privilege. The object of this Bill, as described by its author, is to prevent the privileges of the House from being made use of to keep poor people out of their money; and the way in which it proposes to do so is by vacating the seat of the Member so indebted, if after due notice the debt be not discharged.

Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. J. CAMPBELL, and others, objected to the Bill, though they generally approved of the object it had in view. The chief objections insisted on were the possibility of its interfering with the freedom of debate, and the partial manner in which it was likely to operate in favour of the moneyed, and against the landed, interest.

Mr. BARRING hoped the House would consent to go into Committee *pro forma*, for the purpose of filling up the blanks.

After a division upon the question the House went into Committee *pro forma*, and the Bill was ordered to be recommitted on Wednesday.

The Scotch Reform Bill in Committee occupied the greater part of the night afterwards.

Thursday, June 8.

All the Members attended in the Lords to hear the Royal Assent given to "The Bill" with the single exception—and we rejoice especially to notice it—of Sir R. Inglis.

SCOTCH REFORM.

The Boundaries "Bill" progressed almost without interruption. The only feature of the proceedings worth noticing was, another splendid speech from Mr. CROKER. We have room only for a short extract. The Hon. Member pointed out a few of the innumerable discrepancies of the Bill, and observed—"Exeter with its large number of inhabitants had been left as it was, whereas Abingdon had been increased. Old Sarum had actually been preserved under the name of the borough of Wilton. Wilton had first been put in Schedule B, but it was found necessary to add a constituency to it, amongst which was that of Old Sarum. So that this rotten borough was actually maintained by the Boundary Bill. Midhurst had been preserved in its own integrity, and Gotton had had the narrowest escape he had ever seen, for Reigate was preserved with its constituency of 207 voters. Had 800 voters been given to Reigate, Gotton would also by these means have been preserved. This showed the injustice of the original disfranchisement of Schedule A. Then by a sort of manifestation, Amersham, which was formerly, in B, had been put in Schedule A, and no less than 17 parishes had been added to it, Midhurst before a constituency could be made. If the three parishes adjoining Amersham had been annexed to it, the population of the borough, as formed, would have been 12,500. Midhurst, with 17 parishes annexed to it, had only 5,000 inhabitants. Yet Amersham was placed in schedule A, and Midhurst in Schedule B. Midhurst, with 17 parishes and 5,000 inhabitants, was to have a Member. Amersham, with only three parishes added, and with a population of 12,500, was to have no Member. A similar instance occurred in the cases of Wilton and Bedwin. Wilton had 1,997 inhabitants; Bedwin 2,191. Yet Wilton was placed in Schedule B, while Bedwin was disfranchised. To constitute the borough of Wilton, too, 11 parishes had been annexed, including the ancient burgage-tenure borough of Old Sarum. Now he (Mr. Croker) certainly thought that Old Sarum had been dead and buried; but it seemed not. The borough of Old Sarum lived in the borough of Wilton. Old Sarum, too, constituted as much of the new borough as Wilton did—for each was but an 18th part of the whole. But the name of Old Sarum was merged in that of Wilton. 'Sarum' did not sound so well. (Shakespeare said—"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Ministers seemed to think that a borough by another name would smell better. The two next towns to which he begged to call the attention of the Committee were those of Droitwich and Wendover. Droitwich, to be constituted a borough, had 11 parishes added, containing in the whole 5,900 inhabitants. Droitwich stood in Schedule B; but Wendover, which, with the addition, not of 11, but of the five parishes next adjoining it, would contain 6,600 inhabitants, was condemned. These facts excited in his mind a suspicion that the Boundaries Bill, like the Reform Bill, was little more than a mass of anomalies."

VILLAGE ON DITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALFRED.

The Turf, and a new Genius of Sporting Character at Kew.

Come—I have learn'd that fearful comment
Is ledden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and mail-paced beggary."

Oh! vile procrastination!—

—We must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

SHAKESPEARE.

I AM, Mr. Editor, one of the oldest villagers of this delightful spot, on the Surrey bank of Father Thames, and being, therefore, in the way of hearing and gathering daily its on dits, as they are banded over our green, I have been much concerned to learn what a chat has arisen out of the question you had put at the end of the brief notice, in last Sunday's *Alfred*, of the visit of the King to Kew Gardens, and the absence (as 'tis said) of all persons in charge of those grounds, to show the Sovereign round. Your enquiry is—

"Where was Mr. Aytan?"

I have taken up your question, as well as what has grown out of it on our green, not only because I have long known and respected the Gentleman, who is the subject of it, and I may add, his venerable father before him too, but for these very sufficient reasons, that it is here affirmed that an inquiry will be instituted to ascertain where Mr. Aytan was, when it was expected he ought to have been at his post; and, because I am apprehensive that something is now lurking behind that veil from which your question emanated,* which there is too much reason to believe, you purpose to put forth in your next week's Journal, touching the amount of scientific attainment of that Gentleman; and how far there has been a want of disposition (as you have been erroneously led to believe, there has been) for years, on his part, to provide for those young gardeners, who have been schooled by him in the arts and refinements of modern horticulture, and who very naturally have looked up to him for commendation to that situation in the establishment of Noblemen in Britain, to which those worthy lads aspire, as their *summit bonum*, after a toilsome, drone-like existence of two or three years within the walls of Kew.

It has been repeatedly affirmed (and I know, Mr. Editor, it to be a hinge, on which your anticipated Paper would have grated), that one Gentleman's botanical knowledge is far beneath mediocrity—that his botanical discrimination has ever been of a purblind character; and that he can no more describe a new family (as 'tis called, I believe) of flowers, than Mr. Malthus could make up his mind to publish a work on the art and mystery of begetting little children; or the Emperor of China condescend to visit England in an Indian man, for the purposes of taking *pot-luck* with William the Fourth, and seeing what London is, or to sip bird's-nest soup with his celestial Majesty's tea monopolizers in Leadenhall-street.

It is not generally known, I believe, and, therefore, I am proud to tell it to the world, that independently of the course of botanical lectures, which the principal of those gardeners has been in the habit of giving to his young men, with their horticultural schooling, he has of late, I find, superseded the disciplining of these pupils, in that difficult branch of landscape horticulture, called *turfing*; so that really these young persons will leave those gardens (when they get places, mark ye!) with every earthly branch of their profession, at their very fingers' ends.

Turf-laying, apparently no difficult branch to acquire some knowledge of, requires however much mental with the corporeal execution. You gather little or nothing about it, from the *Encyclopædia*; for it is only within the last twelve months that it has been at all understood, and no where, so well, as at Kew. The pupils are there drilled in this difficult branch of their profession, from day-light until dark; in sunshine and rain; till they show a commendable degree of aptitude for its perfect attainment. Some of the more impatient of them who, having acquired a competent knowledge of this branch, had requested situations, conceived my friend, the Turf professor, was disposed to sport with their feelings, when they were urged not to be "so quick, but wait," wait a period further, to starve on 12s., or some such sorry pay per week; and in this way I, his friend, am, I assure, only able to account for the name he has lately acquired, viz.—that of being

"A Sporting Character on the Turf."

A title well-known in another sense, at Newmarket, Ascot, and elsewhere.

Well do I recollect, in 1824, being called to our village vestry, where I met my fellow-villager, the botanist, who, having by many *chalks* a clearer understanding than any of us, was requested to preside, and open the business of the vestry. Our discussions were long and warm, but to no purpose, until our presiding member, in a most luminous and argumentative speech, placed before our astonished eyes and understandings, the points of parochial duty, then on the tapis, in a new and clear light, and at once enabled us to adjust that and other "parish business" to the satisfaction of all present. How talented some people are, above others! How I envied my friend his off-hand mental strength. Thrice do I now recollect, was I almost tempted to be rude enough, to cry with Sir Able Handy, "What a damned clever fellow that is!"

Dear me! my friend was then in his zenith of altitude! He was then at the top of the tree; to speak as an arboriculturist would; but little did he conceive, good easy man, when on the topmost bough—when he was chief of the husbandmen of the King's House, and thought "full surely his greatness was ripening," that "a frost—a killing frost—an envious nipping frost, that bites the first-born infants of the spring" (like that untimely one of last year's May, that blasted all Pomona's germs), would nip his root, and lay him where he now is, "weary and old with service!"—that there would one day arise "a new King over Egypt," who not knowing Joseph, would clip off all his honours—his sheer pretensions—his titles, name, fame, and patronage, and leave him like poor Wolsey—naked to his enemies!

But these reminiscences do but sadden one's spirit in his remembrance of them; so having seen my friend through all his difficulties, I leave him with you, Mr. Editor, in order that you may understand each other.

Yours, &c.

R. M. MISOSTROPIST.

Kew-lane, May 29.

* We can assure our Correspondent he is in error.—En.

It is rumoured that the Marquis of Ormonde is to succeed Lord Anglesey in the Viceroyalty of Ireland.

Sir James Macdonald, being about to proceed to the Mediterranean, as Governor of the Ionian Islands, vacates his seat for the county of Hanfs and at the Indian Board.

Lord Molyneux has been interdicted the Court Balls; having taken some queer steps at the Liverpool meeting of the unwashed.

Upwards of 400 emigrants are in the act of leaving the neighbourhood of the Vale of the White Horse, Berks, on their way to Canada. Three waggon loads of them passed through Winchester on Saturday.

Lithotomy.—We observe (says the *Boston Herald*) that our respectable cotemporary, the *Stanford Bee*, is, with some other prints, eulogizing the discovery of the use of the straight staff by Mr. C. Ashton Key, (no son of the Lord Mayor of London,) dispensing as it does with the use of that horrible instrument, the gorget, as the *Mercury* calls it. Certain it is, however, that the use of Mr. Key's summary staff has been very little tried; and the operation that was performed with it in Boston, last week, on an elderly man from Walsfleet, ended fatally; having sent the patient "straight" to his long home. We were aware of the attempt to be made with the new staff in question; a yet experimental instrument; and did not choose to anticipate too sanguinely within the few hours which usually decide the question of life or death.—With all the numerous efforts at scientific improvement in the instruments used in Lithotomy, which have been constantly changing from the days of *Frere Jacques* in 1697, our practice in the art has been retrograding. The next and most successful practitioner on record, after Jacques, who did not use the gorget, was *Cheselden*; who saved 50 patients out of 53, on whom he operated in St. Thomas's Hospital; but he left no model behind him. The cutting gorget yet continues to be used in all the general practice of our times; that constructed by Abernethy most in use; so that no decided success has attended any recurrence to the modes of early practice at present. Mr. Key's staff is only a modification of Cheselden's manner of operation. Sir Astley Cooper continues to use the gorget except in the case of Children. We of course do not mean to cast any general reflection on Mr. Key's invention; we would only observe that scarcely any surgeons have yet ventured to use it.

