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## ABROAD.

The *Ami de la Charte* states that the Duchess of Berry is suffering from a fall from a horse, and that a physician from Nantes has gone to attend her.

The theatre of the Pantheon in Paris has produced a drama, in one act, entitled *The Death of the King of Rome*. All the Parisian theatres have announced pieces on the same subject.

The editor of the *Gazette de l'Ouest* has been sentenced by the Court of Assizes for the Deux Sèvres, to fifteen days' imprisonment and a fine of 500 fr. for a libel against the troops employed in the pacification of La Vendée.

La France Nouvelle says, that it cannot be true, as stated by the opposition papers, that the King of Holland has refused to accept the notification of the marriage of King Leopold and the Princess Louise, seeing that no such notification has been forwarded to him.

A Corsican bandit was lately convicted at the assizes of the department of Deux Sèvres, of various robberies and murders. It appeared, however, that he was a most scrupulous Catholic, for that he never ate meat on Good Friday.

The editor and publishers of the *Précurseur*, of Lyons, have been acquitted upon five different trials. The victory is attributed to the talent of M. Odillon Barrot, who conducted the defence, and has thus added largely to his popularity among the Liberals of Lyons. The failures which have attended the prosecution of the press, do not appear to have discouraged the crown lawyers. Several other trials of the same class are now in progress.

The plague is extending its ravages in the suburbs of Constantinople. The Sultan has presented the British ambassador (for the first time in his life,) with his portrait, set round with diamonds.

The Court of Cassation, it will be seen, has reversed the decision of the Court Royal of Aix, in the case of the Carlo Alberto, in consequence of which the companions of the Duchess of Berry, found on board that vessel, are to be tried before the Royal Court of Lyons.

Three of the persons charged with attempting to tear down the prison of St. Pelagie, in April, with intent to liberate the prisoners confined for political offences, were convicted, in Paris, on the 8th inst.

A private letter, from Paris, repeats the report that the Belgian question would be speedily settled, so far as the consent of King Leopold to treat with the King of Holland; and that the latter should retain the occupation of Antwerp until the conclusion of the treaty.

Intelligence is said to have been received of the disembarkation of Egyptian troops, effected by the fleet of Mehmed Ali, near Scutari, in Albania. These troops, by uniting with the insurgents of Bosnia, would place the capital of the Ottoman empire in danger.

We learn, from Maestricht, that a plot had been formed there by several persons, strangers to the town, the object of which was to make an attempt upon the life of Gen. Dibbets, commander of the fortress.

We can state, on good authority, that the Belgian General Gablet has gone to Brussels with important despatches to King Leopold, which are of a pacific nature.—Standard.

From Berlin, we learn, that the King of Prussia has fallen from his horse, but has experienced no serious injury.

Accounts from Rome, state that the papal government is threatened from London with protocols, unless certain reforms are made by the Pope. It is thought that he will prefer even reform to protocols.

We learn, from La Vendée, that the spirit of insurrection is becoming hourly more alarming, and that the Vendéens declare that in Holland and England warehouses have been purchased or hired for the deposit of fire arms, which are afterwards to be landed in Brittany.

M. Meynier, a historical painter, and member of the Academy of the Fine Arts (Institute), died on Thursday, of the cholera.

One of the latest caricatures of the Parisian metropolis represents a drummer staggering under the load of orders which have been conferred upon him by Louis Philippe.

A slight derangement in the health of M. de Polignac has rendered necessary the arrival at the chateau of Ham of M. Bérth, physician to the prisoner. The indisposition is but slight, M. de Polignac continues to cut his former colleagues, and does not quit his chamber.

By the accounts from Vera Cruz, it appears that the negotiations between Santa Anna and the Mexican Government have been broken off. At Pemanbico an insurrection broke out on the 15th of July, which was not suppressed on the 17th, the date of the latest intelligence.

A public meeting is stated to have been held at Calcutta, on the 15th of April, to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a legislative enactment to enable parties, in civil action at law, to have their causes tried by a jury, at the option of either plaintiff or defendant.

When Lafayette was urged by the Republican party to take the crown, after the three glorious days, he replied, "in the words of Marshal de Saxe, that a crown would sit upon me as a gold ring upon a cat."

It is a proof that much reliance is placed on the continuance of peace, that extensive plans for building in Berlin have been resolved upon. Among others, we may mention the University, which is to be begun in the spring, and the expense of which is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

The French papers of Sunday bring, among other things, an absurd bull of the Pope, who appears to forget that his spiritual thunders have lost their power. There is as yet no final arrangement of the French ministry.

A guard of fifty men is now placed at the gates of the establishment of the Saint Simonians in Paris, and all access by the public is interdicted.

The Garde Nationale of Marseilles states that a fanatical Spaniard lately made a vow that he would fast for forty days, but died on the 16th. He was refused Christian burial as a suicide.

The brig *Heater* has just arrived from the bank of Newfoundland, at Granville, with 33,000 cod-fish, which she had taken in 25 days.

Letters, it is said, have been received from Oporto to the effect, in which it is stated, that on the 25th the Miguelite Guerrillas had an attack on the northern side of Oporto, but were repulsed with some loss.

According to accounts from Civita Vecchia, the sum of 80,000 Louis d'ors has arrived at that port for the Papal government. This is part of the Rothschild loan. The expense occasioned to France by the troops which occupy Ancona amounts to 13,000 Roman crowns a month, and that of the squadron to 26,000. There is constantly a sum of 200,000 dollars in the chest of the Intendant of the Army.

Brussels papers to the 10th inst., received this day, state, that the works at the Camp of Diest proceed rapidly. It is to contain 6,000 men. The ministerial departments are employed in preparing the Budget, and various laws to be presented to the Chambers.

Workmen are employed in demolishing several barricades at Antwerp. It appears that this demolition has been authorised since the late visit of General Evain to Antwerp.—Brussels Papers, Sept. 10.

Oporto.—The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* furnishes some interesting particulars of the state of affairs. Our neighbour is a Whig, and must therefore be taken with all due qualification. The position of Don Pedro has materially improved since I last wrote to you, and those who were then most doubtful of his cause, and who are not now very sanguine of his ultimate success, admit that his present security is complete, and that he has established a post from whence he can in safety organise his future plans. The conduct of the Miguelite generals is unaccountable. The town was at their mercy the day after the battle of Ponte Ferreira, and they had a good chance for an assault after the affair of Santo Redondo. It was open to them for several weeks, if they had the spirit to attempt an entrance; but, with an inconceivable infatuation, they put off the attack from day to day, though they must have been aware of the progress on Don Pedro's works, until Oporto has been put into a state of efficient defence which defies any force that they can bring against it, and which will require an organised army, with a train of heavy artillery, to reduce it. The show of war seems to have been the object of Don Miguel's generals, and for that they have relinquished the substance. They have drawn a cordon within three leagues of the town, and they have made several demonstrations on the principal roads, but invariably retire when they perceive that their movements are observed, contenting themselves with distressing their own troops, and harassing those within the lines. Their conduct and their plans are equally inexplicable, and I cannot venture to offer any speculations as to the course of their future proceedings, as every thing they do seems to be in defiance of common sense. They do not cut off the supplies of Oporto, though the whole country is in their hands, and they know it has not a fortnight's stock of provisions. The bread and beef come from within their ports; and it is said that their guerrillas are purveyors to the town of the cattle, which they plunder indiscriminately from friends and foes.

The expenditure of Don Pedro is thus exhibited:—

800 English seamen, at 40s. per month	£1,600
400 Portuguese ditto	800
100 Officers, not including the Admiral, but including an allowance, per week, for mess, 20l. per month	2,000
2 steamers, hired at 40l. each per day with steam up, and 20l. per day with steam down, average 30l. each per day	1,800
Rations and wine for 1,200 men, at 1s. per day	1,400
For the Navy per month	5,000
Hire of transports, per month	3,000
12,000 soldiers, at 1s. per day	11,500
Rations and wine, at 6d. per man, per day	18,000
Rations for 3,000 National Guards, who receive no pay, 6d. per day	2,000
1,000 Officers, at 4s. per day, average	5,000
Sandries	45,000
Total per month	£50,000

From this rough calculation, which is considerably under the fact, an idea of Don Pedro's expenses may be formed. His current charges to be met are about 1,500l. a day, and he has further to provide for the whole business of government, the cost of his establishment, that of the staff, generals, ministers, &c. and the diplomatic expenses, of which you can form as good an idea as I can, but which require altogether a very extensive outlay, serious to be contemplated for a whole winter. So that Don Pedro is placed in this dilemma—his only security is to remain at Oporto for the winter, and if he remain there he must necessarily be consuming his resources.

We have very bad information from the opposite lines, and I cannot give you any calculation on which you can rely of the actual force hovering about the city. It cannot amount to less than 20,000 men, regular and irregular, the greater part of whom have shamelessly abandoned the vantage-ground before, and cannot therefore be relied upon for the spirit necessary to assault this city. Our information, however, admits a part of the heavy artillery has already arrived from Lisbon, and that there are 16,000 men on the north side of the Douro, under the command of Santa Martha and Gaspar Texeira, independent of the corps of observation on the south, headed by Nicholas D'Abra, of about 4,000 men, which has been reinforced by an arrival of 1,000 from the capital within a few days. If, therefore, we are to have mischief, it must speedily come, and the value of our intrenchments and the resolution of their defenders be soon put to the test. Yesterday I saw a woman convicted of slandering the present government, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment—a punishment, I confess, I thought severe for the offence; and I understand that three friars, who were tried for being concerned in setting fire to a convent, with the intent of destroying the troops quartered in it, were acquitted from a deficiency of proof.

Upwards of 2,000 men, including several hundred Poles, will, we understand, soon leave France for Oporto; and in about three weeks, a similar force from another point, will be on its way to that city. Among those who have already been sent out, are some excellent cavalry soldiers, for whom horses have been provided, and in less than a fortnight, Don Pedro will possess the cavalry force which he considered necessary for immediate operations. The Constitutional Guerrillas are in the neighbourhood 800 strong. Between Oporto and Lisbon small bands of Constitutionalists had shown themselves on several points, and had occasioned great inconvenience to the authorities of Lisbon, by intercepting the correspondence between the army and the capital.

Paris.—The unsettled state of the Ministry continued to occasion uneasiness in Paris. General Sebastiani had formally resumed his functions. The vacancy in the Presidency of the Council had not however been yet filled up. No new facts respecting La Vendée had reached Paris, beyond the partial accounts of murders and outrages committed by the Chouans. Some apprehensions of rioting were caused in Paris on Monday and Tuesday, by the expressed determination of some workmen to destroy machinery lately introduced into the manufacture of stained paper. The funds fell on Monday, owing to this circumstance, to the continued provisional state of the Ministry, and a report that an insurrection had broken out in Brussels. There was literally no business done in the Stock Market on Tuesday. It was stated positively that Ibrahim had stormed and taken the city of Aleppo.

From the number of the stolen medals of the Royal Library ascertained to have been melted, and those which have been recovered from the Seine, no doubt is entertained that there are a great many more in the river. Since Saturday 20 have been brought up of considerable value.

The French papers of Tuesday continue to bring rumours of dissension in the ministry. The tumults of the journeyman printers, which we noticed yesterday, have been suppressed.

Accounts, it is said, have been received from Vienna that the Emperor of Austria has shown great favour to the Belgian Minister, and ordered that the Belgian flag shall be respected in the Austrian and Italian seas; his Imperial Majesty having, by an autograph letter, previously communicated his intention to the King of the French.

Belgium.—Letters and papers from the Netherlands to the date of Wednesday, announce that uncertainty and uneasiness as to the extent of King Leopold's newly-acquired sovereignty to the views of the Holy Alliance, seems rather upon the increase in Belgium than otherwise; and it would appear to be taken for granted, that he was at last seriously intent upon conceding the great question of the freedom of the Scheldt to his obstinate adversary. Such a determination was universally deprecated, and would, it is said, necessarily compromise the whole popularity of the King. The accounts from Holland favour the hypothesis in question, for they speak of a truce having been agreed upon with the Belgian armies, which was to endure for several months. The military arrangements of Holland manifest a corresponding relaxation; and it seems now likely, whatever be the ultimate effect upon the existence of Belgium as an independent kingdom, that the broils of these neighbours are in a way of being conciliated, at least for the present, by negotiation. The Dutch King is said to feel encouraged to hope that he may still regain the influence which he has lost in Flanders, and still call himself Sovereign of "All the Low Countries." An express had been received in Brussels, announcing the recognition by Austria of the King's title, and the admission of the Belgian flag into the few sea-ports which the Austrians possess. Leopold has not yet completed the last loan, and his coffers are said to be in a condition to make a fresh supply very seasonable and acceptable.

German papers supply us with some late intelligence from Alexandria, which fully confirms the disastrous accounts of the state of the Turkish empire received from other quarters. It is positively affirmed, that the Egyptians and Turks have been completely defeated; the 6th bulletin was published in Alexandria, stating that the army of the Grand Seigneur lost 4,500 men killed, and the same number in wounded. Ibrahim Pacha writes that he never witnessed a more complete defeat, and if the Turks bring 300,000 men of such description into the field, he would destroy them all.

## AT HOME.

It has been said that Lord Brougham has become a convert to the vote by ballot, and that he is indebted for his enlightenment to Jeremy Bentham. We do not believe a word of it.

