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for the Proprietor by re all Communications

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THE AIFRED & awley

London Zurekly Journal,

AND BRIDGWATER AND SOMERSETSHIRE GENERAL ADVERTISER:

Vol. 2.-No. 69.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1832.

Price 7d.

London Warehouse, Cornhill,

BRIDGWATER.

HIDNERNIGUNERIG

Linen Wraper. SILK" MERCER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER,

AND LACEMAN, BEGS respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of this Town and its Vicinity, that his Stock is now complete with every Article adapted to the Season. An Entire

New Stock of

WINTER GOODS .Has been laid in, and from the care taken in its selection he feels con-

fident that it will, in Quality and Price, be found worthy a continu-ation of that Patronage which the Public has already been pleased to Assortments of the following Goods constantly on Sale, with every other Article in his line, of the best possible quality.

A Variety of Indianas, for Ladies' Dresses; Black and Colored Gros de Naples ; Craves and Silk Gauses; Sarcenets and Bersians

Muslins of all descriptions; Printed Cambrics; STUFFS & MERINOS; BOMBAZINES; NORWICH CRAPES; IRISH LINENS; IRISH SHEET-INGS; RUSSIA AND BARNSLEY DITTO; Orrman, Scotch, and Damask Table Cloths; Damask and Diaper

Table Lines in the piece; French Cambrics & Mandkerchiefs: A large quantity of Thibet Wool, and Rich Silk Shawls; SILK & GINGHAM UMBRELLAS;

With every Article in Hosiery, Haberdashery, Laces, Nets, &c. &c. A quantity of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves to be Sold from GL to 103 % dozen, well deserving notice, being full 30 d' Cent.

Funerals Undertaken & Completely Furnished.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

THE returns of Registered Votes which have this day been laid before my Committee, leave no doubt in my mind, of the ultimate triumph of the cause in which I have

I entreat you to accept my warmest thanks for the kind and general support with which you have honoured me; and which has inspired me with a confident hope and belief, that the same zeat and energy which have already achieved so much, will not be relaxed, until the battle has been fought

and the victory won. I have learnt on my canvass, that attempts have been made to injure me in your good opinion by representing me as an enemy to any change in the present System of Tithes. I have already refuted this idle charge in a former address, but as it has been repeated, I think it right again to assure you, that though I never have been, nor ever will be, a party to any plan of spoliation or robbery, yet that I shall be most willing to give my aecided support to any measure that may be calculated to produce a fair and honest adjustment of the Tithe Question.

I have also, with as little regard to truth, been accused of intolerance in my religious opinions. This charge I have already denied, and I here repeat the denial. I have been educated in the Principles of the Established Church, and am, from conviction, sincerely attached to her doctrines and her Discipline, but I am no Persecutor, and em willing to concede to others, who may differ from me, the same freedom of opinion and action in these mattere, as I claim for

My sentiments on the Corn Laws are already known to you, and are not likely to be changed. Believing, as I do, that a Free Trade in Corn,—which is now so loudly called for by many of the Political Unions throughout the Country,-would, in its results, involve the Landlord and the Tenant, the Tradesman and the Labourer, in one common tuin, I should feel it to be my bounden duty, as your Repreuntative, to use every Constitutional means in my power, to preserve to the British Grower of Corn, a protection equivabut to that which he now enjoys, and which cannot be taken from him, without the most serious detriment to all Classes of the Community: With the liveliest feelings of respect and gratitude, ___

I remain, Gentlemen, Your most obliged and faithful Servant, J. FOWNES LUTTRELL.

3 GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

A T the First Septennial Division of Profits of this Society in January, 1832, the Bonus declared to the Holders of Life the Premiums which had been paid.

The future division of Profits will take place at the end of every succeeding term of five years; which the assured have the option of taking either in reduction of their Payments of Premium, or of having it added to the sum assured on their policy.

it added to the sum assured on their policy.
This Society extends the advantage of Life Assurance to all classes.

Annuities are granted and purchased.

The Rates of Assurance are Lower than at most other Offices.

Prospections and feel in the prospections and feel in the prospections. Prospectuses, and full information may be obtained (free of expense) fany of the Company's Agents, or by addressing a letter to the

| No. 78, Great Russell-street, | Bloomsbury, London. |
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Begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has on Sale a great variety of

POCKET BOOKS, and other ANNUALS, For the ensuing year.

Annuals embellished with highly finished Engravings, FROM SUBJECTS OF THE FIRST ARTISTS, IN ELEGANT MOROCCO, AND SILK BINDINGS. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

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Early Applications will be necessary, Messieurs CRAWCOUR's Time being limited.

PATRONIZED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN LONDON AND PARIS.

A Most Important and Grand Discovery for

FILLING DECAYED TEETH,

HOWEVER LARGE THE CAVITY MAY BE, PREVENTING THE NECESSITY OF EXTRACTION.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Bridgwater and its Environs.

MESSIEULS CRAWCOUR, Of the Old Established Firm of Crawcour & Sons,

SURGEON-DENTISTS, Brunswick House, Crawcour Place, Commercial Road, East, London.

(Established for more than a Century,) ESPECTFULLY announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that having been solicited by FAMILIES of Dis-TINCTION to visit BRIDGWATER PROFESSIONALLY they have been INDUCED to SOJOURN, IN THIS TOWN

ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS,

On account of their Practice in London, and they may be consulted in all cases of DENTAL SURGERY and ME-CHANISM, at their resi- dence, Mrs. DEAN's CHINA WAREHOUSE, FORE STREET.

INVALUABLE MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM.

Messieurs CRAWCOUR & SONS, of the British Metropos, the sole and original Proprietors, INVITE the ATTEN TION of the PUBLIC to their CELEBRATED MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH which continues to give UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION and is highly RECOMMENDED by the Faculty of LON. DON and PARIS. The nature of this UNRIVALLED MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM is such that the cavity which retains it will, in the space of a second, become as hard and durable as the natural Enamel, and by its means, arrest the progress of farther DECAY, or any unpleasant effect of atmosphere, &c. The operation is performed in about Two Minutes, without the SLIGHTEST PAIN, PRESSURE or INCONVENIENCE. PATRONIZED by the ROYAL FAMILY, and the MOST DISTIN-GUISHED NOBILITY & GENTRY OF GREAT BRI-TAIN, IRELAND, and FRANCE,

INCORRODIBLE TEETH, incapable of Discolouration or CORROSION, which, when fixed in the Mouth, either SINGLE or in SETS, cannot be distinguished from those placed there by the Hand of Nature, giving a youthful appearance, and likewise guaranteed to MASTICATE and ARTICULATE, give perfect sound of Articulation, more particularly the DENTO-LINGUAL Double Consonant TH)-Messieurs CRAWCOUR submit that these are advantages of the utmost importance to CLERGYMEN, PUBLIC LECTURERS, and PARLIAMENTARY ORA-TORS.—Dissenting from the practice of all other Dentists, Messieurs C. use neither Wire nor any other Ligature, but fix the TEEIH on a peculiar principle, so as to support the adioining ones, WHILST PRESSURE on the GUMS is avoided. NATURAL and SILICIOUS TEETH fixed on the PARISIAN Principles. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH in a manner singularly efficacious, even in the most hopeless cases, whether arising from age, TARTA-REOUS CONCRETIONS, or diseases of the GUMS.

Messieurs C. particularly invite the Members of the Faculty to witness the SUCCESSFUL RESULTS of the MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM.

Hours of attendance from Ten till Five. Charges as in Paris, FORE STREET, Nov. 14, 1832.

SOMERSETSHIRE ELECTION.

In a few days will be published, at the request of a large body of Freeholders,

A PAMPHLET, containing the SPEECHES of Mr. BICKHAM ESCOTT, at Taunton, on the 7th of July and the 29th of Sep-London: Published by Roake and Varty, and to be had of Awbrey Bridgwater, Poole, Taunton, and the other Booksellers in the County

Notice to Mariners.

Trinity House, London, 23rd October, 1832; THE Corporation of Trinity House, having some time since determined, with a view to the farther Security Sa of Vessels Navigating the Bristol Channel, and particullarly of those destined for the Port of Bridgwater, to erect Two Light Houses at Burnham, in a proper Line of Direction for Leading Vessels into the River Perrott:—

Notice thereof is Mereby Giben.

And that the Lights therein will be exhibited on or before Saturday the 1st day of December next, and thenceforth continued every Night from Sun Set to Sun Rise. Farther particulars, with the necessary Sailing Directions, will be published previously to the exhibition of the

Note .- The present Light at Burnham will be discontinued on the exhibition of the Lights above mentioned. By Order,

J. HERBERT, Secretary.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY. 12th November, 1832. Re JOHN AGNEW, Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of Twopence in the Pound on the

amount of Debts proved under the above Estate may be received on application at the Office of between the hours of Eleven and Two o'Clock.

Claimants will be required to produce any Bills of Exchange, or other Securities they may have, referring to their proof.

N. B. Any person receiving the Dividend of another will be required to produce a written order, together with the said Securities.

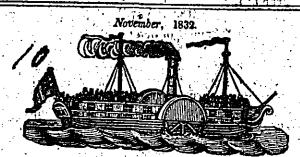
THIRD AND FINAL DIVIDEND IN SANKRUPTCY OF PAYNE, HOPE, & CO.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bank-

rupt, bearing date the 31st day of May 1831, awarded and issued against DANIEL BEAUMONT PAYNE, HENRY HOPE, and GEORGE HULBERT HOPE, of the City of Wells, in the County of Somerset, Bankers and Copartners, Dealers and Chapmen, intend to meet on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1832, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same day, at the Swan Hotel, in Wells aforesaid, in order to Audit the Accounts of the Assignees of the Join! Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts, under the said Commission, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "In Act to amend the Laws relating to Bankrupts." And the said Commissioners also intend to meet on the same Day, at the hour of Twelve at Noon, at the same place, to make a Third and Final Dividend of the Joint Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

HENRY BROOKES, Jun., Solicitor.

N.B. The Time and Place of Payment of the above Dividend will be stated in a future Advertisement.



TEAM PACKETS from Cumberland Basin, Bristol, to. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Tenby, Swansea, Ilfracombe; and from Southampton to Havre, are intended to depart as under, in November, 1832.

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FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO HAVRE DE GRACE.

MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA

Will leave Southampton on Friday, November 2nd, at Noon, for Havre-de-Grace, and also on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month during the Winter,

This vessel has been elegantly refitted with separate Cabins for
Ladies and Gentlemen, and every other convenience for the comfort of

Will leave Southampton for Havre on the 5th of November, and on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month during the winter.

The whole of the above Yessels are fitted up for the conveyance.

Passengers and Goods. A Female Steward on board. Carriages and Horses shipped with care.

All Particulars may be obtained by applying at the GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE, No. 1, QUAY, Bristol; to Messre. WATSON, and PiM, Clarence Dock, Liverpool; or in London, of Mr. G. Tover, 3, Bedford Street, Strand; of the LONDON GENERAL STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S OFFICES, 69 Lombard Street, and 56, Haymarket; and at all the principal Coach Offices and Hotels... Of Mr. H. WHEELEB, Portsmouth; Mr. R. MORRIS, Packet Agent, Plymouth: To Mr. J. R. Pim, Eden Quay, Dublin; Mr. LECKEY, Cork; Mr. J. BOGAN, Mall, Waterford; Mr. PADLEY, Swansea; Mr. G. HUGHES, Coburgh Hotel, Tenby; Mr. MARTIN, Britannia Hotel, Heracomba, Mr. PRACE, Fortscaue Ame Danata. Ilfracombe; Mr. PEARCE, Fortesque Arms, Barnstaple. At Southampton, to Mr. LE FEUVRE, General Packet Office, of whom Pasports for France may be jobtained; Mr. DELAFOLIE, 16, Rue St. Fiacre, Paris; Mr. CHANOINE, Agent, and Money Changer, 10, Rue de la Gaffe, Havre; and of Mr. C. ARMSTRONO, Caen.

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

NOTICE:—The Proprietors of the above Steam Packets will not be accountable for any Cabin Passenger's Luggage, (if lost or damaged,) above the value of £5, nor for any Deck Passenger's Luggage, (if lost or damaged,) above the value of 20s. unless in each case entered as such, and freight in proportion paid for the same, at the time of delivery: nor will they be answerable for any other parcel above the value of 40s, (if lost or damaged,) unless entered as such, and freight in proportion maid for the same, at the time of delivery. and freight in proportion paid for the same, at the time of delivery. Bristol, November, 1832.

WEYMOUTH.—The Dutch ship Henrietta, from Batavia to Amsterdam, which was detained and sent into Portland Road last week, will, in the event of hostilities between this country and Holland, prove a valuable prize to the com-mander and crew of the Sylvia cutter, by whom she was detained. It appears her cargo consists of sugar, coffee, and other produce, to the amount of twelve thousand pounds. The Captain of the Dutchman had not the least intimation of the present pending negociations, and was of course entirely unprepared for such a contingency. His defenceless situation induced him prudently, though reluctantly, to submit to the detention. We regret to record the following melancholy circumstance connected with the detention of this ship -A boat belonging to the Sylvia, going out with the Captain of the detained ship, and others, on Thursday last, it blowing a strong gale, of wind, the boat shipped a heavy sca, and immediately upset, by which occurrence three of the Sylvia's crew were unfortunately drowned; the residue of the people in the boat clung to her until picked up. We lament to add that two of the unhappy individuals drowned have left wives and families to deplore their bereavement of husbands and Orders were received at Plymonth on Friday night, to

prepare for Service, with all dispatch, the following men of war (now in that harbour,) viz : Adelaide, first rater : Cornwallis and Implacable, seventy-fours, and Forte, frigate; they are consequently fitting with great rapidity, and it is expected will be ready for sea in less than a month. The Malabar, Hon. Captain Percy; will sail from thence to join the combined squadrons next week.

WAR AND RUMOURS OF WAR.