ECCENTRICITIES.

A dentist in a country town gives his address at "Debtors' Prison," where, he assures his customers, they may rely upon always finding him at home. Probably he would be better pleased if they were to find him out.

RATES.—"Shame, shame!" cried a bumpkin orator at a parish meeting in the country, "our Clergyman pays no rate."—"Yes, he does," rejoined a wag—"What rate does he pay?" inquired the other—"Why the Cu-rate?"

POLITENESS.—General Meadows, equally renowned for his wit and bravery, being on a reconnoitering party in the Mysore country, a twenty four pound shot struck the ground, at some distance from the General, and was passing in such a direction as would have exposed him to danger, had he continued his road. Quick as lightning he stopped his horse, and, pulling off his hat very gracefully, as the shot rolled on, good-humouredly said, "I beg you to proceed, Sir; I never dispute precedence with any gentlemen of your family."

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Messrs. Chulton, Boone, and Saunders, all of Christ Church, Oxford, are candidates for the Head Mastership of Charterhouse School.

At a recent ordination of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, Alfred Hanbury, Esq., was admitted to the holy office of a deacon.—*Cheltenham Journal*.

On Saturday, Portland Chapel was consecrated to the service of the Catholic Church, by the Right Rev. Doctor Baines, Bishop of the diocese. The Chapel was most fashionably attended to a crowded degree.

OXFORD, JUNE 1.—The Rev. William Coles Bennett, M.A., has been preferred to the vicarage of Corsham, void by the resignation of the Rev. John Andrew Methuen; the Rev. C. Kingsley, to the Rectory of Clovelly, North Devon; the Rev. John Gale Dobree, M.A., to the Rectory of Newbourn, Suffolk.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ward, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, and family, arrived at Douglas, by the Mona steamery on Wednesday so-nigh. On Thursday his Lordship paid a visit to the new chapel building in Douglas, after which the whole party proceeded to Bishop's Court, the insular residence of his Lordship.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

NAVY AND ARMY.

The order for the reduction of the mechanics from Plymouth Dock-yard has been received, and a number of the men of different branches, are to be discharged upon superannuation, in a day or two.—*Exeter Gazette*.

By the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, son of Lord Holland, to the rank of Aide-de-Camp to his Royal father-in-law, he jumps over the heads of 450 Lieut. Colonels, his seniors in the army.—*Saunders' News Letter*.

Thursday Major-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B., as Military Secretary to General Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief, held a "Levee at the Horse Guards." There were present—Sir R. Dundas, Colonel Cuyler, Colonel Cassedy, Major-General Lomax, Colonel Burke, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Hutchinson, Colonel R. Macdonald, Lieutenant-General Sir C. Grant, Colonel Wallace, Lieutenant-General Sir K. Douglas, Colonel Daubeny, Lieutenant-General Sir H. T. Montessor, Major-General Sir J. Brown, Colonel Marshall, Colonel Dickson, Major-General Walsh, Colonel Alex., Colonel Moodie, and about fifty-five other distinguished officers.

The annual inspection of the 4th or Woolwich division of Royal Marines, by Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart., K.C.H., &c., attended by Brevet-Major Wright, D.A.A.G., took place on Friday and Saturday last. The early part of the first day was occupied in inspecting the large detachment stationed at Deptford, commanded by Captain Richardson, to whom the Major-General was pleased to express his entire satisfaction at the soldier-like appearance and general arrangement of their quarters. At half-past two the battalion at Woolwich, in heavy marching order, was in like manner inspected; but, owing to the rain, were kept in their rooms. On Saturday, at eleven o'clock, the whole, in light marching order, were on the Woolwich Common, immediately in front of the Royal Artillery Barracks. The General, having been received in the usual form, rode up and down the line (nearly 800), and the battalions having marched past in review order, Colonel McCleverty, C.B., the Commandant, commenced the various evolutions.

On Saturday, the head quarters of the 20th Royal North British Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Leahy, marched into Chatham from Weodon; they are under orders for embarkation to New South Wales, to succeed the 4th Regiment. On Monday, a detachment of the Honourable East India Company's troops marched from Chatham to Gravesend, to embark for the East Indies.—*Maldstone Gazette*.

The Marquis Wellesley has enjoyed a pension of 5000*l.* per annum from the East India Company since 1800, and has therefore received from that source upwards of 150,000*l.*

Lord Brandon died at Nice, on the 8th ult. This death gives great church patronage to the Irish government, and a title and estate to the Crosby family, of Ardert Abbey.

It is calculated, that by the materials which are in the ports of L'Orient, Brest, Toulon, Rochefort, and Cherbourg, that France has at present on the stocks building 25 sail of the line, 15 of which are three-deckers, 40 frigates, 10 corvettes, 15 brigs—total 90 ships of war.

"The Great Lion of the North," the famous Dome Conservatory at Bretton Hall, has proved a profitable spec to Mr. Bentley, the celebrated brewer, of Rotherham, his Grace of Devonshire having paid the original purchase of 450*l.* and added a bank note for another 1000*l.*

Lord Dover is confined to his house by an attack of rheumatism. As his Lords have already had a full dose of the Russell purge, we recommend him now to try Dover's pills.

It is by no means improbable but what "his Majesty" Louis Philippe may, in the course of a few days, require apartments at Holyrood House. Mr. Lee's mansion-house, at Hartwell, Bucks, is, however, unoccupied.

A country correspondent says, that he supposes Bentham, Mackintosh, and Charles Butler, have all "gone off with the Reform Rot."—Hunt is to pronounce the funeral oration over Bentham, after his dissection.

Dan O'Connell is not to be the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Marquis of Westminster is endeavouring to obtain the lucrative appointment, which will materially aid the very limited income of the liberal Lord, and Dan, perhaps, will succeed to the Secretaryship.

The object of the Parisian rabble, during the movement on Tuesday, is avowed to have been, "a revolt to proclaim Monarchy at an end—and re-establish the Republic." If the Lord Protector is not on the alert, the Finsbury patriots, under the illustrious "Buffer," may try an imitation of the same tragedy in London.

It is said that his Highness the Lord Protector seriously contemplates retiring from power—having "played the Devil" amazingly well during the last fifteen months. It is not yet determined who is to succeed to the part of Richard Cromwell.

It is said that the departure of Prince Talleyrand, which had been delayed in consequence of the renewal of the Conference, will take place as soon as possible, the French Government requiring the immediate presence of his Highness in Paris. The Prince has not yet determined whether he will die a Republican or a Royalist—it will depend upon circumstances.

The passing of the Revolution Bill—or rather the giving "assent" to it by his Highness the Lord Protector Grey, and his confederates—was marked by an awful visitation of thunder and lightning, accompanied by deluging showers of rain. There might have been Califfs within hearing, who during this war of the elements, would have brought to their guilty recollection, the passage in Shakespeare—"Tremble, thou wretch, who hast within thee undivulged crimes, unwhipt of justice." We apply not the quotation personally; but *capit tibi facit*.

The Humbug Bill is now the law of the land; in less than six months, the people of England will discover they have been grossly deceived by the Whig Patriots—that the "whole Bill" is an impudent delusion,—and Lord Grey's penny subscribers will too late find out that they have been made the mere tools to help the accession of the Whigs to power. The tradesmen, the farmers, the landholders, will all experience the melancholy fact, that each and every of their interests will be inevitably ruined by it. What then will be the result? We tremble to hazard an opinion.

St. Lucia.—This island is in a serious state of misrule. Lord Guderich will shortly have an amplitude of work on hand. A letter from that island, advertising to the Courts of Law, says—

We have a Court composed of three Judges to decide solely all civil cases. The Chief Justice, an English Creole barrister of ordinary capability, ignorant of the very forms of French law, under which all the property here is held and acquired; he is likewise unable to express six words in French. The Second Judge, a Frenchman, a total stranger to every thing English. The third, a Creole nondescript, equally ignorant of law and French. You have here a faithful picture of our only Court, for all sums above 20l.; and there is not any exaggeration I assure you. And what is the consequence—drawing their salaries, while the claims of creditors are treated with jawless impunity!

Under the "agitating" system of his Majesty's Ministers, we think it by no means improbable, but what, in the course of a year or two, our "Black Brethren"—as Babbie Macaulay calls the niggers—will be Lords of the Ascendant, not only at St. Lucia, but in all the West Indian colonies.

All honest men rejoice that the King did not degrade himself by giving his forced assent to the Revolutionary Bill in person. He left those to complete the "dirty work" who had been mainly instrumental in its accomplishment. The Commissioners were—Lords Brougham, Grey, Lansdowne, Durham, Holland, and the Marquis of Wellesley—the latter worthy, of course selected as an insult to his illustrious brother, the Duke of Wellington.

Our opinion on the religion and the morality of the Unitarians and Socinians, is on record: they compose a faction directly opposed to Christianity and Monarchical Government—and hence the Satanic yell with which the "Reform Bill" has been hailed by a certain class of Dissenters throughout the three Kingdoms. Let Joe Hume, and fellows of his class, come forward and tell us like men, to what class they belong. Is not Joe a Socinian? The plain and simple fact is, that this class of sectarians—these Dissenters from Christianity, are now what the Roundheads were in the middle part of the 17th century. They are, and always were, a meddling, restless, worthless set—and our opinion is by no means singular. We extract the following paragraph from the *Boston and Lincoln Herald*—

"In his Majesty's town of Boston, it would seem an especial object of ambition, in some Unitarians, to become the wardens of the Church; not that I would for a moment assume this fact to be any reflection on that class of religionists as a body; though it cannot, I think, be doubted, even by themselves, that within the pale of their excessively liberalized and attenuated form of faith, a great number of ship-shod Christians take shelter from the name of infidelity; and wear their creed as 'my gown and slipper' Polemics, with an easy indifference that precipitates only the inevitable twenty years ago, that a great number of Unitarians had succeeded in disbelieving far beyond the last footmarks of the Socini, what would he say now, when their ranks are crowded by men who add the avowed principles of Republicanism in politics, to a diluted Christianity, which would

reduce to a Political "Reading Made Easy," that book, which, as the fathers observed in other times, "contained shallows where the lamb might ford, and depths where the elephant must swim."—It is well known that not long ago one of the Radical Churchwardens attempted to prevent the allowance of wine for the Sacrament; saying, "let them drink water and be d—d!"