A respite has been received at Newgate, for Wm. Kennedy and Wm. Brown, for the murder of Mr. Wilkinson on the River Thames.

The London journals of Monday contain a marvellous account of a married lady's elopement at Dover, with a Frenchman with a wooden leg. They set sail for Calais in a four-oared boat, and were pursued by the enraged husband in a six-oared cutter. The lady and her paramour were in danger of foundering in consequence of her swain having pushed his wooden leg through the boat's bottom. The husband captured his runaway spouse, and brought her back. Nothing can exceed the credulity of the newspaper editors, when they are fairly ground for news. The whole of the story will, we suspect, turn out a device to secure some penny-a-liner his dinner.

Mr. Charles Calvert, member for Southwark, died of cholera, on Saturday evening, at Ipswich, at Tedington Hall, the seat of his friend Sir William Rowley.

The portrait of Dr. Bowring which has been hawked about all over London for the last six months, with very indifferent success, is now on sale at the office of the *Blackburn Gazette*. This is the work of art so repeatedly advertised in the worthy doctor's *Westminster Review*. What modest men these liberals are!

By the death of Sir Albert Pell, which took place at his house in Harley-street, on Thursday, a vacancy has occurred in the office of one of the Judges of the Bankruptcy Court, to which he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in December last, when he received the honour of knighthood.

Sir Thomas Denman, finding he had no chance of success in North Derbyshire, has put forth an address declining all further canvass for his representation.

A subscription has been commenced for the operative poet Milhouse, of Nottingham. He is, we believe, a deserving man, but in these days of literary paralysis, he had better stick to his loom than wander on the flowery paths of poesy.

The fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm—viz. *Donegal*, *Vernon*, *Stag*, *Castor*, *Snake*, and *Nimrod*, has proceeded to Cork, and after a short cruise, will separate, when the *Donegal*, *Vernon*, and *Castor*, will go to Spithead.

The Right Hon. S. R. Lushington and his lady, a sister of Lord Harris, are shortly expected to arrive in England from Madras, where Mr. Lushington has been succeeded as Governor of Fort St. George, by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Adam.

At the Old Bailey on Monday, John James Lieven, aged 16, was indicted for uttering a forged order for the payment of 200l., with intent to defraud Sir Edward Antrobus and others. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of his previous good character.

On the same day, Robert Carr, was convicted of manslaughter for supplying a youth with a brass cannon, which, from its unsafe construction, burst the moment it was fired, and killed him. The prisoner was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

A report gains credit in the city, that 4,000 Irish papists have been engaged as emigrants to join Don Pedro. If it be the case, his defeat is certain.—Standard.

Mr. Jeffreys Allen, Master of Dulwich College, has announced his intention of offering himself as a member for the eastern division of the county of Surrey.

The Parliamentary Reform Union, at Liverpool, has been dissolved. It would be well if the Birmingham agitators would follow its example.

Sir Walter Scott continues to sink gradually, though not so rapidly as had at first been expected. For three weeks he has been entirely confined to his bed; indeed, the single gleam of recovery that occurred on his arrival at Abbotsford was only of a few days' endurance.

Eleven men have been committed to prison at Cambridge for machine breaking, they were the leaders of a gang of about 100 men, women, and children, assembled at the house of a farmer of the name of Faircloth, in a tumultuous manner, and immediately broke the machine to pieces, notwithstanding the advice and caution which Mr. Faircloth and other respectable inhabitants gave them.

On Saturday there was a little fête at Virginia Water, given on the occasion of an experimental trial of a newly-invented steam-boat. The vessel was in miniature, and moved by clock-work. The precise nature of the invention will not, of course, be divulged for the present; but we understand the chief object is to dispense with the use of the paddle-wheel. The inventor is a Mr. Hale, a descendant of the celebrated Chief Justice Hale, and the experiment is said to have been quite successful.

The railway from St. Helen's to Runcorn Gap is nearly completed. The line is carried across the Liverpool and Manchester railway, a short distance from the Rainhill station, by means of a light and elegant viaduct, built of white stone, with fluted columns, and protected by ornamental iron railings. Our metropolitan readers are not, perhaps, aware that the Bridgewater Canals terminate at Runcorn.

A ruffian has been committed to prison at Manchester for manslaughter, by killing another man in a pitched battle. It appears that the mortal blows were given after the poor wretch had become too exhausted to defend himself.

The following are the number of voters who have registered according to the Reform Act, for the following townships:—Salford, (the Westminster of Manchester,) 1080; Pendleton, 280; and Broughton, 135.

Mr. Godwin, a gentleman connected with the *Morning Chronicle* as a reporter, died of the cholera on Saturday morning after a few hours' illness. Mr. Godwin was a gentleman of abstemious habits, and highly esteemed by every one who knew him. He was son of the author of *Caleb Williams*, *Mandeville*, and other works.

The *Times* newspaper of Tuesday contains a proposal for a subscription for a distressed resurrection man!

On Monday George Evans, a respectable looking man, was convicted of forging a bill of exchange, (in the name of Mr. Whittaker, the bookseller,) with intent to defraud John Lindsey.

On Monday a forcible wretch of the name of Richards, murdered his father, at a house in Portpool-lane, Gray's Inn Lane. The last words the deceased was heard to exclaim were, "I will not suffer you to remain out till these late hours," (the time being half-past one in the morning). The moment after the words were repeated a blow was struck, and struggling was heard in the room. The prisoner has been committed.

The rail-road to Birmingham, carried on to Liverpool, as was intended, would have brought Dublin within 24 hours of London. But this should not, nor will it be, the only line; another grand route will run through Berkshire, Wills, Somerset, and Devon. The eastern counties—Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Huntingdon, and Lincoln, will be supplied with one grand artery, and Yorkshire and Scotland with another.

We have heard it announced that there will shortly appear, a little work, entitled *Goethe painted from familiar intercourse*, translated from the German, by the pen to which Prince Puckler-Muscau stands indebted for the notoriety throughout England of his, otherwise worthless, correspondence.

A correspondent of the *Times* suggests that there should be in England as in France, a tariff of fixed prices for drugs. He says truly, that one chemist will often charge twice as much as another.

The Fire Fly steam-boat sailed on Sunday evening from Dover to Calais, with three King's messengers, viz. Mr. Moore, Mr. Kay, and Mr. Waring. The Fire Fly has been waiting several hours for two of the above gentlemen, who, it is said, have orders to travel by night and by day, with the greatest speed, until they succeed in overtaking Lord Minto, before he reaches his place of destination. [We should have thought one messenger to his lordship might have answered all purposes.]

The annexed statement exhibits to view the comparative ages of the prisoners committed at the present sessions, Old Bailey, by which it will be seen that more than 2-5ths are what are denominated juvenile offenders.—Under 10 years of age, 2; above 10 years, and under 20, 210; 20 ditto 30, 200; 30 ditto 40, 76; 40 ditto 50, 34; 50 ditto 60, 9; 60 ditto 70, 3; 70 ditto 80, 1. Total, 555.

Lord Grey is sitting for his bust at Howick Castle to some provincial artist.

Lowther Castle, the princely residence of the Earl of Londale, has lately been much thronged with distinguished visitors. Amongst the company there last week, were the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury; and Lord and Lady Lyndhurst have, we are informed, been there this week.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire has within the last few days arrived at Chatsworth, from grouse shooting at Bolton Abbey, in Yorkshire, where it is expected he will make a considerable stay.

At the conclusion of one of Cobbett's late harangues at Manchester, a working man got on the table, and amidst much cheering, recommended the working people to deal with no man who refused to vote for Mr. Cobbett.

Mr. Frederick Robinson, barrister-at-law, has been appointed by Mr. Justice James Parke to revise the lists of voters for the Western Division of Cumberland. [This gentleman is one of the oldest and most esteemed friends of the poet Wordsworth.]

There are 108 candidates in the field for 53 seats in Parliament belonging to Scotland. All the counties are contested except Banff, Bute, Dumfries, Forfar, Kirkcubright, Orkney, and Peebles, and all the burghs, except the Ayr and Dysart districts.

The body of Jobling (the murderer of Mr. Fries), which had been suspended from a gibbet at Jarrow Slake since his execution, has been stolen away. Suspicion is attached to the relatives of the deceased. The body is supposed to have been sunk in the river or buried in the sand.

COST OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—We understand that some thousands of householders in boroughs, who have claimed to be registered as electors, upon the qualification arising from a 10l. rental, will henceforth incur the tax of 15s. a year house duty. Fifteen shillings a year is paying pretty "dear for the whistle,"—and that, we opine, they will think themselves when the pay-day comes.

The woollen trade of the West Riding of Yorkshire continues in *stagnation*; by any change, some little additional business has been, of late done, but not to any great extent.

His Majesty has given a plate to be run for at the Lancaster races.

M. Jules Janin, the editor of the *Journal des Debats*, feeling offence at an article in the *Constitutionnel* of Friday, demanded satisfaction from its author, M. de Feuillide. They fired without injuring one another, and the wounded honour of the challenger was satisfied. A storm in a stop-basin!

The Wigan Branch Railway was opened on Monday for the conveyance of passengers and goods. The journey between Liverpool and Wigan, which formerly occupied upwards of three hours, will now be performed in a hour and a half.

Colonel Davies has followed the example of his colleague, Mr. Robinson, and addressed the electors of Worcester, avowing his intention of offering himself for their suffrages upon the dissolution of the present Parliament.

Mr. ROBERT SPOTTISWOODE.—In our paper this week we record the death of Mr. Robert Spottiswoode, of London, who was seized with rheumatic fever here whilst sojourning for a short time on his way to Scotland. We were much surprised to find it stated in the *Albion* London paper, of Tuesday, that Mr. Spottiswoode died of cholera. Such a statement is quite erroneous. Mr. Spottiswoode had been to the Lakes, where he caught cold from getting wet in his feet; and we have seen a written report of the medical gentlemen who attended him, in which his death is distinctly attributed to rheumatic fever occasioned by that cold. The fever had been greatly subdued, and there was every reason to expect his speedy recovery; but the strength of his constitution was, unfortunately, not sufficient to resist the debility consequent upon the attack, and on Sunday general effusion took place under which he expired. Mr. Spottiswoode was in the prime of life, highly respected as a citizen, and a man of business, and beloved by his friends for the manly frankness of his disposition.—Carlisle Patriot.

From various appearances that Min in the reformed candidates in the returned. ing the new con will give to the s ters themselves.

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## The Alfred.

**THE COURT.**—Their Majesties are both at Windsor, in the enjoyment of excellent health. They are expected at St. James's Palace in about three weeks, where they will remain a short time, and then proceed to Brighton.

The affairs of the continent have undergone but little alteration since our last. The conciliatory disposition manifested by the King of Belgium will, it is hoped, induce the King of Holland to concede on his part, some of the points at present at issue between them. We confess that we have no such expectation. When men fancy they are in the right, they are always obstinate; but when they really are so, their perversity acquires a moral force, which makes it all but impracticable. The accounts with which the French newspapers have been amusing their friends of a private negotiation between the dissenting parties, are entirely destitute of foundation. However, as an armistice has been agreed-to, there is no fear of a renewal of hostilities for the present, at least.

From Portugal we have no news of the least importance to communicate. The conduct of Miguel in delaying his attack upon Oporto until Don Pedro has completed all his arrangements for its efficient defence, would appear to be inexplicable; unless indeed, he expects by the delay to exhaust the already rapidly diminishing resources of the invader. An expenditure of 1,500*l.* per diem, cannot long be supported by a person in Don Pedro's situation, and the piling times when loans could even be negotiated with success by a pretended Cacique of Poyais, have long passed away. In these matter-of-fact days, people want indemnity for their cash; and Don Pedro has, we fear, but little security to offer. He will soon, therefore, be reduced to an awkward dilemma, and it is upon this contingency that his enemy in all probability relies for success. In France beyond the gossip we have collected in another part of our paper from the Parisian journals, we have nothing to report. The avarice of the Citizen King is much talked of just now. If his economy had induced him to lessen the amount of his civil list, it would have been deserving of all praise; his care, however, is only exercised in the disposal of it. He receives like a king, but pays like a beggar. He knows well enough that he shall have occasion for all the cash he can scrape together some day or other. The time is, perhaps, nearer than he imagines.

A Newfoundland paper of the 22nd of August, brings an account of a most destructive fire at Harbour Grace, ninety-five houses were destroyed, and six hundred persons left without shelter for several hours.