We continue our narrative on this important sub-The French army has passed the Belgian frontier-when it will re-pass is in wiser hands than ours. Those who counselled such an adventure have incurred a responsibility that most thinking men would shrink from, for the whole consequences of it appear at present incalculable. Those who are engaged in it cannot feel proud or conscience-satisfied. heads and blush with shame, when they consider gage and workmen. that the service they are employed in can possibly bring them no honour. The consideration that they are employing brutal force—for what is ungenerous and unequal must be brutal-against a small state loudly proclaimed to be in the right; and which is year." taking up the fixest stand of defence recorded in history, on national and patriotic grounds, must impress tinues uninterrupted, and all vessels are allowed to sail them with a deep sense of humiliation—with a burning sentiment of shame, that they consent to act the aggression and spoliation, against which they have so long waged such triumphant and glorious war.

BELGIAN "DEMONSTRATIONS."

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17. Much interest was excited here this morning by the expected arrival of the first division of the French army. It was thought they would enter here about 12, and at that hour a guard of honour was stationed in the Place. Royale, to receive the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, who were to marchin at the head of their respective regiments. The day being fine, there was a large concourse of persons on horseback and on foot to meet the French. At about half past one the troops passed up the Place Royale. They were headed by the two Royal Dukes, Marshal Gerard, and a large military staff. Soon after the troops were formed in line, the Dukes of Oreleans and Nemours, accompanied by their

The King then returned, when the whole of the troops passed in review before him. The Queen sat in a balcony above during the review, and was evidently much gratified at seeing so large a body of her countrymen. It is expected that a larger body of the French will enter here to-morrow. Those who arrived to-day will depart early in the morning for Antwerp. The Belgian corps of 12,000 men which arrived here yesterday proceeded this morning towards Louon the Dutch frontier.

MGNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19 .- The passage of the French troops through this city was continued yesterday and to-day. Yesterday the brigade of General Achart passed through the lower part of the city. They were accompanied by an arby water,) and also by a long train of carriages, on which refusal, the responsibility will fall heavily on him. were an immense number of pontoons. To-day the brigade of General Zoeppel marched through, some through the uphalting, took the road to Mechlin. These corps consisted of about 10,000 nien.

To-morrow the remaining division, by this route, will arrive. It consists of the brigade of General Georges and the ken of but what has reference to the approaching contest.

werp, without inflicting any serious burden on the inhabitants, some regiments having passed through after a short halt, others having remained during a night only, with billets upon the adjacent villages. All those who remember the campaigns which closed the career of Napoleon declare that no soldiers were quartered with so little inconvenience as the sent moment. Little can be said in favour of the appearance | ade to English and French vessels. of these troops, the men are generally small, and their uniform is coarse, and hangs loosely about them. The cavalry, particularly the heavy regiments, are ill mounted. The artillery forms the finest part of the whole service. It is, however, impossible, under all these disadvantages, notto be struck with the military air of the French soldier, and the natural ease of all his movements. Every man seems to have found a vocation when he entered the ranks, and to have pursued it con amore. In this they present a strong contrast with their Belgian neighbours, whose ranks, though solid, compact, and well disciplined, want that diffusion of animal spirits which is so characteristic of the French people. It is understood to be the intention of General Gerard to summon the citadel to-day. This, if unsuccessful, will, it is understood, be succeeded by two others-a space of 24 hours intervening between each.

Since the entry of the French army, the idea of a general war has become much more universal.

TUESDAY EVENING .- "Marshal Gerard slept last night in Antwerp, at the hotel St. Antoine. The division of the Duke of Orleans, at the head of the vanguard, has moved on to Breda, from Antwerp: his head-quarters are to be at Westwezel. This city has been, during the day, in continual movement. An order was issued, yesterday, to prevent persons from entering Antwerp without a special authoriza-tion from the minister of war. Colonel Cradoc, the military agent of the British government, left Brussels this morning at an early hour. He bought, as it is stated, four horses yes. terday for his service. The most conflicting rumours have been current during the day; amongst others, that negotiations are going forward for the surrender of the citadel, but as yet there is no ground for this statement. "You are of course prepared to expect that a part of the

French force has come before the citadel. The remainder of the army is rapidly advancing towards it, and it is now said that operations against the garrison will be commenced by the 24th. I was led to expect that it would be sooner, but it seems to be a much more difficult matter to commence operations than to put an army in motion. When the whole preparations are ready, Marshal Gerard will demand yes or no, kingdom. whether the Barott will look upon the city as neuter in the contest. Should the answer be in the affirmative, the French will then take the best measures they can to attack the citadel from their lines, the Belgians being mere spectators of the strife. Should however the Baron decide upon firing on the citadel, it is said that then the Belgians and French

a scene of the most animating kind. It is covered with confidence in the justice of your cause, and relying upon general peace, and a happy result to the Anglo-Gallic treaty. troops of every description, couriers and military estafettes your well-tried courage and loyalty for your King and your moving to and fro with extraordinary haste. A large body of the French troops is stationed at Mechlin, half way be tween this and Antwerp. A considerable force is at Berg- have their eyes fixed upon you; let you collectively and in-

here to-day: a large portion of them have been billeted upon | and let us take the unalterable resolution to defend ourselves the inhabitants, I suppose to relieve the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, who have hitherto borne that burden. They will set forward towards Mechlin early in the morning

"The head-quarters of Marshal Gerard are now established at Berchem, a small village about one league from Antwerp, on the Brussels road. The Marshal has arrived there. It is from this place that all the orders for the siege of the citadel will be directed. It is said that 58,000 men and 16,000 horses have already crossed the Belgian frontiers; and that the French army is composed of four divisions of infantry, Sure are we that the French army as well as the each having from 9,600 to 10,000 men; 4,000 artillerymen English and French combined fleet hang down their and engineers; 10,000 cavalry; and 5,000 men for the bag-

"The men seem well disposed, and call out loudly for war. The superior officers feel certain of coming in contact with their rivals, and have no doubt of driving them before them. The staff of Marshal Gerard consider as inevitable a whom three of the mediating powers of Europe have be quartered in Berlin before the commencement of a new rencontre with Prossia, and offer to lay bets that they would

> ANTWERP, TUESDAY, Nov. 20.-The navigation Conthrough the Dutch gun boats.

The road from Brussels to this place has been almost impart of oppressors to crush a country and cause which passable the whole of the day from carriages of all descripevery English bosom must admire, and to identify tions, bearing people to a place of safety. The town itself themselves with the revolutionary propensities for is now occupied by the military. The only vessel now in the basin is a Prussian brig, and she is unloading as fast as she can, in order to get away before hostilities commence. The bureaux of the bank and the treasury are established at Malines, and most of the principal bankers and merchants have opened their counting-houses in different parts of the still require from us. country. The French have commenced unloading their heavy artillery at Boom.

"It is generally supposed here that Chasse will not fire on the town, in consequence of an understanding with General Buron, the military governor, that in case the Dutch general should confine himself to his defence against the French, the Scheldt would remain open to him, and thus enable him to reinforce the citadel daily, if he found occasion. If this is true, which I cannot guarantee, it will be almost impossible to take the citadel, it being the opinion of most of the engineers that, the Scheldt free, the citadel is impregnable.

"There has been much bustle during the morning, in consesuite, proceeded to the Palace, to visit the King and Queen. quence of the arrival, yesterday evening, of M. de la Neuville, the Intendant-General of the French army. This gentleman, it is reported, has had an interview with Chasse, the result of which was not favourable. At one o'clock this morning he forwarded despatches to the Marshal, and at five o'clock in the afternoon the commander in chief reached Berchem. The whole district is now more alarmed than ever, and a deputation waited on M. Legrelle, the Burgomaster of Antwerp, requesting him to go to the marshal, and endeavour vain, and will form part of the Belgian army of observation, to learn when hostilities were likely to commence. M. Legrelle requested an audience of the marshal, and was informed that the citadel would be summoned to surrender three separate times—and that it was not likely hostilities would commence before the 27th. The Duke of Orleans has written lower part of the city. They were accompanied by an articlery corps without cannon (the cannon having been sent and to spare the effusion of blood; warning him, in case of

Nothing can be more melancholy than the actual abandonment of this town. The streets are empty; most of the per and some through the lower part of the city, and without houses shut up; and the inhabitants, who remain behind, are frightened and anxious, and more like posts in the streets han active creatures.

THE HAGUE, TUESDAY, Nov. 20 .- Yesterday evening and night a sustained discharge of artillery was heard in brigade of General Gusler. None of the troops seemed in various parts of Holland at different intervals, and for one or any degree fatiguen. They have had as delightful weather two hours at a time. It caused a great sensation, but where as could be desired for the march of an army. These few it occurred, and why, has not yet been precisely ascertained. days past have been complete holyday times to the inhabi- The extraordinary discrepancy of the reports regarding it the convoking of the Landwher. This important measure from them. tants of this city. The streets, particularly those through was most amusing. Off the coast here, some said it was at has therefore begun to be put in excution. were to murch, have been crowded from the Texel-others in the directly opposite direction, towards morning till night. Nothing in short is done, nothing spo- Helvoetsluys and Flushing, while some persons who came from North Brabant maintained that it happened in the di-TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20 .- Thirty thousand French rection of the Scheldt and Antwerp. Thus it nearly tratroops have already marched through this capital for Ant. | velled through all the points of the compass. One circumstance is certain regarding it, that it could not have been an engagement between large vessels, or a vessel and battery, since the reports heard were those of single guns fired consecutively. It was said, and with probability, to have been the firing of gun-boats to give notice to merchant vessels making for the Brienc or Helvoet, to keep off from those ports French. This praise is peculiarly well merited at the pre- which the King of Holland has declared in a state of block-

"DUTCH "DEMONSTRATIONS."

A decree of the King of the Netherlands, dated the 16th instant, contains the following resolutions:-That French and English property shall be respected; that, in consequence, three days shall be given to French and English vessels to quit the King's dominions; and that French and English vessels which may afterwards present themselves in the ports of Holland shall be politely warned off, without any detention or embargo whatever. The King will revoke this order as soon as the Order in Council of the 6th of November has been revoked by the English Ministry.

The Courier Belge states, that on the receipt of recent accounts from London, a council was held of the King, and his son, and ministers; at which also the burgomaster of Amsterdam assisted. At this council, it is said, three very important questions were discussed and decided. First, whether the citadel of Antwerp should be defended against the French army; this was unanimously decided in the affirmative. The second was, whether the summons received on the part of France and England to deliver it up, should be considered equivalent to a declaration of war; this was by a majority decided in the negative. The third was, whether, in case of the citadel being invested by the French, a Dutch force shauld cross the frontier for its relief : it is said that the Prince of Orange declared himself strongly in favour of such a measure, but that the decision of the council was against it.

The account of the altempt of the Dutch in the citadel of don us and give us up—us, who have fought, who have peated. That the garrison should make an attempt which, if successful, would place a great part of the intended position of the French army under water, is natural enough; but the difficulty is, that a renewal of the attempt before the French came up may involve the garrison of the citadel and the Belgic garrison of the city in hostilities-which the Belgians seem dreadfully afraid of. It would probably lead to the destruction of the city. That the government have strong apprehensions on this subject is evident from the numereus corps of pompiers (firemen) who with their engines are arriving every hour in that city from all parts of the

"ORDER OF THE DAY.

TO THE CITADEL OF ANTWERP, THE PORTS DEPENDENT UPON IT, AND HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY IN THE SCHELDT.

" Brave brethren in arms !- The moment when old Dutch courage and loyalty are to be put to a new test approaches, will unite,—that the French army will enter the city, and take it under the joint protection of France and England.

Within a few days a French army will appear before these ramparts, in order to compel us, if possible, by force of arms, "The whole of the road between this and Antwerp presents to surrender this fortress and its dependent forts. Full of see that the Meuse is well protected. This looks very like a country, we shall triumphantly await this army.

" Brethren in arms, -All Netherlands, and even Europe,

with manly courage to the last extremity.

" Live the King! "The General Commander-in-Chief of the citadel of Antwerp, of its dependent forts, and of His Majesty's navy on the Scheldt,

"Baron CHASSE."

It will be seen from the language of General Chassé that it was his determination to resist to the last extremity.

BREDA, Monday, November 19.

Yesterday the anniversary of our Queen's birth-day-we celebrated in the citadel by a grand review of the troops. The Order of the Day was then read a second time, and received, as on the first occasion, with enthusiastic shouts of " Live the King."

On the 17th the troops in the citadel took up their quarters in the bomb-proof barracks. Everything displays unceasing activity in augmenting and strengthening the means

On the 18th the metal cross was distributed to the garrison of Breda. These crosses are made from cannon taken from the Belgians in the campaign of last year.

General Wildeman, commander-in-chief of Breda, has addressed the troops, concluding in the following words:-"What the King and country expect further from us we have heard from the order of the day read to us, which calls our attention to the menaces again made against our country. Let it; then, be our most anxious endeavour to fulfil the expectations of the King and the nation, and let us, with reliance upon the aid of the Almighty, be ready to perform, to the fullest extent, the duties which our country may

"And, to gather further information, let us contemplate the sublime example of your resolute King, who, as a rock in the middle of the foaming waves, stands firm, and knows not what it is to be shaken .- Live the King."

PRUSSIAN "DEMONSTRATIONS."

The intelligence from Prussia continues to be menacing in the last degree, and it would seem that its cabinet now makes a merit of making a parade of its warlike propensities, as if to rid itself of the imputation of inglorious supineness under which it had hitherto lain. Such unequivocal signs we should think, would really make France pause in its career, for the warlike arrangements of Prussia are truly formidable. Her forces are daily drawing near the frontiers, and by this time the whole is one mass of soldiers. At Cologne from 15,000 to 20,000 are to be stationed; and between that city and Treves there will be nearly 80,000 well-disciplined troops. In the neighbourhood of Venloo the Prussians have the command of the most important points. The following extracts from letters and papers will explain more in detail :-

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The bubble with which the English ninisterial papers in particular have so long amused themselves-namely, the assertion that Prussia would look on quietly while the French army entered Belgium, has now burst. The official announcement of the assembly of a Prussian army of observation on the Meuse has produced an astonishing, effect. The belief in war preponderates, and before you with so much constancy by the talented and couthe consequences of the prevalence of such an opinion are incalculable. Persons acquainted with the spirit of our cabinet had long since expected such a decision.