THE POLITICAL UNION COUNCILLOR, AND THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

(ORIGINAL.)

COUNCILLOR.

Spital-fields Weaver:—Whither are you going? Bad are your clothes, and shocking bad your hat is; Bad is the Bill, though—comfortable tidings!

All through the Unions.

Ah! my good fellow! little care the proud dames, Who in their silk gowns rustle in St. James's, For these whose hands contributed to deck their Fair forms so richly!

But you shall have your revenge on the haughty Tribe of nobility who have so long had Power to oppress you with damnable taxes, For their own eating.

(Have you never heard of Huxisson and Free Trade?) Oh! I rejoice at your prospect of better Days, when the new House of Commons shall meet to Make us all equal.

WEAVER.

Equal! Lord love you! that day will never be! Little, 'tis true, have I of education, But well enough I know that what you state is Utterly foolish.

And why the devil should humble mechanic, Used to such habits as suited his station, Out of his own sphere be dragged into one which He does not covet!

As for the ladies, their dresses are foreign, No thanks to you, Sir, though, had they been British, For I perceive that your advocate Free Trade, Cause of our ruin!

COUNCILLOR.

Cause of your ruin! there's an ignoramus! Fool! not to see that your interest is Bound up in Free Trade! Go, study Macculloch's Economy, Sir!

(Exit in a fit of reciprocal rage, all on one side!)

Some discussion, not worth a detailed notice, took place on Monday night, in the Commons, on the Deform Question. That the point now obtained by the Revolutionists, in the passing of the Bill, is only the "beginning of the end," we have all along shown to be the fact, and a Principal in the grand conspiracy at once avows it. Hear what the Member for Middlesex says—

"Now he (Mr. Hume) would not give a pin for all the Bill was worth if it were to stop here (Cheers). The object of the Bill was to get rid of nomination, and obtain a representative House of Commons. The Bill would afford to the people of the country an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. On the original introduction of the Bill, he (Mr. Hume) had expressed his opinion that a 5l. qualification would best meet the wishes of the people. He thought, too, that 5l. suffrages might be safely admitted."

This is the deliberately expressed opinion of Joseph Hume, Colonel Torrens, the worthy proprietor of the *Globe*, concurred in the sentiment expressed by the Ex-Lord Rector.

"Col. Torrens: He did not believe that this Bill would be a permanent Bill, for it was not intended to be so. The Bill was not only good in itself, but because in its results it would render the country as prosperous as the United States of America now were."

There is no mincing the matter here; the flood-gates of democracy are thrown open, and the torrent is to be permitted to complete the work of desolation. This gallant Torrens, it is pretty obvious, wishes to assimilate the dignity of a British King to that of a President of the United States! After reading this wretched "rabble eloquence" it is refreshing to refer to the observations of men of intellect. Commenting on the sentiments which had been permitted to disgrace a British House of Commons, and on the feelings manifested by the Revolutionists of the Continent with respect to the ulterior effect of the Reform Bill, Mr. Croker observed, that—

"When the revolution took place in France the hopes of social order were reposed in England as in an ark, and thus we were preserved from the days of democracy; but the ark was now about to be converted into a fire-ship. Any one who knew any thing of the state of foreign countries must know that the Government of those countries was looking to our Reform Bill with the most intense anxiety (hear, hear). He asserted, that the republican or movement party were looking to the passing of the Reform Bill as the greatest movement which had for many years been made in Europe; and as the precursor of still more sweeping measures."

We need not, in order to confirm Mr. Croker's views, refer to passing events in France only—the Demos of Mischief are busily at work in other parts of Europe, and are ready to join in the triumphal howl which is to celebrate the departing grandeur of our once great and glorious country.—Sir R. Peel, deprecated, with the indignation of a high-spirited Englishman, the general conduct of the faction in power, in hurrying the Bill through Parliament. Well, indeed, did he observe, that—

"He felt it impossible to take into consideration with any degree of seriousness the value of amendments which had been made to a Bill which had been returned to them from a legislative body which, during its progress, had not been in the exercise of its powers (hear, from the Opposition). Under other circumstances, he certainly must say that amendments to the extent of six pages, in one of the most important acts that had ever passed the House, deserved more than one day's consideration; but as the Bill had been sent back to them by the other House under compulsion (hear), it imported little whether those amendments had any consideration or not."

This was well said, Sir Robert. The distressing fact is, that the House of Lords, as a deliberative body, has all but ceased to exist. The sans culottes of the "Unions" already doon the Peerage an easy prey—and a spouting fellow, with the title of a Major, the other day gave notice of a motion as to the abolition of the Hereditary Peerage of England! Thus are we closely copying the march of events in France—we will not stop to inquire what Reform has done for that wretched country—the results are written in characters of blood and fire.

We have heard that very serious apprehensions are entertained of insuring the peace of the metropolis, if illuminations take place in honor of the destruction of the British Constitution.

Mr. Stanley says, the Reform Bill will be "a final measure;" Joe Hume and the illustrious Torrens, say it was "never intended to be final;" and that the march of improvement must go on. A few months will decide which is the best authority—the secretary or the incendiary.

The scene which Paris has presented during the week must, we think, have sickened the most ardent reformer. The movement took place at the funeral of General Lamarque, who, like Buffer Jones and Blacking Hunt and Michael Scales, was an especial mob favorite. The whole city was in a state of excitement—the troops who accompanied the procession were insulted—barricades were erected—and it was not till the nominal King, at the head of about 40,000 regular troops and National Guards presented himself, that the insurrectionary proceeding was arrested. That venerable incendiary, La Fayette, was one of the principal actors in the funeral rites, and the "oration" was pronounced by General Clausel, who after telling the rabble that the deceased was a Marshal of France, Bonaparte having signed his commission at St. Helena, thus concluded:—"Farewell, Lamarque; farewell! In the name of the soldiers of France of all ranks, I bow before your coffin."

MM. Mauguin, Lafayette, and several others followed, but their voices were drowned by the funeral hymn, which was sung by those who surrounded them.

At half-past four o'clock the students of the Polytechnic School, who had been absent, arrived, shouting on all sides "Vive la Republique!!!"

This is what the "rascals" of Paris term "doing the thing with effect!" Only fancy the cry of "Long live the Republic," bellowed forth from the sweet voices of those who a few months ago roared out with equal sincerity "Long live King Louis Philippe!"

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

We subjoin a list of a few places for which Candidates are already announced.—A pretty beggarly set, we opine, will be found in St. Stephen's about September next:—

LONDON.—"Alderman" SCALES!!!

Dorset.—Lord Ashley, who will again be returned in triumph.

Walsall.—Mr. De Boscoe (!!) Dictator. Attwood, has announced himself a candidate.

Greenwich.—(A Government nomination Borough)—Place the tailor, and Fearon the gin-man, intend offering themselves under Lord Althorpe's patronage.

CHESTER.—General Egerton, and Mr. J. Finchett Madcock; the former against Lord R. Grosvenor, who is expected to budge.

HULL.—Mr. Ackland!!! is to put up for Hull, under the new constituency. Kingston is reduced to a hull indeed! The Hull papers are all afraid of this despicable adventurer.

BURY ST. EDMUND.—Lord Jermyn will be proposed on the Tory; and a Mr. R. M. Rolfe, on the Revolutionary interest.

Devonport.—(A Government nomination Borough, under the reformed system of seat-selling)—Rumour says that Mr. Long-Wellesley has offered the Lord Protector a certain sum for the Borough, but that his Lordship does not like the security.

EAST-KENT.—Four candidates have now declared themselves for the representation of the Eastern part of the county. A requisition, signed by nearly 250 highly respectable freeholders of East Kent, was addressed, last week, to Sir Edward Knatchbull, soliciting him to come forward as a candidate, and promising him their support. The worthy baronet has accepted the invitation of his friends; and a very active canvass has already been commenced on his behalf. The Hon. Richard Watson, one of the members for Canterbury, J. P. Plumtree, Esq. of Frestville, and Sir William Cosway, are the other three candidates.

BLACKBURN.—John Bowring, a "doctor," so called, of some seven-and-sixpenny University, has formally announced himself a Candidate for the Representation of Blackburn. This "doctor" has been for some years pretty notorious as a paid contributor to the annuals—as the translator of sham Slavonian Poetry—and is, in heart, a Republican, and in religion a Deist. All this is notorious, and yet the man has the impudence to offer himself to the respectable constituency of Blackburn, as their Representative! We have just seen in the *Blackburn Gazette*, an address to the Electors of that town, from this bankrupt in principles and politics, and one might suppose, from the inflated style in which it is written, that he was stimulated to extraordinary mental exertion, by the expectant reward of at least forty shillings—that being the sum which the radical republican "doctor," generally obtained for his verbal ware from Mr. Ackermann and Mr. Watts.—He avows himself to be an advocate for FREE TRADE, which has nearly reduced Blackburn to beggary—the Reform Bill he states, is only the "first of many and great popular changes," and he tells his breechesless friends that "the axe must be laid to the root of corruption," for "the church (mark the church, par excellence!) the state, the laws, are teeming with abuses." A more finished specimen of highly polished bombast than is afforded by this quack "doctor's" address, we never had the pain of perusing—he seems to make cock-sure of his election, although every one wearing a head in Blackburn well knows, that, really, he has just as much chance of dishonouring the town by his misrepresentation, as stupid old Hallett had of degrading Berkshire, by personifying the Royal county. We shall therefore merely take the trouble of requesting our readers to observe, that the real—the respectable—the confidential candidates for Blackburn, are, Mr. J. Fowden Hindle, and Mr. Wm. Feilden—adding, in the language of another quack, with whom Bowring must be assimilated, that "all others are spurious."

Henry Martin, "an old Whig" (qy. wig?), brought up the Reform Bill the other day to the House of Lords. A certain Henry Martin was a very notorious scoundrel—or "Whig" of that day, during the time of the regicides.—Is there any descent between the two in the line of consanguinity?