We are pleased to find that an able contemporary (the *Guardian and Public Ledger*;) has taken up the hint thrown out in our last week's paper, for the establishment of a Conservative Club upon a more extended scale, than any yet in operation. We are quite satisfied that such an association was never more wanted; if formed upon a broad and intelligible basis, and not limited either to rank or wealth, there can be no doubt of its success; and as little of its abundant usefulness, at the present juncture. After glancing at the remarkable spectacle which the aspect of affairs throughout Europe presents, at this moment,—“every principle of foreign and domestic policy reversed—our dearest alliances abandoned, insulted, or despised—fortifications and barriers against French aggression, which had been erected at great cost of blood and treasure, thrown down—an upstart Protestant King sent down to govern a refractory Popish people—a boy appointed to rule over a revolted nation of banditti—Russia bidden to desert the innocent and injured King of the Netherlands—the independence of the Papal dominions violated by an armed French force—and every principle of neutrality and ancient friendship openly or secretly outraged in Portugal,”—our contemporary goes on to remark:—

“Our internal phase is no less distressing and humiliating than the external. It is discovered by our present enlightened Ministry that the people are far too wise, just, and prudent, to need any restraint on their passions; therefore, the burning of cities, castles, towns, and episcopal palaces, by organized incendiaries, and the demolition of windows by armed mobs, of heads by brickbats and blad-

geons, and the sacrifice of magistrates and peace officers and soldiers, in vain endeavouring to restore the peace—are called light and trivial episodes in the drama of popular Government. They were, in reality, necessary auxiliaries in the no less felonious and glorious work of demolishing the consolidated wisdom of ages, destroying ancient charters and prescriptive franchises, violating the independence of Peers, outraging decency in attacks on Royalty, mobbing the Bishops, and precipitately forming a new Constitution, which has already become the laughing-stock of all who have examined or are destined to act on its inconsistent, anomalous, or impossible provisions.

“Such is the spectacle which the recent meetings of national phrenzy present in the eyes of all considerate foreigners, no less than of the abashed subjects of the ancient Majesty of England. And now we begin to perceive our folly—to estimate the value of what we have lost, and what we have gained—to perceive the abyss into which we have been hastening. On this fruitful theme much has been and may be written, pregnant with instruction. Practically, we believe the wisest course for all parties to pursue, and that which, we doubt not, will be ultimately adopted in a crisis such as never before occurred in our history, will be, for influential men of all parties, sensible of their common danger, to unite in measures adapted to stay the progressive course of revolutionary violence,—to reform and purify the lucubrations of the Press,—to effect the return to the new Parliament men of sound and moderate views, instead of theorists, and disciples of the French or Liberal school of politics,—and to endeavour to preserve what is left of the Constitution from further subversion, and our property and religion and Monarchy from the destruction with which they are openly menaced by triumphant conspirators. We confess we are altogether surprised and mortified to find that no steps have been taken for the accomplishment of these highly necessary measures of precaution and security, during the interval of calm which is providentially vouchsafed to us.

“Are not all classes equally interested in stopping the progress of the *mouvement*? Have not all suffered in nearly an equal degree by the successful efforts of agitators, liberals, and revolutionists; a vicious Press, Political Unions, and mob violence? The agriculturists, the manufacturers, the ship-owners, the colonists, landlords, fundholders, clergy, laity, all in their turn are crippled, harassed, depressed, or threatened with extermination, proscription, and ruin.

“ And can it be doubted that these threats will be speedily realized, if the new Parliament be composed in any great degree of the creatures of the *mouvement*? Why then do our countrymen suffer the opportunity of quietness and preparation, to pass by unheeded, and unimproved? Why do they not unite boldly and fearlessly in adequate measures of precaution, against the numberless evils which surround them? Why do they wait till the flames, lighted by French jacobins, political economists, radicals, infidels, and atheists, surround them in isolated detachments; instead of by prompt and vigorous exertions at once crushing all hopes of treason, plunder, and subversion for ever.”

We are delighted to remark that the Dublin Conservative Society, is going on as well as could be wished. The receipts of the last week amount to nearly seven hundred pounds.

AMIDST the turmoil and agitation of political warfare, it is delightful to reflect that the improvement of the human species, like the digestion of the animal food, progressively and silently advances without our being aware of the process; or of any attention being paid to other than the all-engrossing topics of the day. Whilst we are apt to imagine that the body politic is on the point of dissolution, ameliorations are frequently effected, without our observation, capable of producing surprising effects on the social economy.

Amongst the public bodies, whose duty it is to regulate the studies of youth, and gradually expand their intellects in a course of active improvement, such as may qualify them in future life to fill useful and honourable stations in society, none that we are acquainted with are more entitled to the meed of public approbation—none have been more maligned by the baser part of the Press, than the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Company, in whom is vested, by Act of Parliament, the examination of all candidates to practise as apothecaries, throughout England and Wales, and, by consequence, the direction of their studies previous to such examination.

To any one who attentively considers the nature and complicated variety of the diseases of the human frame, the accidents to which it is daily exposed in a highly artificial and often disturbed state of society, and the immense extent of the materia medica; the efficient performance of that vigilant controul and superintendence, which tend to the certain improvement of the rising generation of apothecaries, in all the difficult and extensive learning pertaining to the scientific performance of their functions, must be felt to involve a very difficult responsibility: and in proportion as this controul is exercised, with a view to the more exact acquisition, on a gradually increasing scale, of the several branches of science, without inconveniently deranging the prospects of young men, whose whole capital is frequently embarked in their education, by a too extensive rejection of incompetent candidates; in the same degree is it evident that a large debt of gratitude is due to that enlightened body, who have continued through much evil report, and detraction, so to exercise the powers vested in them by the legislature, as by sure and certain means to elevate the moral as well as intellectual character of the junior members of their profession, and thus to exercise a wholesome influence on society itself.

We have not time at present to refer to the various regulations which have emanated from the Court of Examiners, in each successive year requiring a more extended and exact system of instruction in the separate branches of professional learning, on the part of the candidates for examination. But we venture to assert, without fear of contradiction; that in no de-

partment has the progress of improvement been more marked and universal; more correspondent with the wants of the age; the advancement of science, and the general spread of knowledge, than in the inferior department of the medical profession, which is entirely owing to the judicious exercise by the Court of Examiners, of their invidious, and often painful duties. We refer our readers, with pleasure and satisfaction, to the recent publication of the regulations of this body; and they will see how judiciously the courses of study are adapted to their relative importance and absolute utility—how systematically they are spread over the whole period of the pupil's education—how wisely the registration of attendance on the various lectures is enjoined, and examination of their pupils by the lecturers recommended—and how minutely every point is considered which may tend to the further development of the powers and means of usefulness of the members of the profession at large.

The Popish Agitator, Doctor Doyle, has advised his flock that obedience is only due to *just laws*, (they being of course themselves the judges of the degree of submission which is due from them.) "There are some laws," he adds, "to evade which is a 'duty,' and to frustrate the means provided to enforce such laws, is an exercise of a social and moral virtue." To the account given in another part of our paper, of the title rebellion at Castletownroche, we refer, for an additional proof of the effects of such advice upon the ignorant and excitable peasantry of Ireland. Several of these deluded wretches have already paid the penalty due to their offences; but the incendiary priests and demagogues who have been the primary cause of their misconduct, thanks to the courtesy and impartiality of the Irish government, are still engaged with perfect impunity in their vocation. The scene chosen for the late attempt to set the laws of the country at defiance, appears to be a place of some notoriety in the annals of "passive resistance." It is only a few weeks ago that an armed multitude assembled at Castletownroche, whilst the magistrates were holding their petty sessions, to demand that one of their body should be delivered up to them for immediate destruction; while six persons, armed with scythes, presented themselves in the van of the crowd, as the executioners of the intended victim. The respected magistrate, for whose blood the miscreants thirsted with so much eagerness, owed his safety alone to his fortitude and presence of mind. Throughout the late affray, the magistrates and the military appear to have conducted themselves with the greatest coolness and humanity; and to have refrained, as long as it was possible to refrain, from enforcing the execution of the laws. One of the most desperate of the rioters met the fate he so righteously deserved; indeed, among the nineteen killed and wounded in the struggle, there does not appear to have been a single instance in which the sufferer was not actively engaged in the disturbance. We agree with the *Standard*, in the teeth of all the hypocritical whining of the Whig and Radical newspapers, that the matter ought not to be allowed to end here, but that the more culpable of the offenders captured during the affray, should yet be made a signal example of. We confess, however, most willingly, that the mercenary demagogues, by whom these outrages have been instigated, are the fittest objects for public chastisement. Some two or three of them have, we find, already been arrested; but it is not difficult to foresee, that they will, in the event, be allowed to escape with their usual impunity.

The *Times* newspaper recommends the peasantry of Ireland to *poison with arsenic*, all the hay and corn under restraint for tithe in that country. We say this advisedly, because, although the "butcher journal" puts forth its suggestion under the guise of a statement of fact, copied from an Irish newspaper; the exulting tone in which the atrocity is related, and the clumsily-veiled approbation which succeeds it, directly justify the imputation in which we have indulged. Few of our readers can have forgotten the incitements held out by the *Times* to the mob at the last general election; to employ, with unsparring hand, the brickbat and bludgeon, wherever a Tory candidate appeared. "The negative terms in which the suggestion was couched, will also, no doubt, be remembered. Its mild and merciful scribes were "afraid," that wherever a boroughmonger appeared, he would be thus saluted; and they then proceeded to point out a few eligible victims. One estimable man, Mr. Roger Holt Lee, of Leeds, was in conformity with the instructions of these miscreants, positively murdered at Wigan, for the very venial offence of being an opponent to the Reform Bill; and several other amiable and distinguished gentlemen narrowly escaped a similar fate. When the "butcher journal" was arraigned at the bar of public opinion for its conduct, it protested, with its accustomed impudence and insincerity, that it had only hinted at what *might happen*, and deprecated the course likely to produce such results.

In the present instance, it copies from a low and obscene radical print, published in Dublin, (for the Sabbath is desecrated no less in Ireland than in England, by the publication, on that day, of newspapers, teeming with liels and indecency,) the following very intelligible paragraph:—

THE COMMISSARIAT TITHE PURCHASERS.  
(Extract from the Letter of a Commercial Traveller to his  
Employer in this City.)

..... I would advise you to make a large speculation in arsenic, as I find a considerable increase in the demand for it throughout the country parts. I was, at first, surprised at this, but mere chance soon led me into the secret. One shopkeeper in \_\_\_\_\_ told me he had sold ten pounds of arsenic to a farmer, who wanted to salt some tithe hay under seizure, which was intended to be purchased by the Commissariat, and that it was generally understood throughout the country, that all tithe hay would be the better of being salted. I expect to get orders for four times the quantity of arsenic I ever sold in this district before.

Not content with merely copying it, the *Times* heads it "DEATH-BLOW GIVEN TO TITHES," and instances it as a specimen of the "native wit and ingenuity" of the Irish character. "Though Lord Anglesea has put down large meetings," continues this reputable authority, with a degree of exaltation

it can ill suppress, "he cannot stop the *whispers about salted hay.*" But the whole paragraph which succeeds this animated burst is well worth the attention of our Conservative friends:—

"As a military man, too, he doubtless feels how useless lancers, dragons, and flying artillery must be against an agricultural population, now in a state of fearful excitement, and seriously bent on making 'war to the wisp,' on his commissariat department. The Conservatives, also, who have been this last summer openly avowing their wish that the peasantry would 'rise,' grow pale at the contemplation of this new species of re-action. In fact, whether it ever be really adopted or not, the effect of the mere notice will be decisive; the brand of 'tithes' will carry the idea of poison along with it; and if at an auction of hay or corn the whisper of 'salt' goes round, the thing is now so probable that the most grasping proctor would not think it worth his while to bid sixpence a stack, and the most loyal quartermaster would not like to try the experiment on the horses of his regiment, though the parson made him a present of the whole 'salted' lot."

Who can doubt, that, when the dastardly incendiary, who penned this passage, is charged with recommending the truly diabolical proceeding on which he comments, he will pretend to have written in its deprecation? There is no meeting such assailants as these. They want the courage to defend openly the practices they have the baseness to recommend indirectly to the adoption of their proselytes; and thus it is, that the halter is continually encircling the wrong neck.

In reply to a hand-bill lately circulated in Berk-  
shire, which represented Mr. Walter, of Bearwood,  
as a proprietor of the *Times*, that astute old gentle-  
man was at some pains to deny the imputation; and  
to repudiate all connection with the butcher journal.  
It is quite true that he has ceased to be a prop-  
rietor of the paper in question, but it is equally certain  
that he receives at this moment a large annual stipend  
as its manager. In his indignant disclaimer, how-  
ever, Mr. Walter takes immense credit to himself  
for having *bought* and employed a steam-engine; and  
seems to consider such an instance of his sagacity as  
entitling him to rank with Watt and Bolton. Poor  
old gentleman!—he is in a sad delusion respecting  
his merits. He has as much right to rank with Bol-  
ton and Watt, as a purchaser of “*Paradise Lost*”  
would have to mate with Milton.

Moreover, we do not think with him that a candidate for the representation of a county is *always* eligible in proportion to his property. Mr. Walter vapours a good deal about the "stake" he has in Berkshire. What that "stake" is, the *Berkshire Chronicle* has had the goodness to explain. Bearwood, Mr. W.'s vaunted seat, with all its dependencies, rights, royalties, &c., is valued at the enormous sum of one hundred and forty-five pounds per annum—a sum which, as Mr. W. has repeatedly railed against it as exorbitant, appears to do more than justice to his possessions. When, therefore, we inquire into the fitness of Mr. Walter to represent Berkshire, and he replies, "Let the place I occupy in your county, answer," we are disposed to take him at his word. With all his bluster and blarney, he will not come in for the county in which he has so much at stake, after all. The Berkshire electors must have strange notions of decency if they choose, as their representative, a myrmidon of the "butcher journal," even though he should be only a stipendiary servant, and not a proprietor.