It is stated from good authority that the first corps of the Prussian army had actually crossed the Rhine, and that the troops are arranging their cantonments on the extreme

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, Nov. 15 .- All the inhabitants of Wetzlar and the other villages of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, which are at Frankfort, were informed last night that they were immediately to return home, and be prepared to obey the order of the government relative to

Extract of a Letter .- "Venloo, Nov. 16 .- I have between France and England will be for the two nations a to announce to you that the Prussians positively arrived in fruitful source of welfare and of strength; and for Europe a the environs since yesterday: a friend who was yesterday new guarantee of peace. at Guelders-(four leagues from this), saw the arrival of 1,800 infantry, with General Wreyrach at their head. inquietude. In spite of the efforts of my Government, the These troops had received the order of departure the day before yesterday, in the evening, for Wesel, from which they the separation of Belgium and Holland, remained unexearrived, having marched a part of the night. A company cuted; the means of conciliation appeared to be exhausted; of these same troops was yesterday evening at Keldebircken, one league off, and one at Stralen, two leagues off. General Weyrach is expected at Stralen; what is surprising is that prolonged without compromising the dignity and the interthe men composing the reserve of cavalry have returned home in consequence of having no horses.

The Landwehr is not yet in motion; but a few days ago the order arrived to make, twice a day, an appeal in all the communes, in order that all should be ready at the first signal. This order has produced discontent amongst a great number of persons, particularly those who live at a distance from the communes; they have nothing else to do but to go Antwerp. My two sons are in their ranks. and return.

The artillery is expected to-day in the environs. There are the same regiments of the line, the 16th and 17th, which

Already some precautions have been adopted here by our worthy commander; the external barriers of the fortress remained closed all day; they are opened for each person who enters, and are closed again when any one goes out. The care of the barriers is given entirely to one of the advanced | spectively. guard. All those measures, joined to a redoubling of the works begun already, give the aspect of a demi-blockade to the city. Venloo is nearly three-fourths deserted, for what can two battalions do ?-they are scarcely enough to set off two forts. It is said that the fidelity of the inhabitants can be reckoned on; and as for those who cannot be depended on, their unfortunate situation requires that they should remain altogether neutral-at least this is what every man of common sense would reconimend them to do.

We are at this moment in a frightful condition; the King spilled our blood in order to set them free. What a shame it is to Belgium."

The hostile intentions of Prussia are now no longer a matter of conjecture. Estafettes are continually reaching Brussels from the frontiers with despatches, giving an account of towards France, and the circumstances in which we are the marching of troops, and lealling out of the landwehr. It would appear that the two principal points for concentration are Crevelt and Aix-la-Chapelle, in order to enter Limburg. Our government are taking measures as if they seriously contemplated a breach with Prussia, and have ordered Liege to be strongly fortified and declared in a state of siege. The different Generals of divisions have received orders to take the most commanding positions, so as to be prepared for sudden attack. It is reported that the instant a shot is fired at the citadel of Antwerp, Holland and Prussia will enter Belgium at three different points at the same time. The news from France, received by Marshall Gerard, described an attack from Prussia as very probable, and order the Marshal to form a junction with the Army of the East: He is my efforts had not been useless in accomplishing her deslikewise commanded to take possession of Namur, and to tinies."

The inhabitants of Calcutta have forwarded a memorial to the British Parliament for the introduction, of juries in civil hern, about a mile at this side of the citadel. Two regiments, dividually prose that the confidence which our beloved King with the possession of Bengal by this country. The petition of the line, a park of artillery, and some cavalry, marched has reposed in us has not been bestowed on the unworthy; is well expressed, and urged with temper and moderation.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

"Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies,

"I felicitate myself in claiming again, after so long a se. paration, your advice and support. In the interval that has elapsed my Government has been exposed to very serious trials. It has surmounted them by its own strength; it has triumphed over faction.

"Deceived by the generosity and mildness of our institutions, by our respect for the guarantees of liberty, they disregarded the power of a system of strength and moderation. In Paris, in the name of the Republic-in the West, in the name of the Counter-Revolution-they have attempted to overturn that order which had been legally established, The Republic and the Counter-Revolution have been van-

"The days of the 5th and 6th of June have exposed the perversity and the impotence of the promoters of anarchy. They have displayed how dangerous would be a system of leniency towards factions whose objects were subversive of order. The Constitutional Monarchy has found its true friends in that generous population of Paris, in that intrepid National Guard, in that brave and faithful army, which have so energetically repelled those attempts.

"It has been a happiness to me that my presence in encouraging the good citizens hastened the termination of the

"It has been seen in these events the strength which a Constitutional King finds in the support of a nation, when obliged to have recourse to arms to defend that Crown which he has been called upon to assume, and the institutions he has sworn to maintain.

"We have had to deplore in the West insurrections and odious crimes. The mass of the population took no part in them, and every where in which the rebellion had displayed itself it has been speedily suppressed. Let the guilty authors of the civil war which has so often desolated those countries lose, then, all hope of effecting a counterrevolution—an event impossible in my eyes, as in yours; for it would find us unanimous in resistance, always faithful to our oaths, and ready to identify our destinies with those of the country.

"A recent, and, for the public peace, a decisive event, will destroy the illusions of that party.

"Gentlemen, at Paris, as in the West; my Government was obliged to borrow from the existing laws all the energy they possessed that was compatible with justice. For such crimes the means of repression required to be similar. It also became necessary, in those days of crises, that the defenders of order and liberty should find, in the firm resolution of the Government; that support which they demanded.

"You will have to enquire if our legislation in this respect has not need to be revised and completed; and by what measures can be guaranteed, at the same time, the security of the State and the liberty of all.

"It is by persisting in the paths of moderation and justice that we shall prove ourselves faithful to the principles of our glorious revolution; that system which has been strengthened by your concurrence, and which has been maintained rageous minister whose loss we deplore.

"Already the happy effects of this system are every where felt. Within, confidence is being re-established; commerce and industry have resumed their activity; Pao-VIDENCE has shed her treasures on our fields; the disease which had so cruelly desolated us has withdrawn from us, and every thing holds out to us the promise of a prompt recovery from all the evils under which we have grouned.

"Without, the pledges of national prosperity are not less

" I have every reason to reckon on the pacific disposition of foreign Powers, on the assurances which I daily receive

" A question was likely to have kept Europe in a state of

treaty of the 15th of November, 1831, which went to effect the end was not attained. "I conceived that such a state of things could not be

ests of France. The moment had arrived to enforce the treaties, and to fulfil the engagements contracted towards Belgium,

"The King of Great Britain participated in my scntiments. Our flags float together at the mouth of the Scheldt. The French army, the discipline and good spirit of which equal its valour, arrive at this instant under the walls of

"In giving to the King of the Belgians my dear child, I have strengthened by a new tie the intimate connection of the two nations. The act which has sanctioned that union will be laid before you.

"I have equally directed my ministers to communicate to you the treaty concluded on the 4th July, 1831, between my government and that of the United States of America. This transaction puts an end to all claims of the two countries re-

"You shall also be acquainted with the treaty by which Prince Otho of Bavaria has been called to the throne of ! Greece. I shall also be obliged to require of you the means of guaranteeing, in conjunction with my allies, a loan, indispensable for the establishment of the new state that has been, founded by our cares and our concurrence.

"My wish is that our fundamental legislation be promptly perfected. The laws mentioned in the 69th article of the charter shall be presented to you in the course of the seasion. You will have to deliberate on the responsibility of ministers; the departmental and municipal administrations; the organisation of public instruction; and the state of affairs.

"Several other laws, of less political importance, but of great interest to the country, shall be equally submitted to

" I lament that I am not able to propose to you at this moment any reduction of the public expenses." Our duties placed, still require of us weighty sacrifices; but the approaching settlement of the affairs of Europe permits us to auticipate a speedy improvement in that respect. The future appears to us under favourable auspices. The public credit sustains and fortifies itself, and unequivocal symptoms announce the progress of national wealth.

"A few more efforts, and the last traces of the inquietude inseparable from a great revolution will be effaced; a feeling of security will be impressed upon every mind; France will repose with an entire confidence in futurity; and then will be realised the dearest wish of my heart, which is to see my country raise herself to all that prosperity to which she has right to pretend, and to be able myself to say that

IRELAND.

There has been a considerable reduction on the military medical staff of Ireland in the last few weeks.

An Association of Ladies, similar to Almack's, is about being formed amongst the fashionables in Dublin. They will it is said, lend all the patronage possible to the sustainment of the drama in that city.

CALABITOUS. Standish, the mo 29, Nelson-stree fined to her bed took fire, and sistance could be treme suffering, As soon as an promptly in atter out doing any fur

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A Modest Re date for the repres ed a memorial to ing that certain a despite the attack Chancery, to atter of registering thei the Lord Lieutena interfere for the p by the consequen KING'S BENCH yesterday arguin case of Grogan ago observations:—"

phantly called on the Legislature in Lords, to do so, al difficulty. Of the language of the ov know what they not be, in want sometimes been for a revolution, by "Long live the Leg tinue making such lawyers will not b Captain Barke and is now in the

ten o'clock, the st named Alexander barbarously murde demesne, within a He was attacked b patched him. frightful spectacle, atoms. The savng deed have fortuna Maher, was appr with which the de covered with bloo with that of the d the spade. His a of Maher, has abs

SALMAGUNDI

MURDER.-Me

equal castigations o geon, Mr. Wakley Dr. Ramage, and Ryan, of the " Me prosecuted, and fi the London employ on the Friday, that the sabbath. Our wise."-The usual " London and Birn next session; there Addresses are prep Dutch war .- Mr. character, but we favour of Don Car the chief conspirate from the Hague sta at the request of th ture for the presen been negotiated in as there always have wit."-A rail-road with the Rhine. over, and has rece much as the Engl cause of constitution will take any step cause; they have office of Lord of th Clinton, is to be printer of the Water

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Standish, the mother of Colonel Standish, who resides at No. 29, Nelson-street, and who had been for many years confined to her bed, was reading in her bed, when the clothes took fire, and she was so dreadfully burned before any assistance could be rendered to her, that she expired after extreme suffering, between three and four yesterday morning. As soon as an alarm of fire was given, the engines were promptly in attendance, and the fire was extinguished without doing any further damage to the house than burning part of the window sash .- Dublin Paper.

A singular letter was read, a few nights since, at the Political Union, from Mr. O'Crowly, a Parish Priest, desiring the Secretary not to send him any more of his political circulars, inasmuch as he " has no idea of making war on the law and the constituted authorities, or of becoming the blind tool of any party or faction." Their Honours were considerably mortified at the reception of such a cooler from such a quarter, and not one word escaped them about the virtue and immaculate patriotism of the priesthood during the whole

DAN IS MISSING .- Term has been sitting more than a fortnight, yet he has not shown himself in the Courts, or on the flags. This is the more unaccountable, as the cholera has completely subsided, and people do not know what to think of his absence. Would it not be strange if he should be found to be of opinion with Futher O'Crowly?

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF WATERFORD .- We stop the press to announce, which we do with feelings of deep regret, the sudden death of the Lord Bishop of Waterford. This distressing event took place yesterday, suddenly, his Lordship having been, down to a few hours before his demise, in the enjoyment of the most excellent health .- Dublin Erening

THE VACANT SEE .- It is reported that the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Plunkett, Dean of Down, and Rector and Vicar of the the nepotism of the Chancellor, we are surprised to hear that the deanery of Down, one of the richest in the kingdom, is to be held by Mr. Plunkett, in conjunction with the See of Waterford-far from being poor!

There is a cessation of the tithe war, the people resting on their arms in expectation of relief promised by the Government, and, in many instances, paying up the arrears due without giving the law officers of the Crown any further trouble. The parish of Cahirciveen, in which Darrynane Abbey is situated, has been the first to adopt this peaceful course which the Liberator himself is stated, upon good authority, to have recommended, as a matter of prudence to the principal landholders. It is a great pity that he did not give that good advice before the tragical encounters at Wallstown and Carrigeen.

A Modest Request .- Colonel Pierce Butler, a candi-

date for the representation of the County Kilkenny, forward-

ed a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant a few days since, praying that certain anti-tithe conspirators might be permitted despite the attachments against them from the Court of Chancery, to attend at the Special Sessions, for the purpose of registering their votes. Mr. Stanley in reply, says that the Lord Lieutenant does " not feel himself called upon to interfere for the protection of parties, who are only aggricved by the consequences of their own refusal of legal demands." yesterday arguing on a demurrer to a declaration in the them. case of Grogan against Magan, when he made the following observations :- "My learned friend, Mr. West, has triumphantly called on us to point out what was the intention of the Legislature in a certain act. We are not bound my Lords, to do so, and I admit it would be a matter of great difficulty. Of the Legislature, my Lords, we may adopt the language of the owls, when the Grand Vizier was sent to know what they thought of the Sultan Mahomed. "Long not be in want of ruined villages." (Laughter.) I have

sometimes been accused of being a radical, and of wishing for a revolution, but I do, my Lords, cry out with the owls— "Long live the Legislature !—for while they flourish, and continue making such Acts of Parliament as they do at present, lawyers will not be in want of business." (Loud Laughter.) and is now in the county prison of Kilkenny.

MURDER.-Monday night, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, the steward of Mr. Treuch, of Brockley-park, sity." named Alexander Tweedie, a Scotchman, was waylaid and covered with blood, and a portion of the hair, corresponding of Maher, has absconded .- Carlow Sentinel.

