







DIARY OF THE WEEK. Table with columns: M D, W D, Festivals and Anniversaries, High Water at London Bridge, Historical Memoranda. Dates 11 Sun to 17 Sat.

The Alfred.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1852.

THE Court left Windsor on Saturday for the Pavilion at Brighton. Their Majesties, we rejoice to say, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health.

NOTWITHSTANDING the demonstrations of the allied fleets, the embargo on the Dutch vessels, and the continued movement of French troops towards the frontier, it appears scarcely possible that the threatened extremities will be persisted in.

Another letter in the German papers announces that the King of Holland has requested the King of Prussia to act as a mediator between him and his oppressors, and that his request has been complied with.

After all, we still think it unlikely that our ministers will dare, even with such magnificent aid, to venture upon a war, which once commenced can scarcely fail of becoming general throughout all Europe.

THAT precious offspring of Whig folly and French cunning, the convention between England and France for the coercion of the government of the Netherlands, is at length before the public; and is as complete a paraphrase of the well known fable of the wolf and the lamb, as can well be conceived.

we doubt not, wilful falsehoods of the ministerial press upon this subject. The Times and Globe have repeatedly asserted that the above-mentioned powers were perfectly agreed as to the measures to be adopted; and that their final execution was deputed to England and France, on account of their proximity to the proscribed state.

The English and French Governments have gone too far to recede without rendering themselves the scoff and jest of all Europe. The King of the Netherlands, supported, it is clear, by the unanimous voice of the Dutch people, has calmly, but positively refused to comply with the requisition of the coercing Powers.

Our next observation is, that a very great mistake is committed in supposing, that the numerous body of persons, who are more or less dependant for their maintenance on the interest of the national debt, are unproductive.

It is perfectly clear, therefore, that all orders in the state, even the poorest amongst us, are interested in cheerfully sustaining the taxation requisite for paying the interest due to the creditors of the state, and no less so in securing a surplus applicable to its gradual reduction.

Every man owes a duty to his country no less than to himself; and that duty, on the present occasion, consists in a firm but decisive protest against the ruinous measures about to be adopted by an imbecile and unprincipled ministry.

LORD GREY'S DELICACY. The speech of Earl Grey at the Lord Mayor's dinner forms a striking contrast to his last speech on a similar occasion. The delicacy which prevented him from making any political allusions on Thursday, harmonises but imperfectly with his eagerness to babble about the Reform Bill, when he honoured the city Donkey with his company, twelve months ago.

THE readers of our last week's paper, we hope, will coincide with us in opinion, from what we have there advanced with respect to the true principles of Political Economy, that the members of every class of society are, in a greater or less degree, contributory to the national wealth.

pinness of the community;—and that the attention of really wise statesmen should be directed to the advancement of their interests, as the most efficient means of improving the condition of the labouring classes, as well as the wealth and happiness of the whole kingdom.

From these premises, which we conceive are abundantly clear and conclusive, we purpose to deduce some propositions of great national importance. In the first place, we think it will be admitted by all who have attended to our reasoning on this subject, that it is a primary duty of our legislators to secure the interests, and promote the prosperity of all who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, or derive their incomes or means of subsistence, more or less directly from the produce of the land, its owners, or cultivators.

Consequently, all the friends of agriculture should unite in measures of defence and protection against the aggressive hostility of the theorists, who advocate an unlimited introduction of foreign corn, without any or with only an insufficient protecting duty on its importation.

The national debt, so loudly declaimed against by writers on the subject of political economy, from its first small beginnings to the present enormous amount, is, in this view, a source of real wealth to the country, fruitifying every part with abundant rills of plenteousness, affording a never-failing channel for the accumulation of surplus capital in a country, which, as even the stoutest theorists are compelled to admit, has continually advanced in wealth and greatness with the augmentation of its debt.

A like fatal mistake is made by those who view the establishments requisite to sustain the dignity of the Sovereign, and secure the kingdom against foreign hostility and internal commotion, with distrust and grudging.

The whole taxation of the kingdom, when not wasted in any profligate expenditure, is thus shewn to be eminently advantageous instead of being, as it is falsely and wickedly represented to be, ruinous to the country.

What then shall be said of those wild theorists, who, in an artificial state of society like ours, depending, first and foremost, on the prosperity of the landed, and not less the trading and commercial, interests of the kingdom, for its ability to sustain its vast and continually increasing population, its large establishments, its immense taxation, (conducive as these have been shown to be to its prosperity,) seek to destroy all this beautiful fabric of national greatness.

The naked statement of these propositions is surely sufficient to condemn the designs of these levellers, in the estimation of every honest, and upright, and reflecting person in the kingdom, as wholly subversive of their country's happiness and glory.

Let our countrymen then, every where, beware of electing to the Imperial Parliament any men imbued with these pernicious theories, lest they should have to tax themselves by contributing to the voluntary suicide of a combination of all that is great and noble in the political constitution of any people.

KING LOG A DESIDERATUM.—The Globe inveighs against the King of France for his interference in the details of his government, and indulges in the following comprehensive opinion:—

There can be no doubt that the active interference of a constitutional monarch with the plans of his ministers is attended with great inconvenience to the state, and some dangers.

There can be as little doubt, if the correctness of this reasoning be admitted, that a king is a very useless piece of furniture, in a Radical Utopia at least, unless he be like King Log of the fable.

LORD TENTERDEN AND HIS SUCCESSOR.—The information communicated in our last week's paper respecting the precarious state of Lord Tenterden's health, was but too well founded. He died a few hours after its publication. Another splendid windfall for the insatiate rapacity of the Whigs! who have appointed one of the most violent of their partizans to the office.

The ministerial newspapers are congratulating the public on the fact, that Sir Thomas Denman will perform the duties which devolved upon the late estimable Chief Justice, for two thousand per annum less than Lord Tenterden was accustomed to receive.

TAXATION OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.—The Morning Chronicle has presented its readers with some instructive information on the subject of foreign taxation. It is pleasant to see the amount of burthens which a liberal government, like that of Louis Philippe, imposes upon the workers of the "glorious revolution" that created it.

"Thirty-two millions of souls, including men, women, children, paupers, idiots, lunatics, helpless and aged, infirm and bed-ridden, have to pay in taxes each year, 967,844,791 francs; out of which the enormous and horrible sum of 162,824,791 francs are annually expended in the collection of these taxes!

This is, no doubt, the system with which Dr. Bowring has been requested to make himself acquainted.

SCOTCH NOBILITY.—We are told, but we confess that we are somewhat incredulous, that the magnificent Duke of Buccleugh, with his hundred and fifty thousand a year, has led off the Scott subscription with one hundred pounds.

Pick the rank heathens, and the dusky hovers Of nightshade, or its red and tempting fruit, These with stopped nostrils, and glove-guarded hand.

But what can be expected from patrons who snatched their own immortal Burns—

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