We have inserted in another part of our paper the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the expediency of renewing the Charter of the Bank of England, founded upon the evidence taken before the committee. It supplies no opinion as to whether the Bank Charter should be renewed or not; leaving it to Parliament to settle that very important question: an omission which is sure to give rise to very considerable discussion. Of the perfect stability of the Bank, however the Committee express themselves in the following decided terms:—

“ Of the ample means of the Bank of England to meet all engagements, and of the high credit which it has always possessed, and which it continues to possess, no man who reads the evidence taken before this Committee can for a moment doubt; for it appears that, in addition to the surplus left in the hands of the Bank itself, amounting to 2,800,000*l.* the capital on which interest is paid to the proprietors, and for which the State is debtor to the Bank, amounts to 14,543,000*l.*, making no less a sum than 17,433,000*l.* over and above all its liabilities.”

"To the number of candidates for the representation of Manchester," says the *Manchester Herald*, "Mr. Poulett Thomson has been added within these last few days." We have, thus the motive of the "visit" to this town of Mr. Thomson, which was noticed with so much parade in the liberal journals of the last fortnight. He was seeking for illustrations of his favourite principle of free-trade, according to our enlightened contemporaries. He seems, however, in reality to have been prosecuting an active canvass, under the auspices of Mr. C. Dyer, an American, and two attorneys, Messrs. Hadfield and Grave. Such, says our informant, are the only individuals who have as yet ventured to come forward in his support. Having a view to the probable result of the contest, and the expenses it is likely to entail, Mr. Thomson modestly intimates, in a hand-bill with which the town is placarded, that the honour is not of his own seeking. His chief hope would seem to be his presumed anti-slavery opinions; but although the abolitionists of Manchester represent him as having co-operated with them, his own printed declarations aspire to no higher honour than that of having endeavoured to co-operate with them. How it happens that a brace of low attorneys, and a Yankee cotton-spinner, should be the only avowed supporters of so distinguished an individual does not appear. Cobbett is very busy on the same arena; but although his chances of success are much greater than those of Mr. Poulett Thomson, there is little hope for either the blustering Radical or the slippery Whig.

WE take the earliest opportunity of sending to our readers Mr. Stuckey's *Review*, which has been recommended to them by the Local Journalists' Association, and the mass of general readers, as a means of introducing a system of Bank Notes, which is not only practicable and successful in England, but also in the missionary schools of the *Review*; but the *Review* is not only of sound sense, but of extensive general interest, and such men, that they are not to the theorists.

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# The Alfred.

BRIDGWATER, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

We take the earliest possible opportunity of presenting to our readers, the important evidence of Vincent Stuckey, Esq., given before the Bank Committee. Mr. Stuckey's evidence made an impression on the Committee, which renders it imperative on us, as Local Journalists, to extract that evidence from the mass of general matter in which it is enveloped. We recommend it to the serious consideration of our readers, as a manly straight-forward development of a system of Banking which has been of such unquestionable and such extensive utility in the West of England. We find in it, none of the jargon of that visionary school, which figures in the *Edinburgh Review*; but the plain statements of a practical man of sound sense, unequalled local experience, and extensive general information. It is to the views of such men that the country must look for its salvation, and not to the chimerical reveries of speculative theorists.

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE, 1832.

Right Honourable Lord Viscount ALTHORP, in the Chair.

Vincent Stuckey, Esq., called in and examined.

You are a Banker, in Somersetshire?—I am.  
Are your Banks connected principally with the agricultural districts, or with the commercial?—Mostly with agricultural, but in some measure with commercial.  
Through what counties do they extend?—Our establishment is confined to Bristol, and the county of Somerset.  
Where are your head quarters?—The head-quarters at present are at the old bank; but naturally the chief office of the Bank would be at Bristol. I have it at Langport, because it is the place where I reside; here is also the residence of the Accountant General, and all the accounts are brought there every month by means of registers, so that I can always see the state of every concern.  
In short, is it from thence that the whole management is superintended?—Precisely. As Chairman, I exercise a general superintendence, having acting cashiers under me; who manage that department, and I have also a resident partner at most of the establishments, a person conversant with the local neighbourhood.  
Is your's a joint Stock Bank, established under the Act of 1826?—It is.  
Is the partner resident at the different places a partner only in the business of the place he resides at, or is he a general partner in the whole of the transactions?—He is a general partner in the whole of the transactions; he must be so under the deed of the Company.  
Do you issue notes?—Yes.  
And take deposits?—Yes.  
On how small an amount of deposit do you pay interest?—We pay interest on deposits to the amount of £20, and we have money of that sort in our Bank that has been there for more than twenty years, acting in that case like a Savings Bank.  
Are your Cash Notes payable on demand?—All our Cash Notes are payable on demand, not only in the County, but also in London.  
Are all your notes payable indiscriminately at all your branches?—Upon the face of them they are not payable at all the branches, but in practice they are paid at every Bank.  
Then, although there is no right to make a demand indiscriminately at all the branches, you usually pay them?—Always. I never knew an instance to the contrary; all our notes are paid as soon as presented at any one of the establishments.  
Do you find it a very great inconvenience in the circulation of the country, where Bankers do not take their notes payable in London?—Very great.  
Are they not by law obliged to make them payable where they issue them?—Yes.  
But it is optional with them to make them payable at other places?—Yes, it certainly is not the custom in many parts of England, to make the Cash Notes payable in London, and particularly in Devonshire; and great inconvenience we experience in consequence.  
Does the agriculturist give you any thing beyond his personal security for money lent him?—His personal security, with perhaps a deposit of deeds.  
Is that what is called an equitable mortgage?—It is.  
Is not the accommodation given to farmers often without the deposit of any deeds?—Certainly, very often.  
Where you know a man to be substantial, you lend to him without any security?—We sometimes advance him on account. We paid in the month of May last £20,000, through our Banks, for rent to Noblemen and Gentlemen, Lord Burlington, Lord Egremont, Mr. Portman, and others. The Steward attends the rent day; we know the tenants, most of whom keep an account with us on the rent day they give checks on the bank, and the Steward, instead of receiving £2000 or £3000 in different Cash Notes, receives it now in a few checks. It may happen that one of the farmers may come possibly the day before, and say, I have got £500 rent to pay to-morrow, but I have only £300 with you, will you let me have £200? in that case we generally do it.  
The money so collected by the Steward is paid over to the Noblemen's London Banker, through us, these cases there is very little circulating medium, compared with what it formerly was. The great portion of the taxes of the county of Somerset is now paid in the same way. Our house has been the habit of remitting the taxes for the last 30 years; the Receiver General, or the Officer of the government, comes to the Country Town, and the collector goes to the Bank, pays in his notes, gold, &c., and gets a receipt, and it is all done in less than half the time it used to take; and besides the Government Officer gets rid of the money daily, which is locked up in our strong chests, and makes it unnecessary for the officers to travel armed, as they used to do.

You then afford very great facilities for the collection of both the taxes and the rents?—Very great.

Could the accommodation in the collection of rents, and in the collection of the public revenue, be afforded by banks which had not the advantage of many establishments, and personal acquaintance with the parties with whom the business is transacted?—I should think not to the extent we do.

Your bank has been established a long period as a private country bank, at Langport?—Upwards of 60 years.

Do you think the accommodations you have described, afford a material advantage to the traders and farmers, and dealers of all kinds in the neighbourhood of your establishments?—I should hope so, and I think so.

Do you think any other system of banking could have rendered a more effectual assistance to the trade of that district, than that which your bank has done?—I should think not; but I have adopted the system of a joint stock or extended bank.

Has that enabled you to give greater assistance to traders than the old system did?—I believe, it has. I was a partner in four or five banks before the Act allowed me to unite them, and I found that I was very inconveniently situated, often by one of them, as it were, pulling against the other. By the Act which took place some years ago, the banks were allowed to unite, and I have found it of the utmost convenience in all branches of my business; I now can have any given number of partners, and, by combining local knowledge with this advantage, I have extended my business, and given great facilities in many ways, which could not be done before.

Are not part of the advances that you make to your banking connections made upon available securities at any time convertible?—Yes, but I hold it as a principle of banking, that I should be always enabled to provide for the whole of our circulation, either by cash or Bank of England notes in store at our different establishments, or at the Bank of England, or Branch Banks, or by having Government securities, or cash with our London Banker to the full extent; what I mean is, that we have available securities always ready to get in in a day, to pay the amount of the whole circulation.

Do you conduct your business with any reference to the foreign exchanges?—Yes.

In what manner?—The first thing we enter at every quarterly meeting is the market price of gold and silver, and the exchanges with Paris and Hamburg; that is to serve as a beacon for the general management of our business.

If you find the exchange unfavorable, do you proceed upon that to reduce your circulation?—The circulation, we find, reduces itself pretty soon; in that case, if the exchange continues long below par, we look with more attention to our available securities, because we should expect that some of them must soon be disposed of.

What security can the public have for the proper conduct of a Country Bank?—I scarcely know any security but in the general feeling of its good management and the property of its Partners; but I am friendly to the Government having the power to grant Charters with limited liability, and then they may require a paid up capital, and other provisions for the safety of the public.

Do you think that such Banks only have acted improperly as had little capital to lose?—It has been generally found so. The rich banks sometimes have made a temporary stoppage, from being improperly conducted, we all know; but the misfortune of banking in England has been, that there have been some banks which have failed and paid very little; this has given a distrust to the business in general.

Did you, prior to the passing of the Act in 1826, issue one pound notes?—Yes.

Would you, as a Country Banker, be inclined now to re-issue £1 notes, if that liberty was given you?—Certainly not; I should not like to do so, if I could possibly avoid it; but if it were permitted there would be this difficulty attending it, that others would do it, and it would therefore place us in an unpleasant situation.

Is it not perfectly incompatible with your duty, as a Country Banker, to re-discount bills which may be in your possession?—Certainly it is; we seldom or ever re-discount a bill from our house after having ourselves discounted it.

Do you think that Banks having a circulation are able to afford greater facilities than Banks having no circulation of their own?—Most certainly.

You recollect the panic of 1825—what quantity of specie were you obliged to bring down to meet the run upon you on that occasion?—Very little specie; I took down as much as £100,000 in Bank of England notes; and not above £3000 in specie, and in a few days we sent back four thousand sovereigns, because it was found that Bank of England notes answered all our purposes.

What proportion did that bear to your usual stock of specie and Bank of England paper?—I took down enough to pay three-fourths of the whole circulation.

At that time was it not absolutely necessary for the safety of the country, that the Bank of England should make its issues without reference to the standard of foreign exchanges?—The standard was got nearly right, but their issues certainly at that time were absolutely necessary, and the result shows they were right.

Is there plenty of gold and silver in Somersetshire?—We take to the amount of some thousands every month more than we have occasion for.

A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, pursuant to a requisition numerously and respectfully signed, to consider the propriety of establishing a Mendicity Society in this Town. The Worshipful the Mayor, Joseph Ruscombe Poole, Esq., was called to the Chair; when it was determined that such a Society should be established, and a Committee appointed to carry the same into effect.

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE BRIDGWATER INFIRMARY.

THE nineteenth anniversary of this invaluable Institution was held on Wednesday last. On this occasion eighty

gentlemen dined at the Royal Clarence Hotel, C. J. K. Tynte, Esq. in the Chair. The dinner was excellent, and the wines, dessert, and attendance such as to procure for Mrs. Maynard that unqualified praise which her exertions so well deserved.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given by the President, that gentleman rose and said, that the toast which he had next to propose, required some remarks from him in the capacity which he then had the honor of appearing. It was immediately connected with the object of their present meeting, and was "SUCCESS TO THE BRIDGWATER INFIRMARY." Before this toast was drunk, he would be obliged to the Secretary to state to the gentlemen present, the substance of the Report which had been presented this morning at the Infirmary.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Clifford Gill, then rose and said, "Mr. President and Gentlemen—In presenting the Report of this Institution for the past year, I much regret to state that the funds are not in that condition which every friend to the charity would wish them to be. Our receipts having diminished 15 per cent. in comparison with the last year, while the number of admissions have increased very nearly 20 per cent. which increase has of course added to the expenditure of the Institution. Gentlemen will readily perceive that a charity, with a diminishing income, and an increased expenditure must either contract the sphere of its usefulness or throw itself for further support on the benevolence of a generous public. The number of Patients admitted this year amounts to 308, of whom 128 were In-Patients. With reference to the heads of Receipt and Expenditure, I will briefly state that the Subscriptions for the year amount to..... £238.  
Donations..... £25.  
Receipts arising from other sources..... £110.

Making a total of..... £373.  
Whereas the receipts of last year, under the same heads, amounted to £428.

As regards our expenditure it has somewhat increased, as will be seen by the following abstract, viz.:  
1831. 1832. Increase.  
Housekeeping Expenses..... £224 £222  
Medicines..... £77 £107 £30  
Miscellaneous..... £82 £97 £15  
£383 £426 £43

Referring to the principal increase in the expenditure, that under the head of Medicine, I must state that we have paid, this year, £21, for dispensing, whereas in the former year the Institution had the good fortune to have the same done gratuitously by Mr. Barock Toogood. Gentlemen, I conclude by stating that the strictest attention is paid to economy in all branches of our expenditure, with a due regard to the comfort of every patient that has been admitted.