SALMAGUNDI.—Law is a strange thing, and gives most un tqual castigations occasionally. That celebrated radical and sur-Ryan, of the " Medical Journal," republished the same attack, is Posecuted, and fined-1001.1-Some of the most respectable of the London employers have determined to pay their work people on the Friday, that there may be no excuse for the desecration of the sabbath. Our advice to ALL employers is—"Go and do like wie."-The usual notices have been given that the momorable "London and Birmingham" Railway Bill will be revived in the next session; therefore there are again rare hopes for the bar .-Addresses are preparing, in all parts of the country, against the Dutch war .- Mr. Hume is very busily occupied in defending his. character, but we think with little success .- An insusrection, in from the Hague state that the English and French ambassadors at the request of the King of Holland, have delayed their departure for the present.-If it be true that a loan to Don Pedro has been negotiated in this country, it only proves that there are still as there always have been, persons possessing "more money than wit."-A rail-road is about to be formed to connect the Weser with the Rhine. The project originated with the States of Hanover, and has received the sanction of the king .- It is said that much as the English government may desire the success of the cause of constitutional liberty in Portugal, it is not likely they will take any step at present to directly uphold Donna Maria's cause; they have long insidiously and indirectly upheld it.—The office of Lord of the Bedchamber, vacant by the death of Lord Clinton, is to be filled up by the Premier.—The proprietor and months imprisonment, and a fine of 100l. each, for the publication of a tithe libel.—Various efforts, it is said, are making to procure for Sir William Horne an equitable judgeship, but hitherto with-Opera, is to be commenced immediately, and a day will soon be ville.

full possession of all her faculties except sight, which is slightly defective.-Mr. Campbell has not yet taken his seat as Solicitor-General, although it is reported that he has received the appointment.-Mr. Cockburn, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of the University of publicly announcing the demise of their near relatives with a Glasgow.-It is said that the son of a learned judge who is one of the revising barristers has had nine actions brought against him for maliciously rejecting voters' names .- Mr. Marcus Costello has been refused his right to vote as master of arts, by the Board of imprisoned for an offence against the law.—The Duchess of Berry has received already at Blaye from Chateaubriand, Hyde de Neuville. Berryer, and other men of note and distinction, the most unbounded offers of devotion and assistance.-Since the establishment of the lighthouse on Beechy Head, the shipwrecks near that dangerous point have become comparatively very few in number -On dit that it is in agitation to revive the Garde Royale of France, and to persuade the deputies of the lower chambers to resume their classic costume.—The loan to Don Miguel has been arranged and contracted for in London.-The recent exposure of the infamous goings on at the various hells under the Quadrant in Regent Street has produced no good effect; it would rather appear that " hell has enlarged its borders," and grown older in impunity.—Great efforts are making for placing the whole military power of France in the most efficient state.--Warlike movements are said to be observable in every part of the European continent.-M. Cabet, a barrister and a deputy, has been sentenced, by the Cour of Assizes of Paris, to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs, for a seditious libel.—The British six good livings thereunto appended, is to be the new Bishop and French ambassadors, in Madrid, are assisting the queen in of Waterford. This is not surprising; but proverbial as is her plan of reform. It is even said that the latter offered her the aid of a French army to annihilate the Carlist party.-The Russian armies in Moldavia and Wallachia have been reinforced, preparatory to the affording of aid to the Porte against its "rebellious" subject, the Pacha, Mehemet Ali.—The black flag has been thing, and the author nothing, and, by his patronage, hoisted on the hospital in Antwerp, it being customary, in all civilised warfare, to respect places having this sombre emblem .-There are reports of mutiny in the Belgian army.-Baron Roussin has been named French ambassador at Constantinople .-- If brevity be the soul of wit, how little of the latter can there be in the addresses of most of the candidates for seats in the next parliament, which are spun out into an unaccountable length .- The private letters from Madrid continue to speak of a project being before the new government for the liquidation of the debts of the Cortes,-Sir John Herschell has declined the invitation to come forward as a candidate for the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University at Edinburgh.—Paris (says a correspondent) is as full of pedestrians as ever I recollect to have seen it. Lord Lansdowne is still here, and has given the benefit of his advice to the cabinet, through his friend the Duc de Broglie; to it we are in some degree indebted for the relaxation of the prosecution of the press. I know not how many English of aristocratic pretensions KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN, Nov. 14 .- Mr. Holmes was are now in the French capital, but the streets are crowded by

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Speculaton-is one who puts a needle in a haystack and then burns all his hay without finding the needle.

THE PICKPOCKETS .- The "Schoolmaster" in Fraser's such a fine day as this!"

Palmerston and Mr. Fleming: - "Such a coalition,", says | Note Book of a Traveller in the United States. Captain Borko has surrendered himself to abide his trial, the writer, "would be a monstrum horrendum informe; and well may I add that the lumen would be ademptum from that person who could give his countenance to such a moustru-

SAGACITY OF JURORS .- A man in Yorkshire, who was barbarously murdered, near the lodge gate of his master's fond of hunting, had cleaned his leather inexpressibles, and demesne, within a short distance of the town of Stradbally. hung them to dry in the garden, preparatory to the sports of He was attacked by two men with spades, who instantly dis- the following day. In the course of the night a fellow broke! patched him. The body next morning presented a most into the garden and was stealing the article in question when rightful spectacle, the skull having been literally broken to the owner, hearing a noise, looked out of the window and atoms. The savage miscreants who perpetrated this atrocious saw the thief. Having been previously robbed, he was dedeed have fortunately been discovered. One man, named termined to punish the offender, and producing a blunderbuss Maher, was apprehended on Tuesday morning; the spade fired at and killed him. He was put upon his trial for manwith which the deed was perpetrated was found in his house, | slaughter, but the fact of the trespass and robbery was soon established in evidence. When called upon for their verwith that of the deceased's eyebrows, was found attached to dict, the jury returned, through their foreman, the following: the spade. His accomplice, named Hogan, a brother in law | -"We find the deceased guilty of stealing a pair of leather breeches.

DOCTOR BOSWELL.—He spoke the Scotch accent strongly, though by no means so as to affect, even slightly, his intelligibility to an English ear. He had an odd mock solemnity of tone and manner, that he had acquired imperceptibly geon, Mr. Wakley, was, some time back, prosecuted for a libel on from constantly thinking of and imitating Dr. Johnson Dr. Ramage, and adjudged to pay a fine of one farthing. Dr. whose own solemnity, nevertheless, far from mock, was the result of pensive rumination. There was, also, something slouching in the gait and dress of Mr. Boswell, that wore an air, ridiculously enough, of purporting to personify the same model. His clothes were always too large for him; his hair, or wig, was constantly in a state of negligence; and he never for a moment sat still or upright upon a chair. Every look and movement displayed either intentional or in; voluntary irritation .- Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by his daugh-

A SPANISH MAIDEN.-Nothing is more lovely than a young Spanish girl at fifteen years of age, such as I have seen many in the rural parts of the kingdom. A face perfectly oval, hair of a fine, clear, auburn, equally divided on favour of Don Carlos, has been timely discovered at Madrid, and the forehead, and only bound by a silk knot, large black eyes, the chief conspirators ordered out of the kingdom.—Private letters a mouth replete with graces, an attitude always modest; a simple habit of neat black serge, exactly fitting the shape, and gently pressing the wrist; a little hand and foot perfectly proportioned; in short, the Spanish maiden is the very model of beauty and grace. Always ready to please, she dances and does everything with a grace unattainable by mere cultivation; touches her guitar as if by inspiration, and sings with a charm that passion only can impart, -Monthly Magazine.

When Cowper was made Bishop of Galloway, an old woman, who had been one of his parishioners at Perth, and a favourite, could not be persuaded that her Minister had deserted the Presbyterian cause. Resolved to satisfy herself, she naid him a visit in the Canongate, where he had his residence as Dean of the Chapel Royal. The retinue of servants through which she passed staggered the good woman's confidence, and, on being ushered into the room where the printer of the Waterford Chronicle have been sentenced to twelve Bishop sat in state, she exclaimed, "Oh, Sir, what's this Ah! ye ha' really left the guid cause, and turned Prelate!" "Janet (said the Bishop), I have got new light upon these

THE SUBLIME, -Our German friends are in the habit of fered to the very letter from a Rhenish paper, -in proof :-The inmost feelings of my adored husband went to sleep, quietly and happily, on the 16th instant. The extent of my dition, nor the stagnation of business,-much less the dead weight, which altogether strains my lains. He, the dear departed, Frederick M-, was my husband, every inch of him; he was partner in all the afflictions of life with myself; and I wish, therefore, every one as speedy and happy an end as his. To enjoy the folly of life without groaning of the Spirit, -this is what I call virtue and understanding; patience and wakefulness, and melancholy and ecstacy, and to felony against two females, who, you say, are the daughters build the mansion of peace in one's own bosom, are ten thou- of a Mr. Turton, living at East Sheen. It would be too sand times more costly possessions than gold or virtue. Our great a responsibility on the part of the officer to go and take

business will not hitch; and I will do my best as a widow." Purreny.-We copy the following exposure of the mode in which certain booksellers carry on their business, from that really honest and independent journal, the Atheneum :-'The publishing world is silent, and confounded by the success of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, which has swallowed up the gains of booksellers, and the hopes of cannot, however, last long; genius must sooner or later reservice only of the day of their birth, and were puffed into purpose of informing Mr. Turton that I intended to obtain a circulation by critical breezes and trade winds; next day brought a new book and a hundred new puffs, and the romance or novel of the day before, was sent to oblivion. The bookseller who published the book, was reckoned every

Every desperate blockade dared to write. We had hoped that such publishers were beginning to be sensible of the ruin thus brought on literature, and of its reaction on themselves; but there is a dulness, on which even experience throws away its wisdom. We have had a sad specimen lately of this catch-penny trickery, in the publicaion of 'Zohrab the Hostage.' This work was professedly reviewed in the Bookseller's Gazette of the eighth of this month, at a time when we have reason to believe, the printing was not finished-it was made the leading article, and ten columns were given, to satisfy the world of the importance of the work. In this professed review, there was, of rant, and the helpless; the harsher one for the rich, course, a fine flourish about the 'admired author,' the 'de- | the educated, and the high-born. This is not a time lightful author,' and his 'entertaining narrative;' and this serviceable paragraph has ever since been circulating all over follow their vocation unheeded, or to do that with the country—it has been impossible to take up a newspaper, vithout stumbling on it; we are of opinion, that not less than 1001. has been expended in giving it currency. Now the orders from the country, for this 'interesting narrative of this delightful author,' must arrive in London by the 25th or 26th to insure the receipt of the work by the booksellers' monthly parcels. Will not this then be admitted as a system most ruinous to our literature, when we add, that 'Zohrab the they cannot too strongly reverence and regard. This Hostage has not yet been seen, except by this trade critic, case strongly serves to show one of the main defects and that it it is not even now published!"

States the high sheriffs perform the same duties as our parish | criminal cases. In this instance, however, Mr. beadles, and whip the criminals themselves. The sheriff of Downes and the young woman at the bazaar should, Hartford county, in Connecticut, a gentleman of good family without an hour's delay, be compelled to attend the and fortune, informed me that he always attended the trials officer in executing his warrant. These partial and Magazine states that in foggy weather the pickpockets in of prisoners, and formed his own opinion as to their degrees of guilt. "For otherwise," said he, "how am I to know how hard to hit them? I can make one cut tell like twenty if I ELECTIONEERING SUBLIME.—The following specimen of choose—so I never trust to the sentences of those old fools the subline and beautiful occurs in a printed letter from a on the bench, but always give it the rascals just as hard as in freeholder, deprecating a supposed junction between Lord my own private judgment I think they ought to have it."-

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

A few days since an elderly lady and two young ladies, having all the appearance of fashionables, drove in an elegant carriage to the St. James's Bazaar, where they walked through the rooms and inspected various articles on sale. At one of the counters at which jewellery was sold they purchased a small article for 3s. 6d. Soon after their leaving the counter, the young female who attended it missed two gold seals, two gold pins, a locket, and bracelet, together of the value of 71. she communicated her loss and her suspicions to the lady who superintends the bazaar. The ladies were followed to another jeweller's counter, where they were engaged in inspecting the stock, and in very delicate terms informed of the disappearance of the articles from the counter at which they had been, and requested to examine their reticules, into which it was possible they might have put them by mistake. They readily made the examination, after which they assured chestra being occupied by the musicians of the theatre. not deemed satisfactory, and the young ladles were con- proach of the royal party, and the musicians prepared to ducted back to the counter, that a further examination might tolen. They were then taken to the office of the bazaar, to Richmond, and saw it drive up to a magnificent mansion, which, on inquiry, he found was the ladies residence. It appeared that they were really a family of high rank; and in consequence of the influence used on the occasion the matter was kept quite secret at the bazaar. - On Wednesday the owner of the property purloined came to Marlboroughstreet office, accompanied by a solicitor named Carlos, and his own shopwoman, and applied to Messrs. Dyer and Conant, the sitting magistrates, for a warrant to apprehend nature of his application, and the grounds upon which he bring this charge forward, in order to have it properly investigated, so that, if the offence was established, the rank and station of the offenders should not afford any protection from punishment. He begged also to say, that the reason why the parties had not been given into custody at the time when the discovery was made, was simply because the young woman who kept the stall was inexperienced in such matters, and felt some embarrassment from the situation in which she was unexpectedly placed .- Mr. Dyer remarked it was impossible to state too broadly the principle which, in his judgment, ought to govern magistrates in all felonious matters, for Sir William Horne an equitable judgeship, but hitherto without success.—The building of Mr. Arnold's theatre, for the English
Opera. is to be seen in to be seen to be success.—Mr. Arnold's theatre, for the English
Opera. is to be seen to be seen to be seen to be success.—The building of Mr. Arnold's theatre, for the English
Opera. is to be seen that, whatever the rank or consequence of the party accused, he should not one moment hesitate in the performance of his of refreshments.