Gutling and guzzling at the expense of others, seem to be one of the leading principles (or rather practices) of Republicanism. A few days ago the radicals of St. Pancras (one of the lowest rated parishes in London, observe) turned out their Vestry, because no more than two-fifths of the Parish, including the said radicals, would take the trouble of going round by the Vestry to vote. The first thing the victors did, was to order dinner at the expense of the Parish! The worthy Common Councilmen of London, whose eyes are proverbially bigger than the abdomens of other people, have not failed to take the hint.

A radical Morning Paper, says—"the Tories, who are they?"—we will answer the question. The genuine Tory is the representative of British Constitutional feeling and principle, in contradistinction to the wild theories of whiggery, which are built on the revolutionary and republican systems of France, prevalent from the days of Robespierre, to those of Louis Philippe. The goal of a Whig's ambition is placed—salary—power; that of a Tory, a disinterested but uncompromising support of the existing institutions of the country.

A Morning Journal, to the title of which Cobbett has prefixed a sanguinary cognomen, has, in the plenitude of its discretion, been pleased not to notice the proud display of conservative principles elicited during the late election for Chester—in which the combined influence of republicans and radicals—atheists, deists, and liberalised secretaries, was arrayed against a gentleman, whose principles are entirely opposed to those of revolution. This is easily accounted for: it would not suite the taste of the mob patrons of the "leading journal," and therefore comment was avoided. We shall see what Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood and Blackfriars, late High Sheriff of the "regal county," and proprietor of the *Times*, will say to the complete discomfiture of the coalition got up by his coterie, headed by that immense political buffoon Harry Marsh, against the return of Mr. Palmer. Will the decided triumph of Toryism in Berkshire, be also passed by in silence? Poor Burdett proved himself a great ass the other day; he promised Hallett, the demented revolutionary candidate, the exercise of "all his influence" in his favour—and this "influence" turned out to be of about as much value as the "interest" of John Walter or Jack Falstaff Miltford.—One word for the "reformers": there is an end of whiggery in the county of Berks.

DANDY COSTUME.—The sickening "Report" of dandy dresses put forth in a hermaphrodite monthly publication, contains no striking subjects of comment. We are told, however, that coats are actually "made of black cloth,"—how wonderful!—that redingotes are "made with a side pocket,"—marvellous!—and that "the skirts do not reach lower than the knee,"—singular!

METROPOLITAN CHARITIES.—The anniversary of the different Charity Schools of London, took place on Thursday in St. Paul's cathedral. The number of children present was about 15,000, and the scene was truly beautiful.

The Duchess of Bedford intends giving a series of breakfast parties, so soon as the weather becomes more favourable, at her beautiful residence on Camden Hill.—rumour says Mr. Landseer is to have the management of the Duchess's entertainments!

INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

We supply the following portion of a sketch of the events of Tuesday, from the *Herald*:

A determined feeling of exasperation appeared to direct the movements of most of the people—and there is, I repeat, but too much reason to fear that the Authorities did not deem it necessary to endeavour to remove it; for, in consequence of some movements detailed in the annexed narrative, you will find that a regiment of dragoons stationed on the Place de la Bastille, without summoning the crowd to retire through the medium of a Commissary of Police (similar to your process of reading the Riot Act), they fired their carbines and pistols at the people, and then charged them sword in hand. In an instant the people were in position, raising barricades, by the overthrow of carriages on each side of the Canal d'Ourcq and of the Bridge of Austerlitz. The spirit of resistance was quickly propagated in the neighbouring Faubourg (St. Antoine), and throughout that densely populated portion of Paris, extending from the Rue St. Antoine to the Rue Richelieu. From one extremity to the other of this line, attack and defence became vigorous and incessant. All the military posts within it were attacked and some of them disarmed by the people, each of whom having had the precaution to bring out with him his pockets full of ball-cartridges, immediately on seizing a musket, found himself in a condition to take the field. Neither were leaders wanting—the artilleryists of the National Guard, the students of Alfort (above-mentioned), and of law and medicine, headed them with the bravery and coolness of a veterans. I happened myself to see one post attacked—that of the National Guards adjoining the church of the Petits Peres, near the Places des Victoires and of the Bourse. The manner of it was simple, and singularly audacious. The people, to the number of 200, led by two artilleryists of the National Guard, advanced at the Pas de charge from the Place des Victoires. The National Guards, challenged and called on them for explanation. The artilleryists explained their object. The Commanding Officer of the post, with an expressive gesture, said he had no orders to fire on the people. A musket was at that moment discharged by accident, I believe, but it attracted a corps of infantry of the line in the neighbourhood, who ran to the spot, and upon whose appearance the people retreated to the Rue Mont Orgueil, and took up a position in front of the celebrated Restaurant or tavern, called the *Rocher de Cancale* (the name of which I mention because well known to every Englishman who has visited Paris). Here and its neighbourhood, particularly in the *Passage Simon*, they entrenched themselves as it were, and have ever since kept up a well contested fight against the troops. Near the Place de la Bastille, the 38th refused to fire on the people. An unusually heavy rolling fire, which I myself heard on the Boulevard about nine o'clock, is said to have been in consequence of that occurrence. The 5d regiment of Light Infantry are said to have fired on the 38th, and to have disarmed them.



A bill introduced by an action against Charles Dix, late of France, for a debt contracted with plaintiff's father, so far back as 1792. The Ex-Monarch, perhaps, will plead the statute of limitation.

Lord Palmerston is installed a Knight of the Bath; for what particular service is the honour conferred? For aiding in cramping the Monarchy Demolition Bill down the people's throats?

We copy the following from the columns of a contemporary; it is very like some of Count Tins' news:—

"Extensive orders have been given relative to furnishing the Palace at Kew, with the view, it is understood, of rendering it a suitable residence for their Majesties."

There is not a word of truth in this. Some of the old furniture in Kew Palace, has, we understand, been removed to Windsor Castle, but in other respects the house remains in the same state in which it has been for the last dozen years.

Tuesday's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty, from Leicester, Lisburn, Worthing, Leicestershire, South Helder, Derbyshire, Cheltenham, Liverpool, Stockport, Dunbar, Salop, the Practitioners of the Courts of Law, &c., thanking his Majesty for having removed the late (present) Ministers, and refusing to create Peers.—Had a fortnight's delay taken place, Petitions and Addresses from all parts of the kingdom, on the same subject would have been presented.

The Jews.—Mr. R. Grant having given up, apparently, the cause of the Jews, Mr. H. L. Bulwer seems to have determined that their interests shall not be neglected, for he has placed on the Commons' Book a notice, intimating that on Tuesday, the 3d July, he shall apply for leave to bring in a Bill "to remove the disabilities under which the Jewish subjects of Great Britain labour under our present laws." If the question were before a court, why does Mr. R. Grant allow anybody else to supersede him?—[Mr. Lytton Bulwer says, Grant ought to have maintained his advocacy of the Israelites, inasmuch as he is a great Jew himself: we thought he was merely a political economist.]

As a specimen of the wretched stuff with which the disreputable portion of the Provincial Press, endeavour to gull their readers, we supply the following from a Derbyshire Paper:—

"The Duke of Wellington was to be Premier, with the rank of Generalissimo. His colleagues in the Ministry were to be chosen from the Horse Guards, and they were to take their seats in Parliament, with drawn swords. This, if we may credit report, was the expressed wish of a coterie of heroic female politicians."

Strange as it may seem, there nevertheless are noodles who will swallow such sickening nonsense, with as much avidity as Don Key would dispose of a bowl of turtle soup.

We have noticed during the week, with disgust and loathing, the exhibition of the murderous "tri-color," from the windows of several houses, having the "outward and visible" appearance of being inhabited by people of respectability. What! are the time-hallowed glories of the "red cross" flag of Old England to be erased, in order to give place to a symbol, reared up by the most callous-hearted miscreants that ever adorned the records of crime and assassination? Heaven forbid, that such a degrading feeling should ever lurk in the heart of a true bred Briton. We advise the contemptible fools to whom we allude—and some of them we are inclined to name—to strike that abominable flag, which has always, in the better days of the country, succumbed to that which has withstood for

"A thousand years the battle and the breeze."

Such anti-national fooleries are a disgrace to the capital of Great Britain.

What accomplished blockheads the "Incapables" have proved themselves to be in their "conciliatory arrangements," on the title question in Ireland. They promised that the collection of tithes should be enforced at the point of the bayonet, and in several recent instances, a military force, which might, without any exaggeration of phraseology, be called an army, was sent to attend the sales under distraints. And what was the consequence? Why, the military were hooted by the mobs of 20,000 and 30,000 who were present, the service brought into disrepute, the cattle not sold for want of buyers, who were intimidated from purchasing, and in more than one instance, the beasts and "gear" were actually returned to the parties from whom they were seized. This is the way in which Ireland is to be governed by the Cabinet of Incapables. Of a truth, they will speedily become the laughing stock, as they have been the disgrace, of the country.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—The Herald, advertising to the frequency of public executions, pays the following complimentary tribute to the consistency of his Majesty's Incapables. The Herald, be it recollected, is a Reform paper.—Alluding to the case of that miserable thief, for whom our Whig Government could find no adequate punishment but that brutal and barbarous one of strangulation on the scaffold—we mean Dr. Druitt—in whose person the first oblation of blood was made on Monday morning to the spirit of revengeful and demoralising laws, at the very outset of the rejoicings for the success of the Reform Bill; in alluding, we say, to the case of Druitt, we took occasion to observe upon the inconsistency between the former principles and present practice of men who formerly fought under the banners of Liberty, when he stormed the entrenchments of legislative cruelty, and endeavoured to expel the most frightful barbarism that ever disgraced the civilised world, since the days of Draco, from the institutions of Justice. Such men were Earl Grey, Lords Brougham, Holland, and some others who sat in Council the other day upon Dr. Druitt's case, and advised the Sovereign to withhold his clemency from a wretch whose only offence was *theft*—let it be disguised as it will—thief, unconnected with any thing of personal violence. They acted according to the yafraut given them by the existing laws we admit; but then, such laws had been many years before the subject of their indignant and eloquent reprobation.

Dr. Bedale, the celebrated swimmer, it appears, intends to set out on a tour of pleasure to London, Margate, Brighton, &c., in July next, and has again challenged any man, not being more than twelve months younger, nor five pounds heavier than himself, for 100l. aside, to swim in the least time 30 miles, or to go farthest in five hours, in the river Thames. The Dr. is 45, and weighs 13 stone 4 pounds.