On the conclusion of the Honorary Secretary's statement and remarks, the President proceeded. He had, he said, to inform the friends of the Institution, that at the meeting in the morning some arrangements had been made for the purpose of making up for that deficiency in the funds which, by the report they had just heard, they were informed, unfortunately existed. In promoting those arrangements his most zealous exertions should not be wanting, and he entertained no doubt but that, by the assistance of the Committee, the plans which had been suggested would prove eminently successful. One of those plans he would now mention, as he had the pleasure of seeing around him so many of that most respectable and learned profession whose services were always ready in the cause of humanity, it was—that a request should be made to all the neighbouring clergy and ministers of all places of worship, to preach (in the course of the present year upon any convenient day) in their respective churches and chapels, a sermon in aid of the funds of the Institution, and he confidently anticipated a considerable addition to the funds from this source. With the permission of the meeting he would now say a few words of himself, anxious as he was at all times to promote any institution which had for its object, the advantage of Bridgwater and its neighbourhood, more particularly when that object was the support of so excellent and charitable an institution as the Bridgwater Infirmary, he had felt great and unusual pleasure in having the honor of presiding on this occasion, because he had the pride and satisfaction of seeing a wound him many persons who, upon public political questions, were opposed to his opinions, and it was at this time peculiarly pleasing to him to have an opportunity of enjoying the pleasures of the social board with persons for whom he entertained so much private regard, and such unfeigned personal esteem: he thanked the meeting for their kind attention, and proposed "Success to the Bridgwater Infirmary."

Dr. Gapper said, in acknowledging the toast just given, it was unnecessary for him to say anything on the utility of such Institutions generally, or of that particular one which they were then met to celebrate the anniversary of. The very liberal support the Bridgwater Infirmary had received, and the presence of so many gentlemen as he then had the honor of addressing, were the best proofs of such Institutions being properly appreciated. This would relieve him from the necessity of saying more than laying before them the Medical Report of the year, of which the following is an abstract.

OUT-PATIENTS.	
Remaining on 1st Sept. 1831.....	58
Since admitted.....	322
Of whom 206 are cured	
12 relieved	
0 incurable	
19 dead	
17 made in-patients	
11 discharged for irregularity	
41 re-commenced	
17 discharged at own request	
58 remaining	
380	380

IN-PATIENTS.	
Remaining on 1st Sept. 1831.....	9
Since admitted.....	119
Of whom 49 are cured	
7 relieved	
1 incurable	
3 dead	
2 discharged at own request	
13 re-commenced	
38 discharged, and admitted as out	
15 remaining	
128	128

Sir Thomas Lethbridge then rose. He was, he said, much gratified in once more having an opportunity of attending at a public meeting in a town, for the inhabitants of which he had always entertained so much respect and regard. He had always admired their commercial industry and enterprise, their public spirit, and the excellence of their charities and public institutions. He had never before had the pleasure of being present at any meeting over which his young friend presided, but the experience he had

had of his conduct this day fully bore out the anticipations he had long ago formed that whenever he should be called upon to appear as a public man, he would act as became a person of his talent, education and station in life. He was confident that every one present would, in a bumper, drink the health of the President.

Mr. C. J. K. Tynte in returning thanks said, that the duties of his office had been rendered, through the efficiency of the Committee of Management, so very light as to make it almost a sinecure. At the time when it was intimated to him that, from the circumstance of his being well known in the neighbourhood, and from some other considerations, he might advance the interests of the charity by becoming its President, he was many miles distant from his home; but he at once accepted the office, and had he not been called home by any other circumstance, he should have been ready and willing to return with pleasure for the sole satisfaction of presiding that day. Before he sat down he would give a toast which he was sure would meet with an enthusiastic reception—"The Medical Officers of the Institution."

Dr. Gapper having already occupied the attention of the meeting, would only further heartily thank the gentlemen present for the honour done him in common with his colleagues, and again declare his unmeasured devotion to the best interests of the Institution.

Mr. Toogood, after avowing the gratification with which he received the favorable expressions of so numerous an assemblage, and declaring his unabated zeal in the service of the Institution, proceeded to say, that "amongst the variety of cases which had occurred in the surgical department, he would beg to mention one which claimed particular attention. It must," he said, "be in the recollection of many of the gentlemen present, that a poor man was knocked down a short time since, by a carriage in passing over the Bridge, and severely injured. He was immediately conveyed to the Infirmary, and on examination the accident was discovered to be of the most formidable description—the thigh was torn open; the bone broken in two places, and the laceration extended into the knee joint, which was dislocated. It was evident that such complicated injuries admitted but of one remedy, and immediate preparations were made for the removal of the limb, as the only chance of saving the life of the sufferer; but, on placing him on the table for that purpose, he became so much exhausted as to forbid any immediate attempt. The state of the patient was deplorable, and the situation of the surgeons most embarrassing, for it was quite certain that he would die if the operation was long delayed, and great apprehensions were entertained that he would sink under it if attempted. The nature of the accident, and the condition of the patient forcibly brought to mind, the unfortunate case of the late Mr. Huskisson. After waiting, however, for some time, in a state of most distressing suspense, the poor man rallied a little, the favorable moment was seized, the limb was quickly removed, and the man recovered. I scarcely ever recollect an operation undertaken under more unfavorable circumstances: the injury was extensive and complicated, considerable loss of blood had been sustained, which had produced alarming depression; the patient was seventy years of age, and so impenetrably deaf that it was impossible to communicate with him but by signs. This operation, requiring so much nerve and skill, fell to the lot of Mr. William Trevor, and it gives me," said Mr. Toogood, "very great pleasure to say, that Mr. Trevor managed this apparently desperate case so well, that the patient was discharged in two months, perfectly cured. I rejoice, (he proceeded to say) that this case happened to fall under Mr. Trevor's care, as it affords me an opportunity of advertising to a report, which was circulated in this town and neighbourhood with malicious industry, a report which was calculated to injure his reputation and the character of the Bridgwater Infirmary. It was reported that a patient named Charlotte Green had fallen a victim to his unskillful and negligent treatment; that he had opened an artery instead of a vein in bleeding, and that she had bled to death. Now, not one word of this monstrous tale was true. But, gentlemen, in order that the case may be clearly understood, it is necessary that I should state that inflammation of the vein occasionally follows bleeding in the arm, that it is always a dangerous and often a fatal disease, and that it occurs as frequently to experienced surgeons as to others. The facts of the case are these—the woman, who was a thoroughly diseased subject, was admitted for a complaint of the leg, which although unusually obstinate, yielded after a time to the remedies employed, and after this she was attacked by symptoms which rendered bleeding necessary, inflammation of the vein followed, and during its progress I saw her frequently and assisted in the treatment, until it was so far removed that nothing remained but slight stiffness of the arm. During her convalescence, she was seized with an internal disease which baffled all treatment, and terminated in death. My colleagues and the books of the Infirmary can confirm my statement. I am glad to have this public opportunity of doing an act of justice to Mr. Trevor, whose practice at the Infirmary I have witnessed, and I can truly say, without partiality or prejudice, that he has fulfilled his duty with zeal and ability.

Dr. Gapper here rose and said that he was desirous of adding his testimony to Mr. Toogood's. Charlotte Green had actually died under his care of inflammation of the bowels.

Mr. Davis said that during the two years which had elapsed since his appointment, he had strenuously endeavored to perform the duties of his office with zeal and to the utmost extent of his ability; and he trusted that he had lost no portion of that confidence which had been reposed in him at the time he was appointed.

Mr. William Trevor expected to be called upon to make his acknowledgments in common with the other Medical Officers of the establishment; but he had not the slightest idea that he should have to address that numerous assemblage under the accumulation of feelings which had been excited within him by the approbation bestowed on his professional exertions by Mr. Toogood. That approbation had been responded to by their cheers in such a manner as to make an impression upon his heart which no time could efface. With regard to the case which it had fallen to his lot to have the treatment of, the details of which had been laid before the meeting by Mr. Toogood, he was sure that it was needless for him to inform that meeting, that in the performance of any important operation, however experienced and skillful the operator, much depended upon the efficiency and cordiality of the professional assistants; it was his good fortune upon the occasion which had been alluded to, to have the assistance of all his colleagues, and he assured the meeting that he was utterly at a loss for words to explain to them, in how friendly, cordial, and affectionate a manner that assistance was rendered to him upon that trying occasion. With regard to the slanderous attack which had some time since been made upon his professional character, the report of which had been so maliciously and industriously circulated, he did trust, that as he had never yet found it necessary to condescend personally to contradict that slander, it could not now be considered necessary after the distinct refutation which it had received from the voluntary testimony of Dr. Gapper and Mr. Toogood. Their kindness, and that of so numerous and highly respectable an assemblage, had that day conferred upon him a new source of pleasure, which would henceforth exert a benignant influence on his feelings.

(Continued in our last page.)



By the demise of Mr. Charles Grenville, vacancies have occurred in the offices of Comptroller of Cash in the Excise (6000. per annum), and Receiver-General of Cash Taxes (Nottingham), also worth 6000. per annum. Mr. Grenville married Lady Charlotte Bentinck, sister to the Duke of Portland, by whom he has left three sons and one daughter, married to Lord Francis Leveson Gower.

We are happy to learn that less damage has been done to the oats and barley than was anticipated, by the late heavy rains. The harvest is now nearly ended, and it has been a most abundant one. The appearance of the country is most delightful.

In the trial of the Water Witch yacht, belonging to the Earl of Belfast, with the squadron under Sir Pulteney Malcolm, as stated in many of the papers, it appears that she started to windward of the Vernon, whereas she took up her position close on the lee bow of the Vernon, so that it was found necessary to bear away, to give room. The Snake brig having parted company in the night did not take up her position till the trial had commenced more than an hour, and then it was on the weather-quarter of the Water Witch, distant 50 yards, and after the latter had gained half a mile to windward of the Vernon.

We understand their Majesties purpose returning to St. James's Palace the latter end of the present or commencement of next month, and will stay in town for about a fortnight, and then proceed to Brighton.

The Sale of Game Bill has rendered presents of game very scarce in London. Partridges and hares were exhibited for sale in Worcester, by the licensed dealers in the course of Saturday. The supply has, however, as yet, been but short; partridges were charged at 3s. 6d. per brace; hares 4s. each.

Though secessions are almost daily taking place from the Union, we regret to state that the differences between the coal-owners and the pitmen have not yet been brought to a conclusion.—*Times Mercury*.

On Thursday, six young fishermen of Ichen-ferry and Weston, were fined 16s. 6d. each for trespassing on the grounds of the Earl of Dunsford, and stealing mushrooms. His lordship is a distinguished Liberal.

We regret to say the letters of to-day, from all the manufacturing districts, complain of the very inactive state of our internal trade. Money, however, is plentiful at a low rate of interest, which is another proof that there is no security in commercial investments.

The servant of a farmer, in the neighbourhood of this town (Lewes), who has been in the habit of boiling mangel wurzel as food for his master's pigs, incautiously suffered the contents to remain in the copper a considerable time after the process of boiling, which partaking of the deleterious particles of the copper, it is supposed, poisoned the pigs, several of them having died after eating the food thus prepared for them.—*Sussex Advertiser*.

Our Government has granted to Charles X. the free use of a King's straiter to convey him from Edinburgh to Hamburg, but Prussia and Austria refuse him passports, unless the Duchess of Berry, who is now in the Vendee, accompanies the ex-Royal family to Gratz.

Two Scotchmen have, during the last two or three days, made their appearance in the garden of the Palais Royal, in Paris, and other public places, in their national costume, and attracted a considerable crowd around them. From the colours of their tartan they belong to the clan of the Stewarts. [The Scotch seem very much addicted to making noddies of themselves abroad.]

The proprietor of "Fishmonger's Hall" is laying in an abundant stock of the juice of the Tuscan grape, preparatory to the commencement of the next campaign. Fifty pipes of wine have, within the last few days, been deposited in the vaults below the St. James's Bazaar.

Mr. Crookford is said to have borne his recent loss of 115l. by having his pocket picked, with great sang froid. On making the discovery, he is stated to have said, "Well, live and let live! is my motto."

It is in contemplation to improve the harbour of Newhaven, so as to render it useful to Government in case of war. Several gentlemen have lately been down from London surveying the harbour, who were of opinion that it might be made a most effective depot. In the event of this being carried in to effect, a rail-road, it is said, will be made from London.—*Brighton Gazette*.

At the Old Bailey, on Tuesday, John Roberts, was convicted of forging a bill of exchange for 167l. 5s. on Baring and Co.

On the same day, Thomas Fuller, aged 48, who was described by some of the witnesses as in the medical profession, was capitally indicted for maliciously cutting at John Langford and Sophia his wife. This wretch had been twice in custody before—once for rape. He was found guilty.

By the recent death of the Rev. John Fisher, an ardent country, a stall, and two valuable livings, Gillingham and Osmington, in the diocese of Salisbury, have fallen to the gift of the bishop.