CALAMITOUS OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday night, Mrs. | appointed for laying the first stone.—At Ferry Hill, near Durham, | THE WOODEN LEG.—A lady and her son were standing | duty. This was done; and the worthy magistrate instantly. there lives an old woman, aged 113, able to walk about, and in near the church of St. Eustache, when the latter, seeing a signed a warrant for the apprehension of the parties, which soldier who had suffered amputation, exclaimed, "Oh! mo- was placed in the hands of Goddard, the officer, to execute. ther, do you see that gentleman without a leg?"-" My He accordingly proceeded to make the necessary arrangeson," replied the mother, "do you not perceive that he wears ments, and informed Mr. Downes that some person, who it in his button-hole?" The soldier was "decorated." could point out the accused, must accompany him to East could point out the accused, must accompany him to East Sheen, as the parties were entirely strangers to him. To the surprise of Goddard, both Mr. Downes and Miss Findley tribute to their memory. In how poetical a fashion this is declined accompanying the officer. Upon hearing this desometimes done, take the following, which we have pil-termination of the complainant, Goddard re-entered the office and stated the difficulty in which he was placed.

Mr. Downes, at the request of Goddard, re-entered the office, when he was informed that it was essentially necessary Trinity College, Dublin, owing to his having been convicted and suffering none know better than myself; nor my present con- that some person should go and point out the accused to the officer.

Mr. Downes said he could not get Miss Findley to go with the officer, and that he did not wish to go down.

Mr. Dyer.—It is the invariable practice when any person comes and applies for a warrant, and if granted, for the person so obtaining the warrant to go with the officer and see it is executed. You have procured a warrant on a charge of persons in custody whom he knows nothing of.

Mr. Downes.—Cannot Clements go, for he saw the ladies? Mr. Dyer.-No, he cannot go, for he stated here that he did not see them take any thing. But Miss Findley, upon whose information the warrant is granted, says that the persons of the young ladies are known to her. Mr. Downes -I cannot get her to go. Mr. Dyer .- You see the officer himauthors: this steam-engine style of manufacturing books self-does not know that the accused are living at East Sheen. Mr. Downes.—They are all living there, for I have been to sume the ascendancy, and destroy, like Aaron's rod, all such the house. Mr. Dyer - When did you go there? Mr. false enchantments. Some of our booksellers aided largely | Downes .- I went down on Tuesday evening. Mr. Dyer .in calling into existence this mushroom literature: books For what purpose did you go down? Mr. Downes .- Underwere by these persons considered as newspapers, for the standing it was a respectable family, I went down for the warrant, not wishing him to be taken by surprise. Mr. Dyer.—Oh.

The parties then withdrew; but Goddard was unable to procure any person to accompany him for the purpose of identifying the accused, and, upon inquiry, we find that no further steps have been taken, and that all further proceedings for the present are dropped.

We have entered minutely into this case, because it deeply affects the interests of all classes of society. If there be one principle which ought to be acted upon more strictly than another, it is—that in the eye of the law all classes are equal. There must not be one law for the rich and another for the poor. Were an inequality in this respect, however, desirable, the milder law should be for the poor, the ignowhen shop-lifters in fashionable life can be allowed to impunity, which, in the case of a poor and friendless delinquent, would be marked by exemplary punishment. Such conduct shows an unjust regard for the feelings of the poorer classes, and will assuredly lead them to look with hatred and contempt on those laws which, when wisely enacted and impartially enforced. of our legal system. The fact is, a public prosecutor How to Flog a Rascal.—In some parts of the United | should be appointed, to see that justice is done in all painful distinctions between rich and poor must be

DUCROW AT THE PAVILION.

Ducrow having received the King's commands to perform before their Majesties, their illustrious relatives, the royal suite, and a large party of nobility and gentry, on Tuesday, the riding-school at the palace was temporarily fitted up as a circus, under the superintendence of Ducrow. A temporary stage was also constructed for the purpose of exhibiting Ducrow's Study of Living Pictures. For their Majesties and the royal suite a splended box, covered with crimson cloth, was erected, the approach to which was by an avenue inclosed with green baize leading from the palace grounds, so that the company could not obtain a view of the royal party till they entered the box. On either side of the royal box and adjoining the ring, seats were placed for those of the gentry who were honoured with invitations.

Immediately above the guests were his Majesty's household. The whole of Ducrow's company and his stud were in attendance at helf-past one o'clock, and at two the company began to take their seats. The band of the 3rd Dragoon Guards were stationed in the circus, the temporary orthe parties that no such mistake had been made. This was About three o'clock one of the house hold announced the apcommence the national anthem. As soon as the King and be made. Almost immediately one of them was seen placing | Queen made their appearance, the whole of the company gold seal on the stand from which the articles had been simultaneously rose, and stood during the performance of the anthem. The King took his seat in the centre of the boxwhere a strict examination was made; and in a pocket in the between the Princess Augusta and Lady Erskine, her ladyback part of the dress of one of the young ladies was found a ship's three children standing in front. Her Majesty sat on pin and four small doyley mats, which she said she had pur- the right of the Princess Augusta, and Prince George on the chased at the Western Exchange. It was observed that she | right of the Queen. The sound of the trumpet announced kept her hand closed; she was requested to open it; another the beginning of the entertainment—namely, a splendid engold pin appeared. The mother, who had gone to her car- tree, and Amazonian cavalcade of 18 steeds, rode by female riage, was now sent for, and, on entering the office, offered to and male equestrians, which was extremely well performed, pay for the articles; which, however, was refused. She then and elicited the warmest applause from the royal party. gave her card, and, with her two daughters, left the bazaar. Fourteen out of the 18 horses having retired, the remainders An officer was employed to watch the carriage, which he did concluded this spectacle with a minust and gavot; but, owing to some mismanagement in the orchestra, the musicians were confused, Ducrow was irritated, and the minuet was indifferently managed. Some splendid feats of horsemanship which followed were succeeded by a display of astonishing equestrian feats by a mere infant, who appeared as the Lilliputian Grenadier. Having gone through the military exercise, to the infinite delight of the juvenile portion of the company, who rewarded his exertions with repeated applause, he mounted a horse, and, while at full speed, divested himthe presumed offenders. The solicitor, after detailing the self of his military habiliments, and appeared as a fairy, in which character he exhibited great agility and fearlessness. made it, observed that his client felt it to be his duty to Their Majesties seemed to take much pleasure in seeing their young guests evince so much delight. There were a variety of other entertainments; but that which seemed to fix the attention of their Majesties was the command of six horses by Adams, as the Courier of St. Petersburg, in which case he evinced great dexterity. Ducrow went through his "Study of Living Pictures" with his accustomed ability. The whole concluded with the African pageant of trained zebras (the beautiful animals excited much admiration), and a display of fire-works. The interior of the Riding-School was lighted with gas, and, in order to produce effect, day-light was excluded as much as possible by darkening the windows of the

DIARY OF THE WEEK. High

| K | W and D Anniversaries. | | Lor | don dge. | | |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| . 25 | Sun | 23 S. af. Triu. Cath. | 4 | 34 | Dr. Watts d. 1748. | |
| 26 | | Michaelm. Term ends | | 1,3 | Great storm, 1703. | |
| 97 | Tues | Venus sets 5 58 af. | 5 | 49 | Bishop Lowth b. 1710. | |
| 28 | Wed | Mercury sets 4 56 af. | . 6 | 30 | Wolsey d. 1634. | |
| | Thurs | | 7 | | Polish revn. begun, 1830. | |
| 30 | Frid | St. Andrew. | 8 | . 4 | Selden d. 1634. | |
| 31 | Sat | Day long, 2h. 8m. | | | | |
| | | | _ | | | |

The Alfred.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1832.

THE COURT.—Their Majesties continue in the er joyment of their usual health. The Court Journal presents us with the following interesting picture of their retirement:-

"There has been nothing to interrupt that quiet this place (Brighton) to afford their Majesties, and right place. We are indebted for it to the private and domestic mode of life which it is the merit of which is so needful, as well to health as to comfort, correspondence of the Standard. after the necessary fatigues which await a royal station. The Queen rides on horseback daily, or walks in public, with all the unpretending simplicity of a private lady; the King usually takes the air in a carriage; and the other members of the Royal Family partake of that unaffected social intercourse to which their habits and inclinations are so well adapted. There is a small dinner party at the palace daily, dozen specially invited friends, followed by music in the evening; and the perpetual interchange of amenities which this calls forth is evidently enjoyed by their Majesties more than all the pomp and state that attend their residence in to wn or at Windsor."

We'learn, with pleasure, that the health of the young P ice George of Cumberland has already been much improved by his residence at Hastings.

THE latest accounts received from Holland confirm the notions we have all along entertained of the heroism of the Dutch King, and the gallantry and devotedness of his people. The challenge to surrender Antwerp has been received with stern bu proud defiance. The citadel will be defended to the uttermost. General Chassé has addressed his garrison, in an Order of the day, in which he exhorts his comrades to prepare for resistance the last extremity. The Governor of Breda has also issued an order, by which it appears that a new levy of the arriere ban of the Netherlands has been called out, so that a kingdom containing little more than two millions of population, will shortly send upwards of two hundred thousand men into the field; armed with that heroic resolution which is, after all, th strongest panoply—a conviction of the justice of their cause, and the dastardly tyranny of their oppressors. The people of Holland have been well told that the eyes of all Europe are upon them. Perilous as their situation must be allowed to be; it is one of the proudest ever assumed by any nation on the face of no disgrace from defeat; whilst their despotic enemies can reap no possible triumph from success. But if, as appears to be highly probable, the gallant Netherlanders, strong in the justice of their cause. should be enabled to beat off their hypocritical assail ants, and thus secure the unmolested possession of their rights, they will have earned a title to glory in the eyes of their contemporaries and posterity, exceeded only by that of the Three Hundred of Ther. mopylæ. It is thought, notwithstanding the over whelming host which is now gathered before Antwerp, that General Chasse may hold out for a month in the course of which time, if the Prussians be really in earnest in their demonstrations, the Prussian and Dutch army will amount to between three and four hundred thousand men; and whether the King of the Netherlands be thus reinforced or not, circomstances will, in all probability, arise which wil put an end at once to this infamous aggression of the strong upon the weak. The Whigs of England, conscious of the perilous situation in which they have placed themselves, are now calling in the aid of the Unionists, the brickbat and bludgeon gentry, to impede, by threats and violence, the extra-political expression of dissent and disgust which is bursting forth from all quarters of the country on the subject of our present unholy alliance, and still more unholy interference. The proceedings at Leeds, quoted in another column, will show of what inconsistencies the supporters of ministers will be guilty to enable them to keep their patrons in office. The John Bull, in an excellent article, pointing out the extravagant tergiversation of Earl Grey and the surviving members of the anti-war clique of 1791, makes the following extracts from the printed declarations of his

"1. That it is at all times, and particularly under the present circumstances, the interest of this country

reference either to the cause of the dispute, or the circumstances of the war.

just cause for a war.

"4. That we are not bound by any treaty to fur hish assistance to any of our allies, except in the case of an attack upon them.

"5. That none of the possessions of this country, nor of any of its allies, appear to be threatened with an hostile attack from any foreign nation.

"6, There were some truths which appeared to be dispute them-amongst them he conceived must be ship of war at sea, by the construction of batteries year, are in many instances in a condition of very reckoned THE JUST CAUSES OF GOING TO WAR. OF THIS NATURE ALSO WERE THOSE MAXIMS OF POLICY WHICH OUGHT TO GOVERN THIS COUNTRY IN ITS CON-NECTION WITH FOREIGN POWERS. THE ONLY JUST CAUSE OF WAR WAS SELF-DE-FENCE."

We are now told by the same place-loving gentry, and their hired scribes and incendiaries, that the Dutch war of non-intervention is perfectly just and proper, and calculated in every possible way to promote the interests of England. We refer our readers to the address of the Dutch merchants to the merchants of London, who have signed the protest against the Dutch war. It will be read with interest and sympathy by all persons whose hearts are in the

INTELLIGENCE from Oporto to the 17th inst. has been

received, from which it appears that the condition of

the adherents of Don Pedro has not undergone the

slightest improvement since the last arrivals. The Miguelites having for some time past endeavoured graded the English character by their conduct at one thing is abundantly certain, that no system of consisting usually of the royal suite and some half to strengthen themselves on the southern bank of the Douro, an attempt was made on the 14th to obtain possession of Villa Nova and dislodge the enemy from their position. The military force under Colonel Swalbach obtaine a slight temporary success but was ultimately driven back with considerable loss. The marines and sailors engaged in destroying the newly-raised batteries along the river experienced a similar fate. In the onset they took a small battery but were in the event driven back to their ships with severe loss. Ou the whole, the affairs of Don Pedro are said by the correspondents of the Times and Herald to remain in statu quo; which means, in truth that at the end of many months, after the exhaustion of nearly all his resources, and the destruction or desertion of the greater part of the men he had kidnapped into his service, the invader remains closely blockaded on the spot where he first disembarked without having gained the slightest permanent advantage. To render his discouragement the more to mix with them, and thus covering their retreat have not a ship in any foreign port—nor a manufaccomplete the foreign brigade, without the aid of which Don Pedro's enterprise would have ended several months ago, is in a state of complete disaffection and disorder. Colonel Hodges has returned announced his intention of firing on vessels of every disputes to London-why should we check such to England in disgust at the ingratitude and neglect description which may attempt to enter the Douro noble and wise aspirations? It would be hard indeed which he and the troops under his command have and of "using every means to destroy such ships as experienced from the ex-Emperor. The officer by may succeed in getting into the river, for the purpose whose devotion and valour Oporto was declared by Don Pedro to have been saved, on the 29th of September, has indignantly thrown up his command in consequence of the "gross injustice done to his brithe earth. If true to themselves, they will acquire gade." Their defence of the city on the occasion already alluded to, notwithstanding it called forth the most enthusiastic private commendations from Don Pedro, was scarcely noticed officially, and instead of honour, he and his men only received "reproaches and neglect." He moreover complains that his bri- given point as any king's speech was ever known to more to afford them consolation, and ground for future hope gade has been miserably clothed; that latterly it had been quite abandoned in this respect; and that although the arsenal was full of clothing." his requisitions were treated with contempt." Sir John Milley admitted to belong, in an especial manner, to the Doyle who succeeded him in his command has also oration in question. Some notion of the modesty of resigned; he has been superseded by the Portuguese the composition may be formed from the fact, that General Pinto. Several English officers have been placed under arrest, and are to be tried by a courtmartial; they have been since liberated, but refuse to remain any longer in the service of the invader. Among the troops the greatest insubordination prevails. Even the Times, after all its bluster in favour of Don Pedro, admits that his gallant English benefactors have been rewarded with "calumny," "contempt." "injustice," "reproach," "want of clothing," want of all other necessaries," "being defrauded of their pay," and when wounded or sick from excessive exertion "neglected in the hospitals." As it regards the great body of English, however, inveigled into the Portuguese service by the crimping candidate for Middlesex and his agents, they are described The speech concludes with a palpable falsehood, by the correspondent of the Standard as the most worthless set of scoundrels in existence; an assurance which goes far to console us for their absence. They appear to be for the most part precisely the sort of fellows whom our government is usually compelled to export at its own expense. They have; it appears, committed the most disgusting excesses in Oporto, and have proved themselves not only a disgrace to he swaggers about the "valour" of the French army, their country but to human nature itself. The fol- that he has sent some 80,000 men to reduce a fortress lowing is the letter of the correspondent of the Stan-