THE PRINCE OF WATERLOO.—The French, but not France, hate him—but did he not conquer France and dethrone their idol? Belgium dreads him,—is he not the friend of our old allies the Dutch? Half Ireland dislikes him,—are there not two parties in every country? The great towns in Scotland are set against him—are there more than six such Leviathans in Caledonia? and are there not six times their population, and six hundred times the surface, in that land that loves him? Spain respects him. Portugal craves for him. He draws fealty from one, and has fought for the liberties of both. Yet France envies him, though it pays him not a sou, but is indebted to him for its king, its court, and its dubious settlement. In England he is worshipped, scoffed, and feared. Is not this a riddle to be resolved? It is a faction—brazen-mouthed discord, blabbering patriots, who render him unpopular;—wretches that in Spain are imprisoned, in Portugal whipt, in the East of Europe are unknown, and in this country should be posted to Brighton or ducked in the Thames. Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and other States are silent on his political errors,—if such he bear, and pay him that respect so great a warrior, and so tried a character, must command from settled religions and unambitious kingdoms. And it is still not to be feared, but that his countrymen will not forget the bravest warrior of the century, in their conceived errors of the public man.—(From a Correspondent.)

ROYAL REPLY.

His Majesty's most gracious answer to the mover of the late humble, loyal, dutiful and respectful address.

With all humility I own,
Thy power supreme to mount my throne;
And to thy guardian power I give
That sacred crown, prerogative,
O teach my Crown to know its place,
Hide it beneath the Speaker's mace;
To rule and reign be wholly thine
The name of King be only mine.
All hail to thee great Carlo Khan,
The Prince's friend, the people's man;
I'll never presume to damp thy joy
I'll now dismiss the angry boy;
Though virtue be his only crime,
That fault's enough, at such a time;
And for the rest, I'll leave to you
The terms of "fair and moderate too."
The boards before thee, all is thine,
So let the needy jobbers dine.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—I have the obnoxious, but equally as necessary duty of acquainting you, that the mis-leaders of the Radical Reformers, now the Reform Bill is settled, are whetting their scythes, and Bill-hooks to cut down our Corn Laws. Therefore, Sir Editor, it is a peremptory duty, and one imposed on your capacity and principles, to keep good watchmen on the national bulwark, and if the rebels presume further to molest our highest institutions, that you will assist to hook them, and let them be turned out by us older reapers. Few theories are more fallacious, and when advocated with tact and cunning, more poisonous, than FREE TRADE—that lets any productive party be exposed to a foreign competition with its own country purchasers, who are not the producers of the article. This allowance of foreign competition must continue an unhappy but necessary law, so just and yet so melancholy, as a criminal code, so long as the national debt and our more luxurious habits and expectations continue. And respecting the CORN LAWS, which are one code of restrictions, it must be well known, that the product of the land which it infers, should be guarded in the economy of its production, disposition, and consumption. In the first substantive, whether it is possible to make corn more abundant on the British soil?—In the second consideration, to have our corn kept entirely for our own country, or people;—and in the third view, whether the waste, consumption, or extravagance can be abridged? But, touching the free importation, such a principle would also tend to raise the towns' population beyond the power of our soil to maintain when thrown upon its own resources. The human race in the United States of America, and according to the history of the middle ages in the civilized countries of Europe, multiplies with the production and capacity to produce. Thus then in future wars, when the ports under the growing influence of Russia, Germany, and America, are closed, and England is obliged, for a time, to look to its own products, then this surplus population, owing to the miserable impolicy of reducing the duty on the importation of corn, that should be admitted only in times of famine, will writhe under the effects of no labour, want, and starvation.

I am, Sir,
A TRADESMAN.

BONAPARTE.—I am informed by Lieut. S. Wyde (whose name in the following agreeable anecdote need not be withheld) that himself and some brother officers landed with French leave very near Longford, in order to visit Napoleon. They met the General in his morning walk, and saluted him contrary to the military order, but as resolved by themselves, with the name "Napoleon" and uncovered. One of the company, a sly Mid, about 14 years old, was delighted with the conversation, and told the exile that he hoped he would escape soon, for "without you, Napoleon; there is no life nor fun for us." He spoke this with more naïveté than mere words can yield, and Buonaparte sent to him aboard his ship a handsome snuff box containing a lock of hair.—(From the Original Note of a Tourist.)

In instance of the foolishness of the Town Reformers, we would refer to the howl with which the hesitation to create new Peers was received. The Reform Bill was adjudged safe, even though the Greys had retired, but such a happy moment could not be let slip—another might never come, and the King's position in the ministerial interregnum was chosen to compel his acquiescence to their craven measure. The Reformers' purpose in elevating him to the sovereignty of patriotism, reformship, fatherly principle, was obtained; the peaceful, that is, the bulk of the community was blinded, and believed the Court to be for Reform or Revolution. The stolen march of the Radicals has been effected;—they first secured the blind peasantry, next the great towns, then the close ones; and after two or three dissolutions a packed majority of their retainers in the Senate. This grand end obtained, they assailed the grand citadel of the Lords, which having just won, the King of course sinks with the watch tower of that great keep, and is how what we anticipate royalty, nobility, and gentility will ever be when governed by a faction, or afraid of a mobocracy—a chief magistrate, not of the mob's choice or support, and therefore living in fear, and confiding in their strength and not in their affection.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir James Macdonald, Bart., to be the Lord High Commissioner to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

STATE OF PARIS.

"Reform" has certainly done much for Paris—it has ruined trade, and placed the son of a regicide on the Throne of the Bourbons. Agitators are abroad in every quarter—Carlists, Bonapartists, and Republicans. The following is a specimen of the stuff which a French reformed Press furnishes—it is almost equal to our Penny Seditiousists:—

FLIGHT OF LOUIS PHILIP.

"He is gone! the perjurer who, two years ago, had the audacity to seat himself on a throne which the people had conquered at the expense of its blood." He then promised to call upon the nation to ratify, in a general assembly, a choice surreptitiously obtained, and not freely made. Once in possession of the Crown, he disregarded his oath; the people were consulted.

"During the last two years, what has the traitor done for the honour of France, or the happiness of her children? Alas! our shame and misery are well known to all! Public contempt has repaid their author. He departs, carrying with him general indignation and the hatred of the country; but in his flight, like the Parthian, he inflicts a wound on us more deadly than all others; he completes our ruin, and robs France of 150 millions."

"The proof of this is easy to adduce. Here it is, Frenchmen:—

60 Millions (of francs) from the proceeds of the sale of 1,500,000 trees in the Crown forests.
30 Ditto, savings on the Civil List.
40 Ditto, being the amount of the late loan.
20 Ditto, sent to the United States, or lodged in the Bank of England.

Total 150 millions of francs robbed from the nation (6,000,000l. sterling).

"Behold, countrymen, what Louis Philip has cost you, and he leaves you in exchange, misery, civil war, and perhaps very soon foreign war! This is the leave he takes of you; for he is departing, abandoning you. The interview at Compeigne with King Leopold—the marriage of his daughter, are mere pretences; vast-horses are every where prepared for a new flight to Varennes!"

"People, what art thou waiting to shake off?—burst thy fetters! Dost thou wish another soldier to exchange his portefeuille for a Crown, and impose upon you an iron yoke, and destroy your children? Ye stupid people! must thou always obey a master—art thou only born for slavery?"

"Awake, people to the call of liberty!"

THE PROGRESS OF INTIMIDATION.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the following extract, from an admirable speech made by Sir Edward Sugden, on Tuesday night, in the Commons, on the bringing up of the "amended" Revolution Bill from the House of Lords. It abounds with startling truths, and ought to make a deep impression on the public mind. Adverting to the impudence of the Ministerial "Roarer," and other depraved portions of the public press—alike a disgrace to the country and to Constitutional liberty, Sir Edward observed:—

"He had a right, also, to complain of the means used by the public Press, in aid of the compulsory measures for carrying this Bill. A Morning Paper had published a letter, stated to be a letter from the King to Earl Grey, giving him power to create as many Peers as might be necessary. That letter was affirmed and believed to be genuine, and it was not until after it had produced its effects upon the public mind that the Noble Lord declared that it was not authentic. So also, on the expected change of the Administration, it was stated that large bodies of troops were in motion, from various quarters, upon the metropolis, for the purpose of over-awing the people, and that those movements had taken place without the knowledge of the Secretary at War. This statement had also its effect in creating a prejudice in the public mind, although it afterwards turned out that no movements had taken place, except in the regular way, or without the knowledge of the Secretary at War. He had also to refer to a speech made by an individual who was manifestly in communication with the Government, relative to a letter from a Noble Person to the King, which could only have been received through a Government office. (No, no.) Did the Noble Lord deny that the letter had come through one of the Government offices?—(The Chancellor of the Exchequer did deny this.) He could state the office from which he believed the letter to have come. (Cries of "Name, name!") He could name it if it were necessary. The only question was, whether it would be becoming in him to cast an imputation and an opprobrium upon any of the Government offices, when the Noble Lord had stated his disbelief of the circumstance? All that he could say was that his belief had been, and—but for the Noble Lord's statement—still was, that it was from an office of high importance in the Government of the country, that that letter had been communicated. The Gentleman to whom he had alluded—Colonel Jones—said in a speech, on the 21st of May—alluding to a speech which he had made at a former meeting:—

"I last week addressed some thousands, but under different circumstances. You are now in perfect safety, but on that occasion the guns were on the heights above us; and I said that, if but a few would die, the guns would be in the possession of the people. (Cheers.) We are now in safety and no heart beats with disappointment, except that of the ambitious soldier who would butcher his country."—(Groans.)

THIS WAS A CANDIDATE FOR ONE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES CREATED BY MINISTERS. If the guns were placed where he said, by whom had they been placed? there but by his Majesty's Government, to preserve public order? And yet this Gentleman excited his hearers by saying that, if a few would die, the guns would be in the possession of the people! What was to be thought of the new Representatives of the people, if such was to be the language held to those over whom they had influence? He did not know, however, that this Gentleman would be the first to rush upon the guns as he would have others do. He was justified in saying that the means taken to force his measure were the most illegal and the most unconstitutional which had ever been resorted to. The Noble Lord (the Member for Northampton) had been a party to some of these measures, if we were to believe the Times newspaper of the 24th of May, which stated that:—

"During the late crisis, one person, and that one of high station and rank, was ready to set a patriotic example in resisting a Government opposed to the just rights of the people. When the tax-gatherer called on Lord Milton last week, he requested the tax-gatherer would call again, because he was not certain that circumstances might not arise which would oblige him to resist their payment."