**DREADFUL EFFECTS OF PASSION.**—On Monday evening, Mr. T. Starling, and a respectable jury, assembled in the committee-room of St. Andrew's workhouse, Gray's-inn-lane, to inquire touching the death of Thomas Richards, aged 52, whose death was occasioned by the following circumstances:—Ann Parsons being sworn deposed, that she was a widow, and resides at No. 8, Portpool-lane, Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn. The deceased and his son occupied a room adjoining hers, on the first floor, in the house of Mr. Tauner, shoe-maker. On Sunday morning last, about five minutes before one o'clock, the deceased and his son came home together, when the son knocked at her door, and asked for a light, which she gave him. On entering the deceased's room, she heard him say, "I will not have you stay out till such late hours," and high words arose; she heard something fall, and she concluded that the deceased had knocked his son down. She went into the room, and saw them both on the floor struggling, the deceased having a tight hold of his son by the throat, and he begging of his father to leave him hold of him. The son was underneath the deceased, and every moment she expected that some mischief would be done. Witness instantly made an alarm, and caused the deceased to leave go of his son, when they both got up; on which the deceased, who was bursting with passion, and foaming at the mouth, made a dreadful blow at his son's head, and knocked him down. He then seized him by the neckerchief, kept him on the floor, and would have choked him had not witness called in the neighbours, who extracted him from the deceased's grasp; on doing which he got up and swore against his son in a desperate manner. He made several attempts to strike his son, but was prevented, and at length he made a rush at him to give him a desperate blow, when witness prevented him, by laying hold of him in his arms. He said, "Oh! oh!" and hung his head on witness's shoulder, and after three gasps, he lay as if he was a corpse. Witness was greatly alarmed; she screamed, and several persons came to her assistance, and on examination they discovered that he was quite dead. A report was circulated that the son had murdered his father, and several policemen came in, and took him into custody. A surgeon of the name of Cousens was of opinion that, while labouring under the excitement of liquor, he was irritated, and died in a violent fit of passion.—*Verdict*, "Died by the visitation of God, while in a violent passion."

There are now open in the Quadrant and Regent-street, no less than six gambling-houses; at more than one of which there is every facility of entrance, and the stakes played are as low as a single shilling. One house recently opened is next to a chapel, thus verifying the old saying, "The nearer the church the farther from God."

It appears that the Duchess d'Angouleme and her suite are at Grillon's Hotel, and not in private apartments, as has been stated. They arrived from Edinburgh on Monday morning early. It is gratifying to us to find that our excellent Queen was there on Wednesday, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland visited her, as also most of the Foreign Ambassadors, with their ladies, and several of the English nobility.

**PUN TRAP.**—The *Lowell Compend* says:—"We have heard of a wit who kept a nutmeg grater on his table, in order to say, when a great man was mentioned, 'there's a grater.'"—*New York Paper*. [This man would be invaluable to some of our Sunday contemporaries.]

**THE USE OF A NAME.**—A coach proprietor, with the infelicitous name of *Onslow*, has been advertising "expeditions" travelling on the northern road.

It appears from the French papers that the blank post days are made convenient to stock-jobbing artificers, and that by a false report of a rise of Stocks in London, a momentary rise of a half per cent. is often effected in the French Funds, to the obvious injury of those who were led to act upon it.

**DISTURBANCE AT WELLINGBOROUGH.**—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—A gentleman, who dates his letter from Northampton, Wednesday evening, half-past nine o'clock, writes word that Lord Brudenell, with a party of friends, entered the town of Wellingborough, which forms part of the northern division of the county of Northampton, on the morning of that day, for the purpose of canvassing its voters for the ensuing election; and, from some cause, which the writer does not attempt to explain, a serious fracas took place, in which Lord Brudenell and his party are said to have been worsted, and compelled to make a hasty retreat out of the town. Lord Brudenell is reported to have suffered considerable personal injury. Expresses were sent off to Weedon Barracks for the aid of the military, and a detachment from there passed through Northampton, on their road to Wellingborough, about seven o'clock in the evening.

Professor Wilson, the editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, is enjoying a cruise on board the *Vernon*, 50.

The *Globe* states, among the new crimes of Don Miguel, "that a suspected blacksmith has been summarily decapitated at Lisbon, and his head placed over his own door." We have heard the phrase a suspected felon before now, but suspicion of blacksmithism is certainly a new species of crime.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Wednesday night.—There was a duel fought yesterday morning in the neighbourhood of this town by two military gentlemen, who were attended by their seconds and surgeon—the latter is only supposed, there being five persons present. One of the parties was winged, for he went halting off the ground.

General Lafayette was lately seated at a dinner next to a Bishop. "Sir," said the General, "shall I help you to some partridge?" "I thank you," replied the Bishop, "this is Friday." "You need not be afraid, they were prepared au maigre purposely for you." "They are like your citizen monarchy then," replied the Bishop, "which was dressed à la républicque, to induce you to accept it."

The ci-devant King of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, is, it seems, extremely anxious to domicile himself somewhere in this country. He has been to look at Rocketts, the seat of the late Earl St. Vincent, with which, it is said, he was so well pleased that agents were instructed to treat for the place, provided the mansion was found to be sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of his numerous suite. The same agents also paid a visit of inspection at Thorndon Hall; late the residence of Lord Petre, who has removed into Hertfordshire. With regard to the former the idea has been abandoned; but we are told that negotiations are now pending with respect to Thorndon Hall, which is considered, in all respects, a suitable residence for the illustrious person in question.—*Kent Mercury*.

On Thursday last, Matthew Causley, of Chudleigh, tall-chandler, was convicted before the Hon. Captain Pellet, and A. Chichester, Esq., of obstructing and insulting the members of the Board of Health, of Chudleigh, in the execution of their duty; for which offence he was fined in the mitigated penalty of 1l. with 6s. 6d. costs. At the same time, Elizabeth Hole was convicted of a similar offence, and on expressing her regret at her improper conduct, with a promise of good behaviour in future, she was admonished and discharged. The worthy magistrates, after severely reprimanding the parties, expressed their determination to support the Board of Health in the due performance of their duties, and in any future case to indict the full penalty directed by the act.—*Western Luminary*.

The *Lisbon Gazette* of August 28, contains a report from the province of Beira, stating that a band of robbers having appeared in the Serra de Bussaco and Beralvo, a detachment of royalist volunteers of Trancoso was sent to disperse them; after which no more was heard of them till news was brought that eight men and a sergeant, escorting some ammunition, sent from Abrantes, had been attacked by 30 or 40 banditti; who had seized the ammunition (cartridges); and spoiled it when they saw what they had got.

Saturday the neighbourhood of Barnard Castle was visited by one of those curious phenomena commonly called whirlwinds, which passed from east to west, breaking branches off trees, and scattering the newly-cut corn in all directions. This was followed, the succeeding night, by one of the most tremendous storms of rain, hail, thunder, and lightning that was ever witnessed. The damage done by the rain alone to the newly-cut corn near Gilling, and other parts of Yorkshire, has been very serious. The rivers Greta, Swale, &c. were more flooded than ever was before known.—*Durham Chronicle*.

**APPLE TREES.**—A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple-trees, which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potato, and plunge them both in the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.—*Canada Record*.

Saturday, the house of Mr. John Ramsey, farmer, at Wawn, was struck by a ball of fire, about 12 at noon. It entered the house by the roof, and descended through a wall into a sleeping room directly over the door, where it stripped, singed, and splintered the wood to pieces; from thence it ran down to the room below, into a closet, where it injured the wood in the same manner. It struck upon some books in the closet, burned one to a cinder, and singed several others; it partially destroyed a sugar canister, made of tin. From thence it took a sudden turn through a wall 18 inches thick into the kitchen, where it struck a gun loaded with powder, discharged it, and melted all the lead about the gun, and split the stock in two. After that, the dairy door happening to be open, it escaped through that building by the window, which was open. The servant girl was placing something on the shelf in the dairy, and was turning to go away, when she saw the ball of fire pass close by her.—*Hull Advertiser*.

It is reported that a general engagement has taken place between the armies of the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, in Syria, between Aleppo and Damascus, and that the Turkish troops have been entirely defeated. The first day the loss is stated to have been 2,000 killed, and 2,500 taken prisoners; in the second engagement the loss is stated at 9,000 men.

**RESPECTABILITY.**—Q. What do you mean by respectability?—A. He always kept a pig.—(Thurteill's Trial.) Thus does society naturally divide itself into four classes—noblemen, gentlemen, gignen, and men.—*New Sporting Magazine*.

It is observed that the swallows, which had for some time disappeared from Brussels, have returned within these five or six days, just at the moment that the cholera is abating. The same observation has been made in several communes near Brussels.

The robbing of the garden of Citizen King has furnished the punsters of the opposition papers with matter for the exercise of their talents. One of them (the *Corsaire*) of this day, contains half a dozen jokes, of which the following is the best:—"If M. Vidocq recover the peches (peaches) of St. Cloud, all the peches (sins) of Paris shall be forgiven."

The floating-bridge across the Tamar, at Saltash, is in a state of great forwardness, so much so, that it is expected to ply before the end of the month. The boat-bridge was last week launched from Turnchapel-yard, and is now being rigged, and fitted with the requisite steam apparatus.—*Exeter Gazette*.

**HUMANITY AND LIBERALITY.**—A child was a short time since run over by a flour-wagon near Oxford-street, and on being taken to the hospital was obliged to undergo amputation. Thus rendered a cripple for life, the parents applied to the owner of the wagon for some compensation, who in the excess of his generosity gave them three shillings!

On Tuesday last a shark, five feet long, and weighing fully half a hundred weight, was caught on a long line in Loch Long, at the mouth of Loch Goil, and has been sent to the Andersonian Museum for the inspection of the curious.—*Glasgow Courier*.

**NICE DISTINCTION.**—Lord Byron describes a "Hell" to be a gaming-house so called, where you risk little, and are cheated a good deal; and a "Club" as a pleasant purgatory, where you lose more, and are not supposed to be cheated at all.

Good out of Evil.—That good does sometimes arise out of evil is evidenced in the fact that the Reformers of the City of London have resolved to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill, by the erection of a statue of the late Earl Grey, on the site of the old St. Dunstons Church. At a meeting of Reformers on Thursday the following resolutions were then moved and carried unanimously:—"That this gratitude can be evinced in no better way than by some act of permanent public benevolence in favour of afflicted old age. That as there does not at present exist any asylum for distressed and aged inhabitant householders of the city of London, or their widows, it is the opinion of this meeting that the erection of a statue of the late Earl Grey, would be an act alike worthy of the epoch to be commemorated, and the characteristic benevolence of Englishmen. That this meeting will, therefore, exert themselves for the accomplishment of so humane a purpose by personal co-operation and influence; that a public meeting shall be immediately convened to promote the contemplated object; at which meeting a Committee shall be formed, to whom shall be conceded the formation of rules and regulations, and the future conduct of the measures."

On Thursday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, the body of a man, named William Jackson, aged 46, a butler in the service of Sir William Clayton, Park-street, Soho, was found in the reservoir in Hyde-park. The deceased, who bore an excellent character, had been in the service of Sir W. Clayton upwards of five years. Latterly he complained of acute pains in his head, which reduced him to a most pitiable state of mental imbecility. The body lies at the King's Head, Park-lane, awaiting a Coroner's inquest.

A public meeting was held in the town of Sheffield, on Monday last, on the subject of Poland. T. Dunn, Esq., the master-cutter in the chair. Count Plater had the stick story ready, and all went off with eclat.

The Duchess d'Angouleme attended ten o'clock mass on Thursday morning in the Catholic Chapel, Clarendon-square, Soho, and received the Sacrament. The presence of this illustrious stranger attracted a large congregation than usually attended in the week days. Her Royal Highness took her departure almost immediately after mass was over, and was conducted to her carriage by the clergyman connected with the chapel. She was plainly attired, and was herself and suite conveyed in two carriages, without any of the regalia of royalty, or the least trace of ostentation; even the servants were in plain clothes.—*Globe*.

The Duchess of Bedford, with Lady Louisa Russell are on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, at Haddo House, and it is said there is no longer any doubt that the obstacles which existed a few months since to the marriage of the Countess of Aberdeen's son (the wealthy Marquis of Abercorn) with Lady Louisa Russell, have been removed. The Duke of Bedford is expected to join the circle at Haddo House.

**HUMBOLDT'S WOOLLY MONKEY.**—Lagotrix Humboldtii.—A pair of these extremely rare and interesting animals have been brought to England, and are now in the collection of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. They were brought from Para, on the river Amazon or Marañon. The countenance is full of intelligence, and strongly resembles a diminutive negro. They have the prepositional tact in the strongest degree, and differ from the spider monkeys by possessing a perfect thumb. They are extremely affectionate and inoffensive, and in manners much resemble the Orang Outang, as arranging the rugs on which they sleep, are very inquisitive as to what is passing, and pushing those from them by whom they are annoyed without attempting to bite, covering themselves while sleeping, &c. To the naturalist and man of science these animals must prove exceedingly interesting.

**THE DUKE OF REICHSTADT.**—The Emperor of Austria (Francis II.) has caused the following (translated) inscription to be engraved on the tomb of the Duke of Reichstadt, his grandson:—

To the memory of Joseph Charles Francis, Duke of Reichstadt, Son of Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and of Maria Louise, Archduchess of Austria. Born in Paris the 26th of March, 1811, and saluted at his birth by the name of King of Rome. He was gifted with the brightest qualities of the mind, and advantages of the body. His stature was high, his face adorned with all the charms of youth, and his conversation full of affability. He showed an astonishing aptitude for study and exercises of the military art.