"This morning arrived the Liverpool steamer 2. That it is neither reasonable nor just to take from Oporto, which Place she left last Friday even- Holland receives the aid of the northern Powers or up arms for the purpose of dictating terms of peace ing. In her came home Colonel Hodges, who had not, she will not, we feel assured, fall an easy prey sure your countrymen that, although no people appreciate between nations organized in hostilities and an easy prey sure your countrymen that, although no people appreciate between nations engaged in hostilities, without any either been superseded in the command of the Bri- to her vindictive assailants. Nous verrons. Since peace with all the world more than we do, yet that, relying tish troops, or had thrown it up in disgust with the writing the above, we learn, from the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private cor- on the justness of our cause, we know no fear, but are united and the private corservice—a feeling that begins to prevail very gene- respondence of the Standard, that Marshal Gerard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard, that Marshal Gerard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard, that Marshal Gerard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard, that Marshal Gerard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard, that Marshal Gerard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard as one man, to uphold the honour and independence of the standard as one man and the standard as one man as one "3. That the refusal of an offer of mediation is no rally both among officers and men. The want of a has required a further supply of 25,000 men to over- countyr. master-mind to control and keep in check the tur- come the "obstinacy" of the King of Holland!

firmed by the Times and Morning Herald :---

becomes every day more and more evident; but markable to relate of Ireland this week, for our where all are beroes and men of talent, as the young | readers cannot be much interested in the hebdomadal Queen's champions believe themselves to be, such a list of murders which that country so punctually mind is rarely to be met with. Every fresh arrival supplies. Government are engaged in the collection satisfies us that the cause of Don Pedro grows despe- of the arrears of Tithe due in November 1831, which rate. Miguel's commanders have succeeded in they appear to be tolerably successful in obtaining. so clear and evident, that no man was disposed to blockading the Douro, notwithstanding he has not a but the clergy who have received nothing for this commanding the bar, to destroy which an attempt was made on the 14th instant, which in part succeeded, after a most severe and well-contested action, by the destruction of a three-gun battery. To secure this advantage, however, upwards of 30 lives, ing a levy of intractable democrats to the new Parwere lost on Pedro's side, including Captains Mor- liament. The Repeal of the Union will be urged in gan and Hayward, who commanded 200 seamen the ensuing Session, with all the energy of O'Con. that bore the brunt of the action. The fruits of this | nell's faction, and to be plain, we have not much victory were, in addition, nearly 300 prisoners, 30 doubt that it will eventually be carried. Whoever head of cattle, several horses, and some 60 or 70 de- has observed the course of business in Parliament serters from Miguel's ranks. These desertions, during the last ten years cannot fail to have remarked however, are from no enthusiastic feeling for the how much delay and embarrassment to the general young Queen. Pedro was greatly in want of sup- affairs of the empire has been occasioned by Irish plies for his men and horses. The accession which politics. It would be easy to show by reference to he has lately received to his forces had only increased the motion book, that to this cause may be fairly his difficulties, for he is not yet strong enough to be- ascribed the neglect of much pressing business which come the assailant, with a view of opening to the has lately been so severely felt; and it is plain, that longing sight of his followers the road to Lisbon; and in proportion to the numbers of the Irish members he has, therefore, a greater number of mouths to sup- | who may be in opposition, this inconvenience must ply, with a daily decreasing means of meeting the increase. A time is fast approaching, if we mistake demands on his commissariat, which is most misera- not, when the necessity of the case will compel the bly administered. We are sick of the cant and hum- British members to seek for a separation of the legisbug which we observe in the public prints about the lature of the two countries, in justice to England enthusiasm of the young men in this country in the for the consideration of whose manifold interests the cause of the young Queen. The young men who ordinary duration of Parliament is hardly sufficient, are described as so enthusiastic in behalf of injured Whether a Repeal of the Union might be a benefit innocence are the scum of England, and have de- to Ireland we shall not venture to pronounce, but Oporto, to an extent which we cannot attempt to describe. They are not only a disgrace to their that country worse than it is. If the Irish people country, but to human nature; and, while we re- sincerely desire to have a domestic legislature, we joice that England is relieved of their presence, we cannot very clearly perceive what interest England regret that she should be disgraced by their bestialities—for they are a vile, dissolute set of fellows. We wish well to the young Queen, but since her subjects appear to prefer her 'amiable' uncle, we are sorry that the British character should be disgraced by the have the one already, and we are now menaced with heroes who have entered her service. Don Miguel the other. In short we hold Ireland by means of the was supposed to be at Coimbra, and no bombard- army of 30,000 men we have there; and we do not unment of Oporto was expected, it appearing to be the derstand how even a Parliament in the College Green intention of his commanders to starve Pedro into an of Dublin could make matters worse. As to the evacuation of that city, to accomplish which object their energies appeared especially directed."

From these accounts it may safely be concluded that the case of Don Pedro is hopeless, unless Lord Grey, not having enough to do at this moment elsewhere, should undertake to support his desperate cause by liance, which has opened to them all the commercial sending troops and vessels to his aid. The disgraceful conduct of the commanders of our men-at-war. stationed off Oporto, in allowing the Pedroite vessels from the enemy, has at length aroused the indignation of Don Miguel. To protect himself from this scandalous infraction of the law of neutrality, he has of bearing supplies to the troops of Don Pedro.' Thus our ministers by their faithful adherence to their sequences of the magnaque numinibus, vota graudite reiterated pledges of non-intervention will soon bring us either into irreparable disgrace, or war-like collision with half the world.

THE speech of the French King, on the opening of the Chambers, is a pompous inane production, containing about as little positive information on any ring the last two years, no circumstance could contribute vouchsafe upon a similar occasion. The principal than the manifestations of sympathy from the honest British qualification demanded of the inditer of a king's speech, would seem to be power of saving nothing in as many words as possible, and this merit must be it triumphs at the suppression of the counter-revolution of the 5th and 6th of June; -that conspiracy, of where every individual who touched her soil was proteted by which it is notorious that the government of Paris mild and just laws. and its myrmidons were the contrivers and instigators, for the purpose of affording an excuse for their own despotic and tyrannical conduct. He might, with nearly as good a grace, have taken credit to himself and his ministers for the detection and suppression of the conspiracy of the Towers of Notre Dame. But this is not the only specimen of modesty with which we have to deal in this most moderate manifesto. With the liberals of our own country the King of France refers to the measures now in agitation against Holland, as presenting for from this cause, and the intimate alliance which has existed Europe a new guarantee of peace; although he for so long a time between her and Holland, we have lived kindly admits, that a regard for "the dignity and to see our interests not only neglected by our ally, without interests of France" have been the primary considera- any reasonable cause, but even treason and rebellion are tion, both with the English government and himself. namely, a declaration that his Majesty has "still reason to reckon on the pacific disposition of foreign powers." 'He makes no mention of the march of a Prussian army, consisting of nearly a hundred thousand men, to the frontiers of Belgium; neither does he in any way allude to the protests which have already been entered into on the subject by the very Powers on whose approval he professes to calculate; moreover, he does not think it necessary to state when garrisoned by a sixteenth part of that number of soldiers. The undaunted bravery of the Dutch will, dard already alluded to. Its contents are fully conwe trust, convince him that a just cause is better than numbers, and that a dastardly aggression is not always committed with impunity. Whether

bulent spirits of which Pedro's army is composed. | Instant. We have nothing very new or very tegreat distress. The priests are using every exertion to prevent anything like an amicable or reasonable adjustment of the Tithe question, and are using their whole influence to embarrass the ministry, by sendgovernment could possibly render the condition of can have in refusing it, for we could not possibly hold Ireland by a more precarious tenure than we do at present. Rebellion and separation are assigned as the probable consequence of the repeal-but we Irish themselves it is quite another question. The Union which they dislike so much would be sough with eagerness by any other nation upon earth. Any people with ordinary industry, common sense, and common honesty and foresight would ere this have become rich, happy, and powerful, by means of an aladvantages that England had acquired by ages of wisdom and labour. If at the end of thirty years the Irish have been unable by its means to rise a single step from the lowest stage of civilization-if they turer at home-if they cannot, in short, make wine from grapes, but can discern nothing more worthy of their national ambition than the privilege of quarrelling amongst themselves, instead of exporting their to show what exclusive interest England now has in maintaining that Union of which the Irish are so insensible to the advantages, but very easy to assign a hundred reasons for abandoning them to the con-

The following is the substance of the address which has been received from the merchants of Rotterdam: TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS WHO HAVE DECLARED THIN-SELVES THE PRIENDS OF HOLLAND.

After all the misfortunes which have oppressed the inhabitants of the northern provinces of the Netherlands demerchants, intended to induce their government to depart from the hostile system which has been commenced against

"The union of Holland with Belgium was the work of the great powers of Europe, in which England herself took part; it was a union affected contrary to the wishes of Holland,country once the emporium of the trade of the world, where true liberty, civil and religious, has always flourished, and

"During fifteen years, Holland submitted to all the inconveniences of this union, contrary to her interests, which had ever been based on the principles of free trade with the world. Hardly had a separation between the two countries taken place, when the commercial relations with England were favoured in every possible way by a considerable reduction of the duties on all kinds of British produce and manufactures, to the imposition of which Holland had been compelled, in order to favour and protect the manuface tures of Belgium.

"Notwithstanding the advantages accruing to England encouraged, and our property is assailed by British ships and British sailors.

"But the attempt to coerce Holland will fail. Her commerce may suffer, but the Dutch merchants will cheerfully sacrifice their interests to the honour and safety of the fitherland; they are determined to support their brave and good king, and they rely on Providence for a happy delirer

ance from their present perilous condition. Our honest friends, the British merchants, understand our feelings; their expressions of sympathy have given the greatest consolation, and the present address is meant to an acknowledgment of our sincere thanks. We are full conscious that every thing has been done by our friends in England, that could be done by the loyal subjects of a constitutional government, and we trust that the expression of their sentiments may induce the British cabinet to desist from those measures, which they have been led to adopt by a power not only unsettled herself at home, but intent upon disseminating disunion abroad.

We again recommend our interests to you, and the are the interests of every honest British merchant. As-

Rotterdam, 20th Nov., 1852," (Signed by 120 of the principal merchants.)

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BRIDGWATER, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

WE do not believe there ever was a period when the English Nation was so completely arrayed against their Governors as the present When we say the English Nation, we speak of the intelligence, the property, and the respectability of the Country; and these know full well, (setting aside the injustice of the case towards our respected and excellent ally, Holland,) the desolation that will be brought upon this Country by a Dutch War. Agriculturists, as well as Manufacturers, must inevitably opinion from practical demonstrations of wisdom feel severely such an event; for if the Commercial Interest be oppressed, the Farming Interest must suffer along with it. It appears to us like a dream, when we reflect upon the idea of a War with Holland. Who can forget the enthusiasm with which the intelligence was received here, that the Dutch, with a magnanimity of soul that always belonged to them, had thrown off French oppression, before the close of the last War. That brave Nation was the first to do this-they did. it under the most discouraging and difficult circumstances. "Orange Boven" was simultaneously shouted in our streets, and "God bless the brave Dutch" toasted at every table. But this was in the days of England's glory, before she was oppressed by the misrule of the Grey Cabinet. Then English feeling was afloat; now that feeling is to succumb to the wishes of French Diplomatists and to be subservient to French intrigue. So wish the Ministers of England; but, thank God, the people of England, those who are not misled by revolutionary duplicity, are still firm of purpose and determined to support, as far as the moral power of a community can go, their old and respected friends the Dutch. The Provinces are now nobly following the example of the Metropolis, and addresses to the King, against the unjust aggression towards Holland, are pouring in from all quarters, and if any fact can add to the respect that the English nation as contra-distinguished from the Ministers and their tools feel towards the Dutch, it is that no reprisals have been made on the other side. The Dutch disdain revenge, unjustly and malignantly as they have been treated by the Whig Ministers. This splendid act of forbearance has at once shown the true character of the Dutch, and is duly appreciated by the English, who pant after a reconciliation with as much ardour as an individual would seek the hand of his brother who had been estranged from him by the machination of some hellish Fiend. The brotherhood of the two Nations is as sincere as ever, but it is sepa rated by Whig Treachery and French Intrigue. The English Cabinet has been made the dupe of that wily perite, Talleyrand, and two brave Nations are to suffer the result of his Machiavelian diplomacy.

To the WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of BRIDGWATER.

SINCE I addressed you in June last, circum stances have occurred which have induced me to abandon the intention, I then entertained, of offering myself, at the approaching Election, as a Candidate for the honor of Representing you in the ensuing Parliament.

You will, I am persuaded, give credit to the assurance, that I could not bring myself to the determination of severing those ties, which have so long united me to the Inhabitants of Bridgwater, without experiencing the most painful feelings of regret; but being unable to alter my views, in regard to the means best calculated to maintain the established Institutions of the Country, in Church and State, or to mould my opinions according to the fashionable doctrines of the day, I have thought it incumbent on me, not only to retire from your service, but to decline several most flattering invitations to represent other Constituents, and I have done so from a wish to husband my strength of body and mind, until the present excitement and delusion shall have passed away.