Did the Noble Lord adopt this statement? (Lord Milton said "Yes.") Then he said that a more pernicious, a more dangerous example had never been set by any man situated

Buffer Jones, the hero of Bergen on Zoom, who there evinced his valour by taking shelter in a cabbage-garden, would be the last man to venture within gun or pistol shot any where. He is a rank poltroon, and the leading incendiary correspondent to the levelling Journal of Blackfriars—the naming of which is, to us, an abomination.

as the Noble Lord was—(hear, hear)—a man of high authority, of great possessions, and of elevated station, who must possess great influence, and ought to set a salutary example to the people—for such a man to resist the payment of taxes, rendering powerless the arm of Government, and rearing the Monarch of the means of retaining the reins of Government, was a course which he was astonished to be pursued by the Noble Lord. Was the Reform Bill, however desirable it might be, to be carried by such illegal acts as these? Could there be a more dangerous course, or more threatening to the existence of this country? For him to deal towards them, for his station in life, and if it were the last shilling he possessed, whatever might be the measures of the existing Government, he would pay that last shilling towards the support of the State. He should never think of resisting the law as it stood, and should feel deeply responsible for such a resistance to the law as had been avowed in this instance. He did not himself understand how any country could stand such shocks.

LINES BY—BELLAMY, ESQ.

A gentleman of great talent, in the city of Hereford.

The flaunting flag of Liberty
Of Gallia's sons the boast,
Ah never may a Briton see
Upon his native coast!
The only flag that freedom rears
Her emblem o'er the seas,
Is the flag that's braved a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze!
To aid the sacred rights of man
Or break oppression's claim
The foremost in the battle's van
It never floats in vain.
The Mariner where'er he sails,
In every clime he sees
The flag that's braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze.
If all unite, as once they did,
To keep that flag unfurled,
Old England yet may fearless bid
Defiance to the world.
But ah! the nations' tears will flow
If lawless hands should seize
The flag that's braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze!

A RADICAL HERO.

At a moment when the foulest slander and invective are levelled with impunity at the most exalted personages of the realm, and when the bravos of a prostituted Press insult the spirit of a generous people, by their daily sallies of dastardly malevolence, we are confident our readers will peruse with pleasure the following extract, from a powerful satire, entitled "The Sacrifice of the Constitution," published by Hatchard, in which poetical justice is distributed among the most notorious assassins of reputation:—

"The Press"—that monster—in its dreadful power,
What life, what name is safe a single hour?
Slave of a public craving to be fed
With lies and scandal, as with daily bread,
The fiend must cater for its master's will
And tear the victim it is trained to kill.
The nation's cause how blindly they betray,
Who cheer the blood-hound panting on his prey;
Exalt its fury to a fourth estate,
And swallow down, to feed a present spite,
The trash that such as "RADICAL" can write.

Oh, justly named! in that ignominious scribble
See all the features of his filthy tribe—
See malice, falsehood, perjury combined,
And every symptom of the creeping kind.
Did ever Nature form so base a clown
As this, the dull THERSITES of the town?
This daily drudge, who toils for varied hire,
And reads abuse, on foolscap by the quire;
What shall the bully, bold behind a mask,
Address his valour to the dirty task,
Pursue the timid—persecute the weak—
Obscenely raise the blush on woman's cheek,
And shall not vengeance stop that brazen throat,
Or strip the railer of his inky coat?
With the mean rancour of a renegade,
He strives to stain the colours he betrayed;
Howe'er at the church—no robber half so loud—
A fit Barabbas for the brutal crowd;
Tells up the lies of Treason by the score,
And chalks detraction on the palace door.
At Brooks's, constant to the stroke of fire,
When faction's horns swarm within the hive,
Behold the reptile, as he crawls about,
In every corner ferret something out;
Hear every whisper—silly make a note—
And catch the straws of scandal as they float;
Then with the produce to his closet hie,
And scrawl, till Envy's blackest ink be dry,
Set all the looms of calumny in play,
And spin by night the libels of the day.

What though the warrior lacks a scar to show,
Whose feet were always nimbler than the foe,
The bold apostate, fearless of reply,
May safely hurl a challenge at the sky.
Hence all the scandal of this foul offence,
This store of spleen, and poverty of sense,
This chaff of Gibbons, sifted from the grain;
These dregs fermenting in an added brain:
Well, let not Reason at his feet repine,
For sure the husk is suited to the swine.
But let him bluster, fearless of a jail,
Since rogues possess the privilege to rail;
Renounce his Maker—feed his litter folk
With all the scum and offal of Carlisle,
And prove, as clearly as pollution can,
Himself a libel on the name of man.
Enough of such—! I would not rake the mire
Wherein the spawn of infamy expire;
But dost not virtue sicken at the thought,
How cheap these base assassins may be bought,
When statesmen pamper for unmanly strife,
A grisly savage, with a scalping knife,
And think the discord of his battle yell?
Will dash our courage with a panic yell?
Alas! like these would damn a better cause,
And honour's children loathe their hired applause.

"In the following sketch the Author has attempted to exhibit the repulsive features of that part of the community, which thrives by violation of the privacy of domestic life, and uniting a busy and prying spirit of defamation with the rancour of political malice. No line can be more strongly marked than that which distinguishes these purveyors of calumny, from the Journalist, who, trusting only to the honourable resources of ability and knowledge, disdains to prostitute his principles and endowments to the vilest of human occupations."—Note by the Author.

On Sunday se'night, during the time the largest bell was rung for divine service in the parish church of a village near Spilby, it broke from its tackle, and was instantaneously precipitated into the second floor. Fortunately no damage was done to the church, nor to the ringer.

The British

This periodical, which its first clods have all the ecclesiastical" Mentative papers sense, and by strictness and liberality on "The Principles of a convincing essay, perusal. We give schism—the great we repeat that the general attention:

"Indeed the best tendency of their system Review admits that much misunderstood a tendency towards religious societies." marks on the Present confesses that "the those connecting links of order and good go S. Morell writes thus: "I see a vulgar democracy, the system. It is much construct a good the justice to admit, and will unite with me in of practical mischief, (Binney's Life of M. nister also accounts from the nature of such a society to pro with the theory, muc in the mass of the pe out any popular app sentiment) but that of itself, which requires denied that such evil refer, are at times to of various rank, edu of opinion must be a discussion; and when interest and feeling a of power which each man nature is too we under such circumst passion, or impertine culation; and it wou equally perfect with the "It too frequently ha and the concealed, an expressed by such; b city—it is difficult rather than say it, w any point by any mea "Such is the natu creates a necessity for any authority to still the elements of discord ing them to be merely to operate without con "We are aware that that these evils are no pendence, but to the But does not this in f for human nature as vency can only be rea bolier than he is, then be practically useful."

The Quarterly Jour 1832. W. Blac London.

This is a work w rest in rural affairs science to possess, ing in darkness to behoves him to kno as we are to most u read for the sake of slecting interest of grass and trees, wi so little to do. I guished for the var connected with a c of the nobelman, or of the peasant in li for the good sense variety. As to the of our readers wo select for extract Main, of Chelsea, c sidences:—

"The mansion is a fronts by a terrace, or the other, by the cour kitchen and fruit gar rounded by a pretty w separated from the pa the whole. This disp and pleasure-ground, number of acres, stand gravel walk through li house round to the oc recreation. The grou sided by the most curi and flowers, planted From this walk the bes of the surrounding co and from the best poi arrangement is, that it often injudiciously ma thereby greatly to less ving in the open park advantage to be ment of pasturage around n stock best adapted to These give animation which is apt to tire th vacant space.

"The scenery arou Single trees should be Light groups and thick enrich the expanse of down the slopes, or sea extended vistas across admitting glimpses of churches, hills, castles, that a river or rivule which may be spread o gin of which may be s plants of ornamental cl

LITERATURE.

The British Magazine, for June, 1832.

This periodical well sustains the excellent character which its first number obtained for it. The articles have all the variety of which a "religious and ecclesiastical" Magazine is susceptible, and the argumentative papers are distinguished by sound good sense, and by strict orthodoxy, combined with mildness and liberality of sentiment. The opening article on "The Principles of Dissent," is a very able and convincing essay, which we recommend to general perusal. We give an extract on the tendency to schism—the great bane of the Dissenter's system, but we repeat that the whole article is highly worthy of general attention.

"Indeed the best informed Dissenters are aware of the tendency of their system to produce schism. The Eclectic Review admits that 'the too frequent recurrence to such much-misunderstood and much-abused right of suffrage, has a tendency towards turbulence, whether in secular or in religious societies.' (1831, p. 488.) The author of 'Remarks on the Present State of the Dissenting Interest,' &c., confesses that 'the genius of independence is hostile to those connecting links which are essential to the preservation of order and good government.' (Ibid. p. 480.) The Rev. S. Morel writes thus:—'Really, during the time of my residence at — I saw and felt so much of the evils of a vulgar democracy, that it almost made me disaffected to the system. It is much easier to find fault with others than to construct a good theory for yourself; this I am bound in justice to admit, and every honest and impartial Dissenter will unite with me in saying, that our system is not devoid of practical mischief, however beautiful it looks in theory.' (Binney's Life of Morel, p. 279.) Another Dissenting Minister also accounts for the disorders of independent churches from the nature of the system itself. 'For the affairs of such a society to proceed with success in perfect consistency with the theory, much more wisdom and virtue are required in the mass of the people, than when the few appoint without any popular appeal, and the many obey without any sentiment but that of simple submission. To this system itself, which requires so much in so many, it is not to be denied that such evils as those to which the preceding pages refer, are at times to be attributed. In a number of persons of various rank, education, and capacity, a great difference of opinion must be expected on some subjects of general discussion; and when that happens to be one on which much interest and feeling are excited,—one on which that portion of power which each possesses is to be employed,—alas! human nature is too weak not to be in danger of betraying itself, under such circumstances; by some symptoms of incivility, passion, or impatience. The theory is beautiful as a speculation; and it would be equally so in fact, if men were equally perfect with the system itself.' (Ibid. pp. 288, 289.) 'It too frequently happens that the ignorant, the volatile, and the conceited, are the most forward: an opinion once expressed by such, becomes a pledge for invincible pertinacity.—It is difficult to say, 'I am mistaken'; and some, rather than say it, will persevere, determined to succeed in any point by any means.' (P. 292.)