Being affected with consumption, he was carried off in the most deplorable manner at Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, on the 22nd of July, 1832.

On Wednesday afternoon the Grand Jury for the county of Middlesex returned a true bill against Aaron Rawlin, one of Byers's, the informer's, witnesses, for wilful and corrupt perjury. The prosecution is got up by a society of stage-coach and omnibus proprietors for the protection of their trade against the artifices practised by common informers.

**MARCH OF INTELLECT.**—On Thursday, a man of the name of Beresford, who keeps a little news-vender's stall at the corner of Lombard-court, in Fleet-street, was brought before Mr. Alderman Walthman, charged with cutting his wife's throat. The prisoner said, in a contrite manner, he was extremely sorry that such a thing should have happened. He was quite drunk when it occurred, and he was totally unconscious of having cut his wife's throat, nor had he the least recollection of having cut his wife's throat. The Alderman remanded him for a few days, till his wife should be sufficiently recovered to attend and state the circumstances.

We regret to hear that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester continues severely afflicted with a complaint to which his late Majesty and the late Duke of York were subject.

**LYNN, SEPT. 10.**—On Monday last, the Rev. Thomas Iveson was removed from our goal, where he had been confined since his trial, to the Lunatic Asylum of St. Lawrence, Norwich. Mr. I. we understand, still continues in the most low and desponding way.

Wilkes never lost his presence of mind, but was always full of resources. When he was apprehended by the King's messengers, the warrant included Churchill, the poet, who entered the room just as Wilkes was captured: "Thompson, my dear fellow," cried Wilkes, as if overjoyed to see him, "they have just seized me, and the warrant includes Churchill. You are not likely to see Churchill yourself, but if you meet any of his friends, beg them to warn him to get out of the way." Churchill took the hint, and after a few observations about Mrs. Thompson, he took his leave, and took good care to be off pretty quickly, directly he was clear of the house.

**SHOOTING SEASON ADVICE.**—Never let a loaded gun be taken into a house, but always discharge it before you enter. Do not carry your gun carelessly, or at full cock. Never let any companion be able to read a name upon your wadding card; i.e. never point the muzzle towards him. Never point your gun towards any one in jest, and because it is not loaded. No man ever shot his friend intentionally, and it is right that no child should ever see a gun pointed, lest he should imitate your example. Never try to clear away a gap in a hedge through which your friend has passed, by means of your gun; and when handing your gun to a friend over a fence, never let it be pointed otherwise than perpendicularly upwards.

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.**—Emma Meritt stood indicted, on Thursday, for stealing divers articles of wearing apparel, the property of James Knight, from the person of Emma Knight. Martha Knight, the daughter of the prosecutor, aged eight years, stated, that she had a sister named Emma, three years younger than herself. One day the prisoner came, and requested her sister to take a walk in the Five-fields, Chelsea, and she did so. When there, the prisoner, who is only ten years old, stripped her, and sent her home in her under dress. The case being conclusive against the prisoner, the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The same child was then tried and convicted of a similar offence, upon very clear evidence. The prosecutors recommended the prisoner to mercy, on account of her youth, and from a belief that she acted under the advice of a person more guilty. One of the gentlemen said, that upon searching the house of the child's mother, they had found some of the stolen property, which she would not deliver up. Mr. Sergeant Arabin advised him by all means to go immediately and inform her as an accessory after the fact. With regard to the convicted child, the Court would take time to consider its judgment; her tender years rendered it difficult to know how to dispose of her.

**MARLBOROUGH-STREET.**—Mrs. Betsy Brown, a young laundress, possessing a pair of roguish eyes and a set of pleasing features, charged her lawful spouse, Peter Brown, with having given her a sound thrashing on the last night of Bartholomew fair. From what came out in evidence, it appeared, when the parties were first married no couple could be more loving; but, a short time ago, a stalwart Life Guardsman, one John Ellis, made his appearance in the character of "first cousin" to Mrs. Brown, and soon established himself in the family, on a footing which appeared to Mr. Brown, more free than welcome. For some months, matters went on in this way, Mrs. Brown occasionally absconding herself without assigning any satisfactory reason, and always evincing a remarkable anxiety to walk to the Horse-guards, in order to inquire after her "first cousin's" welfare. From certain rumours, which became rife in the neighbourhood of Dufour-court, Mr. Brown began to have some misgivings, and his suspicions were by no means lulled on finding that his wife was in the habit of corresponding with her "first cousin," one of whose letters was to the following purport:—"My dear creature, I can't have no hideous how dispirited I were in not having your sweat company when you called last night at the old place, as I was mounting guard on duty. Oh my dear Betty, my heart is nobody but yours, and I shall have no piece, till I see your sweet face. I have had no news these two days, except a drink I got from Tom, and I know how it will pain your heart to no I have been reduced to my extremities for want of such a common necessity. Come at seven o'clock, and be sure to say you are gone to look after some washing, for I would not have that brute no anything, and if he was only dead, we would live in peace and amity to the end of eternity. My dear, your faithful, John." "Noty Bena.—I am quite out of bakker, and your husband Peter told me he'd just bought a pound of pigtail." It did not transpire whether or no Mr. Brown missed any of his pigtail, but the next night, being the last of Bartholomew fair, he missed his wife till twelve o'clock, when she made her appearance quite intoxicated. On being questioned, she admitted she had met "cousin John," and had gone with him to the fair, which avowed so provoked Peter that he turned her out of the room, and bestowed on her a good thrashing. Mrs. Brown protested to the magistrate, that since her cousin John had visited her, Mr. Brown had got some odd things in his head; but she vowed their intimacy had never exceeded the bounds of innocent friendship. Mr. Brown, with a dismal look, declared that his peace had been poisoned ever since John had taken up with his wife; but even now, he was ready to forgive her if she would give him up. Mr. Dyett promised to stick to him as he would stick to her. Mr. Dyett said, this was a very fair offer, and as no prudent woman would wish to continue an acquaintance under such circumstances, he should recommend her to accept the proposal, and shake hands with her husband. Mrs. Brown exclaimed against the hardship of being obliged to give up the company of "one's relations," but at length said she had no objection to promise her husband that nothing beyond what had already passed should pass again between her and cousin John. Hands were then joined, and Mrs. Brown, who looked sulky on the matter, as soon as she left the office, went off, with great expedition, in an opposite direction.

LAFAYETTE

We copy a notice in the *et la Revoluti* of the Duke of Orleans calling upon Messrs. Dachauffau, a were voluted

"Vaccinating the Duke of Orleans with the vaccine virus, to come to no deter present. His R where he found sent for, soon for whose superior u of which, hung M. de Talleyrand the arbitrator of with privately di pany with a gal doubtful, but wh rand's answer, o is well; he must These details are

"Now, let the a subsequent per minister, and an involved in fear

"The nominat a strenuous oppo fence was impu invincible repul those who had ap of Bourbon, again the Place de Gre painful recollecti that when the D few cries in his herte! Vive Lafay when the prince in answer to the deputies, made the Proclamations: in pieces, and the by the people. T an immense mult Bourbons." The for with great im upon these two i declaration of the ence! but when colour flag, and his favour was be came many free Lafayette! Ne the interior of the discontent display general officer i tion to the peo know our wants a care to remind y to apprehend that take possession of

"It was at this erful authority w them promise that engaging! to obai securities which the he comprehended republican institut which established the hereditary pres application of the and communal org guard conformably and the suppression rests of trade and

"Lafayette havi principles he profes he quitted with the nant-general thou prince, that I am the United States same opinion, repl have spent two ye the present state of think that such a France? No. necessary at pres surrounded by rep mean it," said the

The reason o generally know "A short time Italy, that is to say messenger brought stating, that M. de the Austrian cabin ple of non-interve only in the insurre of Italy where the said M. de Mettern the principle of no that, so far as reg ery province was tion. If subjugat prefer running is

"You know, a more strenuous 3 now convinced th advantage must no ery organized, to Piedmont."

"This important fairs on Saturday, dian's son-in-law, the Tuesday followi had been given to formed of it throug Office. He immedi king whether he k to have arrived at affirmative; and u circumstance had n this reserve by the sometimes committe was going on the Marshal Soult the se the marshal replie stance, and expres whom he termed a much confused a it was true he had n of no great import nicate to his colle request, he was oblig of the members of the first concealed, was, Sebastiani never to l

"It is well know resignation was the cealed from the Coun General Dubourg Prosecutor, under Lou



## LAFAYETTE AND THE CITIZEN KING.

WE copy the following interesting anecdotes from a notice in the *Athenaeum* of Mr. Sarrazin's *La Fayette et la Revolution de 1830*. They expose the hollow-ness of the present King of France as it deserves to be exposed. The deputation which waited upon the Duke of Orleans, with the address of the Deputies, calling upon him to assume the crown, consisted of Messrs. Gallot, Berard, Sebastiani, Delessert, Dachauffau, and Dumas. Many conflicting opinions were volunteered him on the occasion:—

"Vaccinating, and evidently a prey to alternate hope and fear, the Duke of Orleans made a long flourish about his family connexion with Charles X., and concluded by stating, that he could come to no determination until he had consulted an individual not present. His Royal Highness then retired to another room, where he found M. Dupin, and whither M. Sebastiani, whom he sent for, soon followed him. But who was this individual to whose superior wisdom was submitted a question upon the solution of which, hung the destiny of a whole nation? No other than M. de Talleyrand, ex-grand chamberlain of Charles X., thus made the arbitrator of the revolution of July. M. Sebastiani was forthwith privately dispatched to Talleyrand, whom he found in company with a gallant admiral, whose royalist principles were not doubtful, but whose heart bled for his unhappy country. Talleyrand's answer, on seeing the declaration of the deputies, was, 'It is well; he must accept,'—and the Duke of Orleans accepted. These details are most rigidly exact.

"Now, let these facts be connected with the motives which, at a subsequent period, led to the resignation of M. Lafitte as prime minister, and an explanation will be found of many things still involved in fearful obscurity."

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"The nomination, however, of the Duke of Orleans, met with a strenuous opposition from the combatants of July. No specific offence was imputed to him; but his being a Bourbon caused an inviolable repugnance to his appointment among the majority of those who had split their blood during the three days. The name of Bourbon, against which the dead bodies that still encumbered the Place de Greve, bore a bloody testimony, kept alive the most painful recollections; and a corresponding state of excitement; so that when the Duke of Orleans arrived at the Hotel de Ville, the few cries in his favour were covered with those of 'Vive la Liberte! Vive Lafayette!' This opposition became more powerful when the prince entered the Salle du Trone; and the young men, in answer to the cry of 'Vive le Duc d'Orleans!' raised by the deputies, made the building ring with that of 'Vive Lafayette!'

## THE INSURRECTION AT WALLSTOWN.

The coroner's inquest held upon the bodies of those who fell in the insurrection at Wallstown, after long and earnest investigation, returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." Let those who have been encouraging the populace to systematic disobedience to the laws look upon this transaction, with the seriousness which, it is to be hoped, they are not altogether incapable of employing. It will be seen, by the report of the inquest, that never men exerted themselves with more strenuous humanity to avert any calamity—or any sort of injury from occurring—than the magistrates who had assembled at Wallstown. For four hours they remonstrated with the populace, supplicated—entreated—explained—and threatened—but all in vain, before the necessity for self-defence dictated an appeal to force. When all other efforts failed, the order to fire was given—after that the multitude immediately disappeared—and the valuation was effected on that and each succeeding day, without the slightest opposition. Had this been brought about on the first day—had it not been prevented by those nefarious instigators which are plunging the country people into crimes and calamities, many lives would have been saved—much pain, anguish, and misery, avoided. How the authors of those things may feel, it is impossible to say—but what honest mind will chivy them their feelings?—*Cork Constitution*.—The Coroner's Inquest upon the bodies of those who fell in the late Anti-Tithe affair at Wallstown, has, after a long and impartial investigation, returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." Remonstrance, supplication, and menace, were all exerted by the Magistrates in vain, and the order to fire was not given until dictated by the necessity of resistance in self-defence. The demagogues who have been instigating the populace to systematic disobedience to the laws, who seek to persuade them that resistance to the payment of tithes is legal, have now one more melancholy instance of the success of their nefarious machinations, by which they are plunging the ignorant and deluded peasantry into crime and misery.—*Albion*.

It ought to be universally known that the present Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. Monk) has publicly pledged himself to devote from the present time a tenth part of the revenue of that See, to the augmentation of small livings within his diocese.

DINNER TO MR. BOYTON.—The Boyne Society of Tanderagee have been entertaining this distinguished personage at a public dinner—a just and well-merited compliment to his eminent talents, to the distinguished political position he holds—and in acknowledgment of the great and essential benefits he has conferred upon this kingdom in general.

The Morning Herald says, "a steeple chase took place in Paris, on the 10th instant, in which the young Duke of Nemours was the winner; but, unluckily, hurt his heel by a fall from his horse."—"If the number of walls he had to encounter be considered, it is surprising he did not break his neck."

DINNER TO JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES, Esq.—The numerous friends of this distinguished dramatic writer at Glasgow, have finally agreed to present him with a dinner so soon as his theatrical engagement terminates there next week.