In my retirement from public life, I shall however, find no small consolation in recollecting, that, throughout the Twenty-six Years, during which I have had the honor of sitting; as one of your Representatives, in the House of Commons, I have never swerved from those independent principles, which I professed on my first acquaintance with you; -that I have never suffered my private interest to interfere with my public duty, and that I have on all occasions honestly and fearlessly acted, according to the best of my ability, for the general welfare of the Country. I may also add, that it has been my anxious wish to avail myself of every opportunity, that offered, of advancing the prosperity of your Town, and of succeeded in that object, it is not for me to say. To the Electors generally, I beg leave to offer my most grateful acknowledgements for the great atlentions and civilities which they have bestowed on me. To the many zealous and kind friends, who have actively supported me under trying circumstances, I am unable sufficiently to express my obligation; and, in conclusion, I have to as-

sure you, that I shall ever cherish, with feelings

of the most heartfelt satisfaction, the recollection, that the greater part of my active life has been passed in connexion with you.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful and obedient Servant, WILLIAM ASTELL.

Portland. Place, November 23rd, 1832.

We believe every well meaning person, whatever his political opinions may be, will peruse the above adendeavour to separate, speculative differences of and virtue. But not so, the venal deluders of the rabble, living in an element of falsehood, and existing only by the practice of fraud, under the cloak of tinguished in Public and in Private Life. political principle, their tactics is of an opposite description. To them the truly virtuous and independent man is an object of terror and alarm they therefore hate him " with all their hearts, with all their souls, and with all their strength;" and are equally nothing to offer, on this, or on any other subject, but our contemptuous defiance. To the readers of the ALFRED generally, and to those who honestly differ with us in opinion, we would say, this is an occasion, on which it would not become us to be silent, or to slur over the subject with general expressions of esteem and regret. We venerate, we reverence the public and the private character of Mr. Astell, and as far as our feeble voice can go, the testimony which we owe to truth shall be paid. No one shall prevent us from being just and grateful; The time is fitted for the duty; and it is particularly becoming to show our justice and gratitude when those who have deserved well of us, and of mankind, are assailed by popular obloquy for a conscientious performance of sacred duties.

. In the excitement accomanying that delusion, which is created by designing men for selfish purposes, it is but too common for the very virtues and excellencies of an inflexibly honest man to be turned against himself. This has been done in the case of our most excellent Representative to an unusual degree. Perhaps, no other Representative ever had equal claims on the gratitude of a Constituency; and, certainly, no other ever performed his public duties with a more lofty spirit of Loyalty and Independence, or with a purer Patriotism and Love of Liberty; -according to his own uncompromising sense of the duties of a Loyal subject, and of a Patriot.

He has repeatedly demonstrated, that Love of Liberty is with him a principle rather than a passion. This elevated feeling has prevented him from entertaining any idea of Liberty, unconnected with Honesty and Justice. Well might he exclaim with Burke: "the liberty I mean is a liberty connected with order, that not only exists along with order and virtue, but which cannot exist at all without them; for it is ordained, in the eternal constitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters." With the conviction that liberty can only exist in good and steady Government, as in its substance and vital principle, it could not be expected that his mind would bend to the frantic impatience of the day. To pull the fabric of the State to pieces, for the sake of experimenting on its mangled members could not but appear to such a maneas a monstrous

display of presumption and impiety. In Mr. Astell the most ardent loyalty is blended with an unflinching spirit of independence; unlike those flimsy sycophants, who readily pander, by their vote, to all the extravagancies of a Court, yet, to preserve a domineering Ministry, factiously turn round on their Monarch, and protest against the just exercise of his prerogative. Truly independent in himself, he always respected the independence of others, keeping aloof, with dignified reserve, from all political intrigue, and entertaining no selfish prospects which could induce him to barter his own conscious integrity for alluring promises, calculated to cherish idle ambition, to keep alive corrupt hope and servile depondence. Under the influence of such lofty feelings, although an unflinching supporter of the dignity and prerogative of the Crown, he frequently, on important questions of National Expenditure, voted against the Ministers with whom he usually acted, and this he did while some of the most popular pretenders to economy either meanly absented themselves from the House, or falsified their vaunted pretensions, by recording their votes in direct opposition to their ten times repeated profession. :

In the public expenditure he carefully avoided the vulgar error of, confounding prudence with parsimony; while he always endeavoured to reconcile the practice of real economy with justice. He did not act like your Whig Patriots; vote for clipping the last shilling from the poor laborious servants of Government, while thousands were wantonly lavished on collectively and individually, -how far I may have faction. This was so far from being his practice, that he has been emphatically called THE WORKING MAN'S FRIEND, in every department of the State, and in all his relations with society. His sense of public economy was strictly referrable to the spotless integrity of his private life. Punctual and regular in his engagements, he never forgot that the exercise of strict justice should be at all times paramount to the gratification of any feeling, or the indulgence of any

When we consider the awful state of our Country, and the guarantee given by such a man for the most scrupulous good faith, and unwearied exertions in national affairs, by the experience of upwards of a quarter of a century, and by the highly honourable conduct and lofty principles developed in all his private relations with society, it is difficult to esti mate too highly his loss to the service of his country. In this estimate all personal considerations ought, perhaps, if not to be absorbed, to be chastened into subordinacy. But who that knows Mr. Astell can do this? Whilevirtue, independence, honour, and pa- The Vintner, the Printer, the Post Horse Keeper, dress with sincere regret. Such men will carefully triotism, softened by a generous anxiety to administer to the wants and relieve the cares of others, while these exert any influence on human bosoms, the name of Astell will, by all who know him, and who reverence yirtue, be identified with every thing dis-

To the puppets of democracy we can have nothing to say on such a subject. To fear God and honour the King is not a lesson for them; but to those noble spirits who are entering public life with an honest intention of reverencing our remaining institutions. ready, to mangle his person by their hired ruffians, or and of doing unto others as they would be done unto, to misrepresent his principles. To such we have to such men no brighter example can be held up, nor any exhortation more appropriate and comprehensive than, Go, AND DO THOU LIKEWISE.

STANZAS.

ON THE PROPOSED SALE OF ABBOTSFORI

[FOR THE BRIDGWATER ALFRED,]

"Harp of the North!" glas, the hand that swept Thy varied chords lies cold like common clay. The wand, at which each bright creation leap'd Full armed, like Pallas, radiant on the day, Is broken !- faded-all its proud array Of varied pageantry ;-we wept, we smiled, At the Magician's bidding ;-for his lay-The very listlessness of sloth beguiled And won its way to rouse ev'n fashion's way ward child !

The silken domes of pampered luxury, · Where a smooth lethe all unbroken falls, And nought finds favor in the jaundiced eye Beyond the confines of her marble walls-Even within these spell-benighted halls His lyre was heard! awaking echoes there Of nature's voice; tho' custom's chain enthralls Our minds, 'till few their native impress wear, Polished to one smooth shine by Folly's patient care.

Albion's true sou! and worthy of her name! He brought, to do her battle, brand and shield, And died in panoply, full armed for fame, A veteran fainting on the well-earned field! Ah! blood-bought laurels doth that combat yield-And ever, the vowed champion in that fray Must reap the guerdon of old time revealed, Must-stern in faith, prepare to bide the day When strength-peace-life!-must be all cast, like dross, away! And-where Pieria's fount its bright show'r flings, Bathing in rain-bow dows the poet's mind,

Full rarely worldly wisdom there upsprings! ant of root too deep, growth too confined For such immortal soil !- the laurel twined About the lyre brings forth no golden fruits, Or if the child of song such guerdon find Untried-unversed in gain's more cold pursuits le freely spends that gold which sordid niinds embrutes. For-genius!-an exacting Liege art thou!

i Requiting at thy vassals hands their zeal-Their full devotion; love, that ne'er will know Abatement or decline, but fondly kneel Beneath the crushing of thine idol wheel! Well may we give the richest boon of praise And with a nation's ready tribute seal His claim, who wears out his unquiet days, A patriot's name to win !- a poet's tomb to raise!

From ev'ry hearth, by which his fancy found A welcome and an echo-may the meed, Won richly by the band! be poured around! And-whilst the riches of his mind abound In each domestic scene, each lordly dome, Let not his bust with laurels only crowned Tell-"thus, her sons, requite imperial Rome" But-for his line redcem the poet's hallowed home!

Then-light the beacon fires from Thames to Tweed!

DIVIDEND OF TWOPENCE IN THE POUND FROM A RADICAL CANDIDATE'S

ONE of our columns contains an advertisement calculated to produce a deep impression at this eventful period of Political madness, when a profligate selfishness seems to pervade a considerable portion of mankind; and all the old-established rules of honorable conduct are superseded by empty professions. The incident alluded to is fraught with matter for deep reflection, and we solicit for it the patient consideration of our readers. It is, we believe, about thirty years ago that a Mr. Agnew was picked up somewhere by some Whig Agents, and introduced to the Whig Electors of this Borough as a fitting Candidate, a Patriot of the first water, anxious for the honor of representing such an immaculate body in Parliament. He promised, we well remember, to effect all kinds of Reform, talked loudly of liberty and independence, and abused all the Institutions of the Country in a style which would suit any of the present tools of the Grev Administration.

This honest Reformer placed himself in the hands of other honest Reformers in this Borough, who plucked him, not only of every guinea that he had of his own, but of all that he could succeed in obtaining from others. He at length discovered, that he had promoting the Interests of its Inhabitants, both | the Minions of a Court and the profligate tools of a lost, at the same time, his Fortune, his Credit, his honest, honest Friends, and his Election. And now comes a dividend of Twopence in the Pound, for the families of Tradesmen ruined by this Whig Patriot, who, to gratify an idle ambition, profligately engaged in the pursuit of an object with the money which should have been employed in discharging the debts he had legally contracted. But what are such vulgar obligations as debts, to your Liberals and Patriots? Why should they feel for the ruin they this, but we are dull matter of fact persons, and will not inflict, in their reckless career, on the deluded Trades- tell our readers that the new lights are exhibited men and his hapless Family?

The cry of these Parliamentary Aspirants is; spare no expense, come on my boys, down with the Bishops. Hurra! Round goes the Goblet. The Printer is employed to furnish whole reams of promises and patriotism, addressed to The TRULY WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT;—the poor man is seduced from the labour, by which he earns his daily bread to listen to frothy declamations on Liberalism and Reform. Smack, smack goes the postillion's whip, until the jaded steeds faint, and stagger, and die, beneath their heartless load. And what then? Why, after some thirty years, comes-Twopence in the Pound! But alas! even this miserable twopence comes too late. with a whole crowd of deluded Tradesmen, are all ruined, gone. They struggled on, battling with despair, until at length, that sickness of the heart which invariably attends hope too long deferred, swept them off to that peaceful region,

Where the wicked cease from troubling,

And the weary are at rest.

Even the children of these poor victims of Whig raud are dispersed over the face of the earth, cursing the bitterness of their heart, that unprincipled selfshness which, to gratify a silly ambition, blasted all their reasonable prospects, and laid their broken hearted Parents in an untimely grave. - Such, Gentlemen Liberals, are some of the consequences of that Patriotic career which ends in ;- Two pence in the

The Barristers completed the Revision of the Lists of Voters for the Western Division of this County, at Somerton, on Friday last, when Mr. Penruddocke presided in one Court, and Mr. Cockburn in the other. Upon casting up the Lists, the numbers were found to stand as follows:

Total number of Total number of Total number of Total number of votes Objected to votes Objected votes Struck Off votes Struck Of by Mr. Luttrell to by Mr. Tynte. by Mr. Luttrell by Mr. Tynte.

Mr. Trevor, who had attended Mr. Penruddocke" Court, as Mr. Luttrell's principal Agent, the whole of that day, then addressed the learned Barrister to the following effect. "Having now, sir, arrived at the conclusion of our labours, I beg to offer you my most sincere thanks for the very great kindness and amenity which I and my friends have experienced from you, during this Circuit; to which permit me to add my testimony to the strict impartiality of your conduct on all occasions, and my concurrence (with very few exceptions) in the justice and propriety of your decisions. Indeed I lament that I should differ from you on any one point, but I am so unfortunate as to believe that upon one occasion, of considerable importance to the interests of my client, you and your learned colleague did not come to a right conclusion. It may perhaps be presumption in me so to differ from you, and it is most probable that your opinion may be the more correct one; however that may be, I bear my most willing testimony to the great anxiety shown by you on all occasions to do what is right, and I am fully persuaded that you have in all instances given an impartial and honest judgment. I must, however, take leave to say, that I think we have not received fair play from our political opponents. 'The Friends, Agents, Supporters, and particularly the persons who have made objections to votes on Mr. Luttrell's behalf, have been held up to public odium & contempt, nay, Mr. Luttrell himself has been treated as if he were a sort of political monster. On the other hand, all Mr. Tynte's Agents and Supporters have been pleased to attribute to themselves every virtue under heaven-they have been cheered, encouraged, and applauded. One of their objectors, a person of the name of Small, of Taunton, had the audacity to declare, in open Court, that he had not a shadow of pretence for claiming to vote, and that he had placed his name on the list, for the express purpose of objecting to Mr. Luttrell's votes. Another person, of Bridgwater, was applauded for the same conduct; and even the impudent buffooneries of that immaculate and virtuous character, Mr. Shillibeer, were applauded to the very echo, which applauds again. But in spite of all this, I am proud of the part which I have taken on this occasion, and I glory in having been instrumental in cutting off 447-persons who endeavoured to foist themselves upon the constituency of this county without having a shadow of right to be placed upon the lists. I will refrain from saying anything relative to the description of persons whose votes we have thus cut off, but I will leave all impartial persons, who have seen the parties themselves, to form their opinion of their respectability. With regard to the precious Act of Parliament itself, I will, say but little; -your learned colleague, in the other Court, has justly termed it one of the most bungling pieces of Legislation that ever was contrived; I will go farther, and say that it will be stigmatized in the page of history as a monstrous abortion, conceived by a profligate Government, and brought to light by a vacillating, an intimidated, and a degraded Parliament."