"Such is the nature of the independent system, which creates a necessity for perpetual collision, without providing any authority to still the tumult of debate, which throws all the elements of discord into their societies, while in pronouncing them to be merely a voluntary, it permits those elements to operate without controul or limit.

"We are aware that the friends of this system may allege that these evils are not to be attributed to the theory of independence, but to the faults of those who have received it. But does not this in fact concede that the system is unfitted for human nature as we see it? If the theory of independence can only be realized in supposing man to be better and holier than he is, then, however beautiful in itself, it cannot be practically useful."

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. No. 17. June 1832. W. Blackwood, Edinburgh; T. Cadell, London.

This is a work which every one who takes an interest in rural affairs, should hold it a matter of consequence to possess, as without it, he is as a man walking in darkness touching that which it especially behooves him to know. As for ourselves, condemned as we are to most unvaried occupations, we take it and read for the sake of cheating our imagination into a fleeting interest concerning sheep and cows, and grass and trees, with the realities of which we have so little to do. The Quarterly Journal is distinguished for the variety of its articles on all matters connected with a country life, from the occupations of the nobleman, or gentleman, on his estate, to those of the peasant in his cottage and cottage garden, and for the good sense which prevails throughout this variety. As to the subject to which the greater part of our readers would refer with most interest, we select for extract a passage from an essay by Mr. Main, of Chelsea, on the improving of country residences:—

"The mansion is supposed to be encompassed on three fronts, by a terrace, or dressed portion of the lawn; and, on the other, by the court of offices, and farther in the rear, the kitchen and fruit gardens, the whole of which should be surrounded by a pretty wide and thick screen of pleasure-ground, separated from the park by a sunk or other fence embracing the whole. This disposition of the house, offices, gardens, and pleasure-ground, may occupy from five to ten or other number of acres, standing insulated in the open park. A gravel walk through the pleasure-ground from one side of the house round to the other, may be sufficient for pedestrian recreation. The ground on each side the walk may be diversified by the most curious and beautiful sort of trees, shrubs, and flowers, planted tastefully, and intermingled with turf. From this walk the best scenery of the park, and of every part of the surrounding country, should be seen with freedom, and from the best points of view. Another advantage of this arrangement is, that it gets rid of fences and gates, which are often injudiciously made to abut on the home premises, and thereby greatly to lessen the pleasure of either riding or driving in the open park. There is yet another most material advantage to be mentioned, which is, that the whole range of pasturage around may be stocked with any species of livestock best adapted to the place, or interests of the proprietor. These give animation to the scene, and break the monotony which is apt to tire the eye, when resting on any portion of vacant space.

"The scenery around, will chiefly be formed by planting. Single-trees should be sparingly and irregularly disposed. Light groups and thick masses of wood and underwood must enrich the expanse of lawn, crowning the heights, running down the slopes, or scattered on the levels, forming the most extended vistas across the undulations of the surface, and admitting glimpses of distant objects of interest, such as churches, castles, or ruins. Let it be supposed, farther, that a river or rivulet intersects the mead below; either of which may be skirted to form an irregular lake, the margin of which may be skirted with trees, shrubs, and aquatic plants of ornamental character.

"Attached to such a residence, there is, or should always be, a home-farm, or manor. It should not be too near to, or seen from, the mansion-house, unless it has somewhat of an ornamental character. Here stand the overseer's house, cottages, barns, cattle sheds. Here also may be placed the kennel, and two or three well-fenced paddocks for brood mares. To this homestead are attached as many acres of arable land as will produce a full supply of grain for the family, and corn and fodder for all the kinds of live-stock capable of being bred and fattened on the estate. No ploughed land of this farm should, if possible, be seen from the mansion-house; but green rides, or drives, should lead from the park through the fields, to give the proprietor an opportunity to inspect the operations of husbandry.

"One thing more may be added as a frame to complete this picture. It is an appendage almost always necessary to such a residence, namely, a cordon of well-tenanted farms, surrounding it, and contributing by a cheerfully-paid rental to support the rank and suitable expenditure of the landlord.

"When a country seat is productive of these benefits,—when all its subdivisions are duly proportioned to each other, and laid out with skill and requisite taste, and the whole commensurate to the wants of the owner's establishment, the greatest adaptation of means has been accomplished. Moreover, when every disposition in improvement unites ornament with convenience and usefulness, and the whole proceeding annually to increase in beauty and value, the highest gratification is the natural and concurrent result.

"Such is a faint description of what many country seats are, and what many may be. The rules for this disposition have been fixed, as before stated, by taste founded on the predilections and necessities of men of fortune in their rural retreats; and when plans embracing every practical convenience, and improvement are executed with judgment and economy, the possession is as valuable as desirable; and the possessor may be in truth what the late Emperor Alexander of Russia stated as his belief, that of all ranks of human society, a British country gentleman is the most enviable of land proprietors.

The Messiah. A Poem, in Six Books. By Robert Montgomery. John Turrill, London.

Middling poetry is, at all times, and under all circumstances, a tiresome, unpleasant, thing to have any thing to do with, but middling poetry, on themes of such high solemnity as Mr. Montgomery has the modesty to select, is the most disagreeable thing in all the world. That a man with the poetic powers of Mr. Robert Montgomery, well knowing that John Milton had written the Paradise Regained, should have ventured upon writing a Poem called the "Messiah," is to us an incomprehensible instance of extravagant self-confidence. We wonder how he could avoid repelling the idea with conscious shame as soon as it presented itself to him; or that if the delirium of the composition fever carried him to the end of his MS., that he did not, when the first sheets came from the printer, toss them into the fire with tingling cheeks; and countermand the printing of any more. There is, no doubt, a certain description of people, with dull and serious minds, who will buy Mr. Montgomery's books, merely because the subjects of them are serious, and that they deem it better to have bad verses on such subjects, than good verses on any other; but none who possess taste, judgment, or feeling of what true poetry is, none who love poetry for itself, and not because it is a vehicle of sermonising, will patiently endure such lines as those of Mr. Montgomery on such a subject as he has chosen. This is the fourth or fifth poem of a very young man, each of them on subjects which would task the maturity of even the highest genius that ever dignified humanity. We could forgive one, for youth is liable to indiscretion; the second we could forgive, for the first was over-praised, and the young poet was intoxicated; but our patience could no further go, and we must cry halt. The following is a specimen of the new book. The poet addresses Isaiah:—

But Prince of prophets! in thy page eternal,
How vividly the son of God appears,
Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear
A son; and his name shall be called.

Again—for unto us a child is born,
To us a son is given; and his name
Is wonderful, the overruling Prince
Of peace! the Counsellor and mighty God.

A voice comes wafted through the wilderness!
Prepare the way, and be the desert smooth;
Arise, ye valleys! and ye mountains sink
Before him! for the Lord Jehovah comes.

Despised, rejected, and a man with grief
Acquainted, surely he our woes hath borne,
And in his bosom all our sorrows ta'en!
Our chastisement is on him; we are healed
But he is wounded! and on him alone
The Lord hath laid the iniquity of all!

Is it not more than the patience of human critic can endure, to find the sublime language of the holy prophet diluted into this feeble and embarrassing imitation of blank verse? Is there any one with soul so dull and insensible as to prefer this to the thousandth reading of the fortieth and fifty-third chapters of Isaiah? We suppose there are some, and it is well for Mr. Montgomery that there are, but we pity them.

The Lives of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, and Francisco Pizarro. From the Spanish of Don Manuel Josef Quintana. By Mrs. Hodson, Author of Wallace, &c. W. Blackwood, Edinburgh; and Cadell, London.

We remember to have seen it instanced as an extraordinary proof of the atrocious inhumanity of the polished Athenians of old, that at the very time when the philosophical historian Thucydides was writing for their instruction, when Socrates was teaching in their schools, when Xenophon, Plato, and Isocrates, were receiving their education in those schools, when the paintings of Parrhasius and Zeuxis, the sculptures of Phidias and Praxiteles, the architecture of Callicrates and Ictinus, and the sublime and tender tragedies of Aeschylus, and Sophocles, and Euripides, formed the recreation and delight of the people, they made an indiscriminate massacre on the capture of the Isle of Melos, in order to exterminate its peaceful and unoffending inhabitants. The conduct of the Spaniards to the natives of America was infinitely worse. To them had been imparted, in such guise, at least, as the Church of Rome imparts it, the divine philosophy, which coming from above, and giving wisdom without upbraiding, is pregnant with power to enable its sincere votaries, not only to believe the promises, but also to obey the commands. And yet

the heart burns and bleeds to read the record of the downward career of the poor perishing and innocent tribes of the New World in their vain conflict with the avarice, the lust, and the insolent oppression of their white invaders. Merciless slaughter upon thousands after thousands of naked, defenceless, and unresisting Indians was not the most revolting of the outrages committed against these unhappy beings by men professing zeal for the service of God and their king, but in reality led on by that accursed thirst for gold, which has in all ages proved the root of all evil.

With the bloody recollections of triumphant wrong and misery which characterise the Spanish conquest of America, the names of Balboa and Francisco Pizarro are intimately connected. Balboa and the Pizarros were alike men of violence and rapine—cruel, insolent, oppressive, and perfidious. They hunted the wild and peaceful men of the woods like beasts, and shed their blood like water, and, accordingly, by a sure, though lingering, retribution, by man was the blood of each of themselves shed. Dark and damning was their fell career, and dark, even in this world, was their own doom. Their lives have recently been written by Quintana, the Spanish poet, in a collection of biographies of celebrated Spaniards. It is a work of great ability and general fairness, though with a certain leaning towards the favourable side in depicting the character and exploits of his heroes, such as might naturally be expected in a Spaniard and a poet. The translation is smooth and excellent, so as very rarely to remind one that it is a translation. It forms, on the whole, a highly interesting volume, full of information bordering upon historical, and does infinite credit to Mrs. Hodson, for her skillful mastery over, not only the Spanish language, but her own. The work is inscribed to Dr. Southey, in a highly complimentary dedication.

The Monthly Magazine. No. 78; June, 1832.