Sir Pulteney Malcolm's squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, have been cruising off this coast since Sunday. A merchant vessel, which arrived at Cove yesterday, spoke them off the "Stags," and the Nimrod arrived during the day, and took out letters for the fleet. They are daily expected in the harbour, probably, to-morrow.—*Cork Reporter of Tuesday*.

The Times, which labours with the *Globe* to depreciate Don Miguel and his cause, and extol his brother, has published an intercepted letter from the Spanish Consul at Oporto. Whether genuine or no is very unimportant, as it does not justify the sanguine expectations with which it has inspired that paper. Nobody ever questioned the great bodily strength and activity of the *Liberator*, or the robbery committed on the Douro Wine Company.—*Albion*.

A calculation has been made that the total punishments for offences of the press amounted, up to last month, to 480 months imprisonment.—*Cabinet de Lecture*.

A dreadful fever is raging in the camp at Ryen, near Brussels, and upwards of 6,000 soldiers have been attacked. It is in contemplation to break up this establishment.

About 200 pockets of the new crop of hops have been brought to market from Kent and Sussex; and sold at 70s. to 120s. per cwt. Duty estimated at 140,000l.

The Marquis of Palmella left London on Thursday night for Oporto. It is rumoured in the west end of the town, that the Marquis's visit to this country has not been altogether so pleasant as he and his friends had anticipated.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.—We are happy to state that the Tory interest in this county is going on most prosperously. Lord Lincoln paid his addresses on Tuesday last to the electors of Kirklington, Stretton, and Gotham, assembled at the latter place, and was received in a manner corresponding with the character of the inhabitants. The most valuable support is expected from the hundred of Broxtowe. The value of the Marquis of Chandos's amendment has been most fully exemplified in this division by the support afforded by the tenants of Lord Chesterfield. Lord Lincoln's election is now certain, in spite of the monstrous assertions of the provincial radical press.

RELIEF FROM TAXATION.—His Majesty's Ministers, anxious to afford all the relief in their power from the pressure of taxation, have decreed that, in future those vehicles which are mounted upon springs tipped with metal, not exceeding three inches, shall be free from duty; but, if they exceed that limit, the duty is to be 30s! This sapient enactment, whilst it leaves the higher class of gigs, &c. exactly as before, will make almost every common cart in the kingdom liable to the duty, which they have hitherto altogether escaped.

A new hospital for the reception of patients suffering from accidents and acute diseases, for the northern district of the metropolis, is about to be erected. The Council of the London University have given for its use the vacant piece of ground opposite the University. The expense is computed at 7,000l. The success which has attended the Establishment of the Dispensary under the sanction of the University, has stimulated to this undertaking. The Duke of Bedford has given 100l., and Dr. Harrison the same sum; the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, and other individuals 50l. each.

The Newfoundland papers received on Friday, give lengthened details of the late fire at Harbour Grace. It took place on the 18th of August; 95 houses and the church were burnt down; 600 persons were without shelter; the estimated loss of property is from 50,000l. to 80,000l. The President of the Court, and Colonel Oldfield, Royal Engineers, crossed the bay in a small skiff on the first alarm, and took every precaution to arrest the flames and afford protection to the poor sufferers; and tents were ordered from the garrison.

In consequence of the representations made to the Secretary of State in favour of Henry Lindsell, who was convicted at the last Essex Quarter Session of killing a mare at Ingateson belonging to Mr. Nelson, of Aldgate, his lordship has ordered the sentence of fourteen years' transportation to be commuted, and has directed that the prisoner be removed to the General Penitentiary for confinement for a limited period.

## THE COURT.

On Sunday, at 11 o'clock, their Majesties and suite heard Divine service at St. George's Chapel, in the morning. In the afternoon, his Majesty took a carriage airing, accompanied by Princess Augusta, Mademoiselle d'Este, and Lady Falkland. Their Majesties went on Monday, from the Palace at Windsor to Richmond, accompanied by the Princess Augusta. The Earl and Countess of Errol entertained the King and Queen, and the Royal party with a dejeuner; after which their Majesties, the Princess Augusta, and suite, took their departure in three carriages, and four, and returned to Windsor Castle, about seven o'clock in the evening. His Majesty arrived at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, at half-past one, from Windsor. The King returned to the Castle in the evening. Thursday afternoon the King, accompanied by the Queen, left the Castle in his pony phaeton, followed by part of the Royal suite in other open carriages, and took their usual airing in the Great Park. This afternoon the King, accompanied by Sir William Freemantle, left the Castle in his phaeton, and proceeded to the Great Park, followed by the Queen, on horseback.

## THE CHURCH.

PREFERRED.—The Rev. H. B. Chilton, Master of the Free Grammar School, Tideswell, to the Rectory of Carrington, Derbyshire.—The Rev. Thomas Pickthall, A.M., Vicar of Broxbourn, Herts, to the rectory of Wormley, in the same county.—(On the 30th ult., the Rev. Walter Chendery, M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, was instituted to the rectory of Sturston, Suffolk, on the presentation of Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart.—The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has licensed the Rev. J. H. Stone to the perpetual curacy of Bye, near Peterborough, vacant by the cessation of the Rev. Thomas Mills.—The Rev. Charles Edward Birch has been instituted to the vicarage of Wiston, Suffolk, on the presentation of the King.—The Rev. William Pratt, M.A., has been instituted to the rectory of Norfolk, on the presentation of A. Hamond, Esq. of Westacre High House.—The Earl of Darley has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. D. Glennie, M.A., of Trinity College, in this University, and perpetual curate of Sandgate, in the county of Kent, one of his lordship's domestic chaplains.—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., the Lord Bishop of Lincoln instituted the Rev. John Tomlinson Day, vicar of Riseley, to the rectory of Bletso, in the county of Bedford, on the presentation of Lord St. John, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Leete.—On Thursday, the 6th inst., the Rev. Robert Shuckburgh, A.M., was instituted to the rectory of Aldborough, in Norfolk, on the presentation of Lord Suffield.—The Rev. Robert Grier, has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Walpole, Suffolk, on the nomination of the Rev. Benjamin Philpot, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Sodor and Man.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 11.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. Clarke, Margaret-street, Spa-fields, ginger and spruce beer dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.—Huntton Shaw, Billerica, Essex, grocer.

BANKRUPT.—J. B. Cretton, Cannon-street, fishing-rod manufacturer.—J. Scobell, Princes-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, carpenter.—W. J. Davis, Park-street, Bristol, music-seller.—M. Corb, Liverpool, cattle-dealer.—T. Tay, Redditch, Worcester-shire, victualler.

DIVIDENDS.—J. Agnew, Grosvenor-square, banker.—W. Petheridge, Whitechapel, linen-draper.—S. Shepherd, Strand, silversmith.—T. Snow, New-street, Covent-garden, grocer.—T. Andrew, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, baker.—C. Gillett, Baker's-row, Walworth-road, butcher.—J. Maberly, Broad-street, Cheapside, baker.—L. Huntingdon, South Molton-street, Oxford-street, tailor.—A. Fletcher and J. Young, Millbrook, Southampton, ironfounders.—S. Cox, Bath, boarding-house-keeper.—T. Walters, Manchester, draper.—W. Stephenson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipowner.—J. Harris, Beeston, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturer.—J. Harrison, Liverpool, merchant.—C. King, jun., Halesworth, Suffolk, carpenter.—W. Stephenson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipowner.—T. Walters, Manchester, draper.—W. Williams, Manchester, merchant.—D. Brown, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant.—R. Bowyer, Liverpool, dealer in malt.—W. Dymond, Llancaunton, Cornwall, bookseller.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—W. Willis and E. Lockhart, Dunstable, straw-bat manufacturers.—M. Garland and R. D. Mitchell, Illogan, Cornwall, mercers.—J. Shepherd and T. Shepherd, Rayton, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.—O. Ceal and J. Hubbert, Whitechapel-road, cheese-mongers.—J. Judge and E. Reed, Little Britain, billiard-table-keepers.—S. Colman and T. Theobald, Ware, Hertfordshire, millers.—G. Milne and W. H. Biden, London, also-owners.—J. Kirby and T. Kirby, Holborn, coach-proprietors.—S. J. James and R. Felton, Belvidere-wharf, Lambeth, coal-merchants.—W. Wiggins and W. Wiggins, jun., York, tinners.—E. B. Lovell and Co., Birmingham, Bankers.—M. Elgie and A. Walter, Obeltham, attorneys at law.—J. R. Roston and J. Hargreaves, Oporto, merchants.—W. Hornsey and J. Welch, Exeter, brush manufacturers.—P. Oakden and B. G. Sloper, Chester.—W. Sibley and J. Sibley, Broad-street, silk-warehousemen.—T. Fisher and J. Nere, King's Lynn, Norfolk, blacksmiths.—C. Beck and E. Close, Worcester, painters.—J. B. Grave and M. A. Grave, Carlisle, grocers.—J. Leach, jun. and J. Ombler, Market Weighton, Yorkshire, plumbers.

Friday, September 14.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.—John Hickman, Birmingham, chemist.

BANKRUPT.—J. Daigies, High Holborn, trunkmaker.—A. Nixon, Bath, milliner.

DIVIDENDS.—J. B. Ricketts, Lendenhall-street, merchant.—W. Austin, Woolwich, ironmonger.—D. Sharp, Malden, Essex, cattle-dealer.—J. Vose, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, boot-maker.—T. Cresswell, Cross-lane, City, Irish factor.—W. J. Ward, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, wine-merchant.—T. Williams, Aveing, Gloucestershire, clothier.—T. Lucombe, Brighton, librarian.—S. P. Holland and P. Ball, Worcester, hop merchants.—R. Lewis, Portsea, timber-merchant.—J. Maynard, Brighton, draper.—T. Wood, Wakefield, Yorkshire, malster.—W. Pierce, Loatwithiel, Cornwall, timber merchant.—R. Langdon, East Stonehouse, Devon, rope maker.—T. Whitelegg, Ashton upon Mersey, Cheshire, rectifier.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—J. Carter and T. Carter, Oxford, fishmongers.—J. Harvey and J. Potts, Bear-street, Leicester-square, hair-dressers.—W. Tomlinson, jun. and G. Tomlinson, King's Heath, Worcester, fire iron manufacturers.—H. Colburn and R. Bentley, New Burlington-street, bookellers.—E. Lack, J. Evans, and C. T. Taylor, Billiter-street, merchants.—J. Bolland and J. Pawsow, Leeds, wine merchants.—T. Tomlinson, E. Harworth, and J. Coupe, Blackburn, shopkeepers.—J. Cummins, J. Mitchell, and J. Graham, Glasgow, manufacturers.

Business in the Funds has been on a very limited scale during the week; indeed the market has not been in a state more tranquil and free from agitation for some years; and as great difficulty exists in the safe employment of capital at this time, discounts have been effected even on second-rate bills at three per cent, and even lower. Consols for the Account left off yesterday steady at 84½ to 85; for Money 84½, and Exchequer Bills, which have taken a start within the last two days at 17½ to 18½, p.—advertised at 16½. 17½.—India Bonds were done at 6 to 7 pr.

## THE MARKETS.—(Friday.)

SUGAR.—The market has not improved during the week, and transactions have been very limited.

COFFEE.—A little more demand for home consumption; but this produce continues very inactive, for the continental orders are few in number and in small amount.

RUM.—Business steady at 14.7d.

EAST INDIA PRODUCE.—This market is inanimate, without any feature in it deserving of notice, either in foreign or domestic demand.

TALLOW.—Great activity prevails in this market, and tallow is freely sold at 43s.

HOPS.—Very little speculation upon the duty has occurred since our last. The accounts allude to an abundant crop.

COTTON.—The market very animated; the sales for the last few days at Liverpool have averaged about 2,000 per day.

## CORN-EXCHANGE.

We have had a fair supply of Wheat and Flour this week; the meal trade is, however, firm, and Monday's prices fully supported. Barley, being scarce, sells on rather better terms; and Beans and Peas are steady in value. In the Oat trade there is no variation to notice, though there is but little business going.

Wheat, Essex Red, new, 40s. to 52s.; fine 50s. to 58s.; White 48s. to 56s.; fine 58s. to 60s.; superfine, 62s. to 64s.—Rye 30s. to 36s.—Barley 28s. to 34s.; fine new, 30s. to 38s.—Malt 50s. to 60s.; fine, 62s. to 63s.—Peas, Hog, 36s. to 38s.; Maple, 40s. to 42s.; White, 34s. to 36s.; Boilers, 40s. to 42s.—Beans, small 38s. to 40s.; old, s. to s.—Ticks, 35s. to 37s.; harrow, s. to s.—Oats, Feed, 18s. to 20s.; fine, 20s. to 21s.; Poland, 20s. to 21s.; fine 22s. to 23s.; Potato, 24s. to 25s.; fine, 25s. to 26s.—Bran, per quarter, 7s. 0d. to 8s.—Pollard, fine, per ditto, 14s. to 18s.

## FLOUR.

Town made per sack, s. 50s. 65s.; second, 45s. 50s.; Essex and Suffolk, on board ship, 40s. to 43s.; Norfolk and Stockton 35s. to 40s.

## BREAD.

The highest price of Bread in the Metropolis is 9½d. for the 4lb. Loaf. There are others who sell from a halfpenny to three halfpence below that rate.

## SMITHFIELD.

To sink the offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Be