This Magazine affects a political character, and an easy impudent style, which is pleasant enough from vigorous genius, but quite the reverse where vigour is not at all, and genius only in a very small degree. There are very great, toilsome, and continual efforts to keep up a fire of feeble jocosity, which resembles the flapping light of two pennyworth of small coal in some of the politics, but one gets disgusted with the direct unmitigated lies which are enunciated, apparently, without the least compunction. The Duke of Wellington, it is asserted, is a fool, and Sir Charles Wetherell is stated to have burned Bristol. All this may be very witty, but it is wrong, being a lie.

The following is a specimen of the poetry of this wonderfully smart magazine:—

The other day, I learned to dream,
Upon the poet's golden book;
While ever o'er each leaf a gleam
From her bright urn, my fancy shook.

Shaking gleams out of urns is, indeed, very fanciful work. The resemblance to nature in the poetry of the Monthly is equal to the resemblance to truth in its politics.

FINE ARTS.

Two Engravings have lately been published by Moon, Boys, and Graves, of very opposite character, yet each so admirable in its style, that in contemplating them both together, we cannot refrain from saying a few words on the perfections of each, which appear higher by contrast. The first is a large mezzotint engraving by J. P. Quilley, from Robert's picture of "The departure of the children of Israel from Egypt." The first glance at this noble work, fills the mind with the idea of a mighty host departing in haste with their women and children, and flocks and herds. The commands of Pharaoh, after the Lord had smitten the first born, both man and beast throughout the land of Egypt, seem realized before our eyes. "Rise up and get you forth from amongst my people: go serve the Lord as ye have said, and begone. And the Egyptians were urgent upon the people that they might send them out of the land in haste; for they said we will be all dead men." And the people took their dough before it was leavened; their kneading-troughs being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders." All this we look upon—the multitude and the hurry—the "mixed multitude" bearing away the spoil wherewith they spoiled the Egyptians. But the eye now forsakes the dim and far stretching host to gaze with awe and admiration on the grandeur of the Egyptian Architecture, which is depicted with equal power and accuracy. The massive and lofty buildings, the ornaments of sphynx, and obelisk, and far off, in the dim distance, the mighty pyramids appear, solemn and vast. Nothing can exceed the felicity with which the architecture is depicted—the bold depth and darkness of the shadow, the vivid light of the lofty and projecting points, and the skilful management of the perspective.

The other engraving is from Wilkie's picture of a Scotch "Penny Wedding" by J. Stewart—a line engraving of admirable fidelity and fine finish. Looking upon it we are transported to the inside of a Scottish cottage. It is as if a poem of Burns were enacted before us. The Scottish Teniers has painted this picture with a felicity of genius which Teniers himself does not surpass, and the engraver has done him justice. The prominent figures denote, as is most meet at a Scotch penny wedding, mirth, and dance and jollity, yet with that half quaint, half extravagant expression, which characterises the mirth of Scottish cottagelife. But we are presented with different objects also, which form episodes to the main story of the picture. An old man leans thoughtfully upon his hands, pondering over past joys and their succeeding sorrows, which the scene before him calls to mind, and at one side an ancient lady who has doubtless come to witness and to patronize the wedding, discourses with a respectful friend whom one might swear from his look to be a rural old bachelor. He seems criticising the scene in order to recommend himself to the ears polite of the old lady, who has a certain fastidious air, mixed up with that of patronising benevolence. Life, spirit, genius and individuality, breathe all over this happy combination of the painter and the engraver's skill.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, June 5, 1832.

Insolvents.—Anna Coombs and William Coombs, Bennett's Hill, builders—Thomas Dunsdon, Worcester, pastry-cook.

Bankruptcies Superseded.—John Blakey, Habergham Eaves and Burnley, cotton-spinner.

Bankrupts.—John Walker, Tavistock-house, Tavistock-square, schoolmaster—Adolphus Goldschmidt, Charles William Stokes, and Edward Meyer, Great St. Helens, merchants—James Ritchie, East-lane, Walworth, baker—Jonathan Bilham, Old-street, St. Luke's, licensed victualler—Charles Bartram, Bankside, oilman—Thomas Warrington, Guildford-street, wine-broker—Richard Collier Battyll, Doctors' Commons, tavern-keeper—William Visard Foxwell, Clapton, Gloucestershire, cattle-dealer—William Yarrington, Swaffham, Norfolk, money-scriver—John West, William Taylor, and Thomas Walker, Newport, Monmouthshire, corn-merchants—John Rawden, Devonport, painter—John Samuel Sibel, Norwich, veterinary-surgeon—William Frederick White, Norwich, furnishing-ironmonger—Philip Clarke, Pontesbury, Shropshire, maltster—Samuel Bryers, Chester, silversmith—Edward Halsall, Bristol, watch-maker—William Henry Lockett, Manchester, wine-merchant—Edward Higgins, Dudley, Worcestershire, hatter—William Bates, Lees, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—Thomas Stoner and Thomas Stoner, jun., Berwick, Yorkshire, corn-millers—William Blagburn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upholsterer—Thomas Lockwood, Huddersfield, wool-stapler—Thomas Lockwood, jun., and John Cockburn, Huddersfield, woollen-cloth-manufacturers.

Friday, June 8.

Insolvents.—Benjamin Winkfield Pike, Duncan Terrace, City-road, ornamental paper-manufacturer—John Davies, Cartlett, Pembrokehire, cabinet-maker—Robert Joy, jun., Covent-garden, tavern-keeper.

Bankrupts.—Isaac Thomas Welchman, Holborn-hill, linen-draper—Robert Wilson, Weighon, Yorkshire, tanner—William Clark, East Retford, Nottingham, brazier—James Driver, Cambridge, later—Edward Ingle, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, builder—Richard William Ward, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, victualler—Thomas Edwards, Austin-friars, merchant—Samuel Reed, Hawkhurst, Kent, blacksmith—Daniel Haybittle, Peckham Wharf, Kent-road, coal-merchant—James White, Maddox-street, Hanover-square, artificial florist-warehouseman—Samuel Kirk, jun., Kimberworth, York, butcher—Daniel Stubbs, Bolton, Lancashire, draper.

THE MARKETS.—(Friday.)

SUGAR.—Retail dealers have been in the Market to some extent, but they have only purchased for their immediate consumption.

COFFEE.—Foreign orders have come in rather briskly, which have given animation to the Market. Holders have not been inclined to sell excepting at full quotations; but neither this description of produce nor sugar have at all advanced in price.

RICE.—The Market again very dull.

COTTON.—Operations limited both here and at Liverpool: Some speculative orders took place in the anticipation that a reaction to a great extent would occur in the trade of the manufacturing districts upon the passing of the Reform Bill; but these. Radical speculators have been deceived, and they have their bargains upon their hands to their loss and mortification: The Markets, both in London and Liverpool, are becoming very dull.

CORN-EXCHANGE.

We have had a good supply of Wheat and Flour this week and the trade continues dull on scarcely so good terms as on Monday.—In Barley Beans and Peas there is no variation in value; but Oats are rather lower than otherwise, and the trade extremely dull for every article.

Wheat, Essex Red, new, 46s. to 60s.; fine 64s. to 68s.; White, 350s. to 60s.; fine 65s. to 70s.; superfine, 73s. to 75s.—Rye 30s. to 36s.—Barley 28s. to 32s.; fine new, 34s. to 36s.—Malt 50s. to 58s.; fine, 60s. to 62s.—Peas, Hog, 32s. to 35s.; Maple, 34s. to 38s.; fine, 40s. to 42s.; Ticks, 34s. to 36s.; old, 37s. to 41s. 7s. to 40s.; old, 40s. to 42s.; Potatoes, 21s. to 25s.; Oats, Feed, 18s. to 21s.; fine, 23s. to 24s.; Poland, 21s. to 25s.; fine 24s. to 25s.; Potatoes, 25s. to 27s.; fine, 28s. to 29s.—Beans, per quarter, 11s. 6d. to 12s.—Pollard, fine, per ditto, 16s. to 18s.

FLOUR.

Town made per sack, 55s. to 60s.; seconds, 50s. to 55s.; Essex and Suffolk, on board ship, 46s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Stockton 42s. to 45s.

BREAD.

The highest price of Bread in the Metropolis is 10d., for the 4lb. Loaf. There are others who sell from a halfpenny to three halfpence below that rate.

SMITHFIELD.

To sink the offal—perstone of 8lbs.
Beef, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d. Veal, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. Pork, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.
Head of Cattle this day.
Beasts, 405; Sheep, 6,540; Calves, 404; Pigs 140.
Head of Cattle on Monday.
Beasts, 1,069; Sheep, 19,020; Calves, 210; Pigs 150.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

Per Quarter (Imperial) of England and Wales, for the week ending June 1.

Wheat, 61s. 0d. Rye, 34s. 0d.
Barley, 33s. 0d. Beans, 35s. 0d.
Oats, 21s. 7d. Peas, 34s. 5d.
Aggregate Average of the last Six Weeks, which regulates Duty.

Wheat, 61s. 10d. Rye, 34s. 2d.
Barley, 33s. 0d. Beans, 35s. 3d.
Oats, 21s. 5d. Peas, 34s. 5d.

Duty on Foreign Corn for the present week.

Wheat, 25s. 8d. Rye, 19s. 3d.
Barley, 10s. 10d. Beans, 10s. 0d.
Oats, 15s. 3d. Peas, 18s. 3d.

ROMFORD, WEDNESDAY.

Our Market to-day was thinly attended, consequently the show of samples were few. Wheat sold readily at an advance of 2s. from last week, and fine barley found also free sale at about 1s. advance, but the inferior sorts were far from brisk, and the price of such nominally as last week.

Wheat 56s. 0s. 6s. 70s. 74s. 70s.; Barley 28s. 32s. 34s. 36s.; Oats, 22s. 24s. 26s.; Beans, 31s. 33s. 36s.; Peas 24s. 30s.; Rye, 30s. per quarter.

STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Bank Stock	200	190	200	190	190	190
3 per cent. Reduced	84	84	84	84	84	84
3 per cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. 1816	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. Red.	01	01	01	01	01	01
New 3 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 per cent. of 1826	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bank Long Ann.	10	10	10	10	10	10
India Bonds	par	1 p	1 p	par	—	2 d
Exchequer Bills	12	12	11	12	11	10 p
Consols for Account	85	84	85	85	88	85