The readers of the ALFRED will rejoice to discover among our advertisements, a notice of a Pamphlet to he published, containing the Speeches of Bickham Escott, Esq., at Taunton. This highly gifted and much injured Gentleman, has so admirably advocated the holy cause of our country, and so powerfully denounced political delinquency in these masterly effusions, that every honest man must teel interested by their appearing in a more permanent form than the ephemeral pages of a newspaper.

We understand Mr. Wilkins, from London, the experienced and scientific Engineer of the Trinity House, is now at Burnham, superintending the setting up of the apparatus for the Lights which are to be exhibited, there on the first of December. The facilities which this liberal body afford to Navigation, are honorable to themselves, most beneficial to the interests of commerce, and highly favorable to the preservation of property and of human life. We shall feel ourselves bound to a somewhat detailed notice of these lights when they are exhibited and in full operation. Our contemporaries bave already done, or rather, attempted at Burnham until they really are so.

chants.)

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE "CITIZEN KING."

LOUIS PHILIPPE, the miserable King of the French, the child of the revolution, the elect of the three days, the hand-to-hand monarch, the man that walked the streets with an umbrella under his arm buzzing every barricader that passed him, has been fired at in open day in his own capital by, we presome, one of his dear fellow-citizens and ci-devant acquaintance. This cowardly attempt at ridding the world of a citizen king was made on the occasion of his mob-majesty going down to the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th inst, to deliver in person the opening speech of the session. The assassin is not yet in custody, nor do we suppose that he ever will be—the said assassin having, doubtless, been well paid, and his safety guaranteed, by Louis Philippe himself. We subjoin the particulars of the affair from the French papers, and calmly appeal to the judgment of our readers to coincide in our view of this little plot. If kings cannot sustain their popularity by more legitimate means—by nobler acts than this one—an lact which outrages the moral sense of all—even we shall, ere long, begin to question king an expression of popularity which he could never acquire by honest or becoming means:-

Monday being appointed for the opening of the Legislative Sessions, crowds of spectators desirous to see his Majesty and the joyal cortege pass from the Palace of the Tuileries to the Chamber of Deputies, assembled as early as 12 o'clock in the vicinity of the palace-gate, near the Pont Royale, and long before two, the hour appointed for the starting of the procession, the bridge, the quay, the wall of the Tuileries gardens, and in fine every spot which promised to command a view, were densely lined with persons for the most part highly respectable in their appearance. The passage for the cortege was kept clear, as usual, by detachments of the national guards and the line; considerable numbers of the latter were also under arms in the Place du Carousel, as a precautionary measure. At precisely five minutes after two his Majesty, who had been preceded by the royal carriages, containing the Queen, Princesses, and their suites, left the Tuileries on horseback, attended by a brilliant staff. Just as the King turned the Pont Royale, to follow the quay, a man rushed suddenly from the crowd of spectators, advanced close to his Majesty, and fired at him a pistol; but, we are happy to say, the ball passed before the head of his horse, and consequently did not touch the King. The author of the attempt dropped the pistol. Two sergens de Ville and a corporal of the municipal guard rushed towards the group out of which the shot was fired, and endeavoured to make their way through it; but in the scuffle the assassin succeeded in effecting his escape. The Chambers spontaneously repaired to the Tuileries, and testified to the King the regret they felt. The acclamations of the populace were loud and indignant.

but, after rejoicing at the King's escape, people thought proper to make inquiries, in order to ascertain whether the assassin had been arrested, the weapon itself, or the bullet, found, any well-authenticated evidence received, and if the effective or so infernally (infernalement) criminal. The latter

The Paris papers of Wednesday which give the latest news upon this subject, say that the police had not vet succeeded in laying hands on the man. According to the accounts given at the Prefecture of Police, the man was well known, a thing that we, with the majority of the Parisians, never for one moment doubted. Every precaution has been taken. says the Prefect, to secure him. Faugh! With such a Police, with such numberless spies and agents as they possess in every street and in almost every house, the wretch, if known as they say, could be secured at once. The fact is, the police dare not secure him, and they know they dare not. The victim. to use a flash term, would split upon his ministerial employers.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM OPORTO.

News to the 16th inst. from Oporto, have arrived, from which we have abstracted the following particulars. It will be seen that dissaffection reigns in the Pedroite squad, and this will doubtless be increased when Miguel and his soldiers come into closer contact with it:

Colonel Hodges has resigned his command. The motives for this step are said to be that, although the defence of the Serra was instantly rewarded, that of the city, made by the English and French on the 29th of September, has been in no degree noticed; that calumny and neglect have been their only reward, and that all others have been constantly refused Colonel Hodges on their behalf; that both the French and English have been for a long time ill clothed and in want of other things, but that he could get nothing for them, although in many instances arrears of 101. and 121. were due to the men, who were obliged to serve in the trenches for weeks without great-coats, although there was plenty of clothing in store, sent expressly for the use of the brigade. A good hospital and sufficient attendance were also denied. Colonel Hodges also felt himself thwarted in his desires for his men by the Minister at War and the Emperor's Military Secretary, and this, with the sudden and unceremonious taking of the French from under his command, caused him to send in his resignation.

Six of the English lately arrived, not liking their recoption here, took it into their heads to go over 10 Don Miguel's army, but the latter, not desiring further acquaintance with such rascals, scourged them back into the city. Divisions prevail on all hands in Don Pedro's forces, especially among the English, and Major Shaw and three other officers have been put under arrest, and will be tried by court-martial. One of them, Lieutenant Jenking, had previously sent in his resignation, but it was not received.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., between four and five o'clock, a heavy bombardment was commenced by the Miguelite army. This was caused by their being made aware of the crossing, at that point, of a force from Don Pedro. which went over with the design of destroying their bat teries. Colonel Schwalbach's division was appointed to this service; it proceeded along the left of the Serra, necessarily making a detour in order to flank the enemy's batteries. They drove all they met before them, and succeeded in pos sessing themselves of a battery ready for eight guns, which they speedily destroyed. After this the troops continued their advance, not without a warm reception on the Mi-

superior in point of numbers. The fire for the space of an hour and a half was most vivid and well sustained, and the whole affair brilliunt. Another attack was made in a different quarter by the sailors and marines from Don Pedro's ships lower down the river, opposite Massarellos. Don' Miguel's people had erected two batteries-one on the hill behind the quarantine ground, and another lower down towards the bar. The object of the jacks was to take these batteries and destroy the guns and mortars, and for this purpose about 250 or 300 of them, under the command of Captain Morgell and Lieutenant Ruxton, landed on the south side, close under a battery, at a little after seven o'clock. They remained in silence waiting for the order to advance, which they received in a very short time, three or four videttes despatched by them having returned. Many of them had muskete, but several were armed only with cutlassess and pistols, while some carried sledges and pick-axes, designed for the destruction of the guns. These were in position on the top of the hill, a short way lower down the river than the spot on which the landing was effected, and the sailors having formed, advanced obliquely up the hill in the direction of the quarantine station. Upon reaching the crest of the hill, they were lost sight of for a short time, but in a little more than a quarter of an honr some of them again became visible, and one or two descended the hill with a halting step, evidently woundtheir value and their use. There is not the slightest ed. While they were thus out of sight a very slight firing doubt that it was an affair previously arranged with | took place, but the sailors succeeded in reaching into the the miserable view of exciting towards this miserable | battery, and spiked three guns with their bayonets and ramrods, the men, in their hurry up the hill, having forgotten the sledges and other implements intended for spiking and breaking the trunnions off the guns. The first man to fall, on the advance to the battery, was the gallant leader of the party, Captain Morgell. The enemy, who fied in the first instance, or perhaps pretended to fly, very soon railied, and having full room to act with cavalry, the top of the hill being a level plain, made an endeavour with an overpowering force to cut off the party from the shore. Nothing was left to the jacks but to get to their boats, and after an occasional advance and retreat, and the useful tover of a wall on the top of the hill, they came in about three quarters of an hour from their first advance running down the hill as fast as they could. The enemy pursued in force, and then a hot fire was opened from the ships in the river, and Don Pedro's post and battery opposite, in order to cover their retreat. This of necessity provoked a sharp reply, and every merchant ship in the river was instantly under fire, and this continued for several hours, until fatigue and the heavy rain at length caused a cessation, after five hours' sharp firing.

On Thursday, the 15th instant a communication was sent from General Santa Martha to the Briton frigate, then cruising off the bar, announcing that the bar and river Douro were to be considered in a strict state of blockade; that no vessels of any nation would in future be allowed to enter; that batteries upon the south side would proceed to sink and to destroy all Don Pedto's ships in the river; and all vessels engaged in carrying troops or stores for him would do well to provide for their safety, as Don Miguel's Government would not hold themselves accountable for any injury which might result from the measures that must be resorted to for that purpose; and that this notice was given in order to save the framing of protests, which would not be attended to. A The first impression on the capital was profoundly painful; meeting of merchants, and those interested in shipping, has been held at the office of the Consul, who read to them this communication. They did not come to any determination on the subject; and if they were inclined to leave the port it is now out of their power, the had weather having set in. At persons arrested on the spot were likely to afford means of the very time that the meeting was holding at the consul's, dscovering the guilty individual who committed the attempt. | Santa Martha gave proof that his threats and his notice were The replies to all those questions are calculated to remove a | not a mere brutum fulmen. Two batteries from the south great deal of anxiety. Until now the whole is inconceivable; side began to play upon Don Pedro's ships, and were annever was the police either more shamefully remiss and in- swered very briskly by them. Shells were thrown from a Rosa's quinta, continued to play, answered by the ships, with tremendous rain, put an end to the cannonade. The firing from the land injured the ships, and one of them, the Villa da Praya, was obliged to be hauled on shore, or she would have sunk. She is since got off and come up the river. Mr. Dickey left with a despatch for General Santa Martha, communicating to him from Captain Glascock that the English ships-of-war had, in order to be out of the line of fire, gone to the south side of the river. and also conveying from the Consul an extract of a letter from Lord Palmerston, declaring that in the event of any injury being committed upon the persons or properties of His Majesty's subjects in Oporto, the fleet of Admiral Parker would immediately inflict punishment upon Lisbon. The advices to Friday, the 16th inst., state that changes

still continue. Sir John Milley Doyle no longer has the command of the British brigade, which has been conferred upon a Portugese general, Pinto. Major Shaw has been reeased from his arrest, and restored to the command of his battalion; and the other officers have also been liberated. Some of them, however, persevere in their determination to go to England. Every thing remains tranquil; but it is expected that another sortie, with an adequate force, will be made to carry the batteries. There were several vessels off

GREEK LOAN REMINISCENCES:

OR, TRAITS IN THE LIVES OF THOSE BURNING HOT PATRIOTS AND DISINTERESTED FINANCIERS,

JOSEPH HUME and JOHN BOWRING, Esqrs. Extracted from the Register of their Friend and Compatriot, Mr. William Cobbett.

(Continued from our last.)

[We continue our extracts from the gridiron man's cutting up of the celebrated Greek pie. We invite the earnest attention of all persons to it-but more especially the electors of Middlesex and Blackburn. If, after perusal, any man can vote or obtain a vote for such individuals as HUME and BOWRING, his sense of moral duty cannot be very acute. If men will shuffle once, and that once in a money affair, they will shuffle again if aught can be gained by it. We proceed with the damning statement of the Greek deputy,

"The answer to my letter was as follows:--

" Cold Broad-street, Oct. 2, 1826. " 'Sir,-In answer to you, I was obliged by your declining to name me on Saturday last to the Committee of the Greek Bondholders, before you advised me of your intention, as the holder of onds, from whom you and Mr. Orlando had taken back, on account of your Government, the 4,000 and 9,000 bonds; but if it should be requisite to mention my name to the Committee, I beg you will not he struck her a third blow on death. They never knew a child die of the original disease as Mr. Bowring, with his 25,000 bonds.

-" I am, Sir, your most obedient servant. (Signed) WILLIAM BURTON.''
'To Mr. A. Luriottis, Deputy from Greece, &c. &c. &c.'"

" From the time I received this letter I was never requested by the committee to attend them, or to communicate any other infor mation whatever, and it was in expectation of receiving such a request that I did not transmit to them the above letter, or it would certainly have been laid before them, and Mr. BOWRING' bloody hatchet in his hand, and swearing he would mur- veyed to Newgate upon the Coroner's warrant, in the cus

guelites, who were fully ready, and whose force was vasily i this exception (which he liberally describes as one or two exceptions) to the trankness with which I communicated whatever was in my power.

"With respect to the 8,000l. I also addressed myself to the party interested, who is absent from England, and who assured me that he will write direct to the Greek Government on the subject, and that if they disapprove of it he will return the difference. Under such circumstances, therefore, I may fairly claim to be excused from making his name public.

" As Mr. Burton in his letter alludes to 25,000l. of Mr. BOW-RING, and as that transaction has excited considerable attention, I think it right to communicate the facts as they actually oc-

"The Greek scrip having fallen to about 18 discount, Mr. BOWRING applied to the deputation, and earnestly besought them to relieve him from the loss which, as the holder of 25,000l. scrip, he was likely to sustain. The Deputies hesitated to comply with his request; but after he had urged it upon them again and again, both personally and through the medium of mutual friends, and had represented that he could not bear up against the loss, they assented. It was at first proposed that 5,0001, should be advanced to him, but the Deputies having stipulated that he should pay the fourth instalment, he objected to this, and it was ultimately arranged that the scrip should be purchased from him at the rate of 10 per cent. discount.

"This arrangement being concluded, Mr. BOWRING addressed to the deputation a letter in the French language, of which the following is a translation:

" ' 5, Jeffreys square, Sept. 21, 1824. " ' My friends,—It is my duty to return you my earliest thanks for the favour you have done me in withdrawing for the account of your Government the 25,000l. scrip, at 10 per cent. discount The sacrifice of 2,509l I make with pleasure, as a further pledge of my wishes and love for your country, and I hope that her credit as well as her independence will be established by subsequent events. I am still the holder of a considerable sum, and I hope that we shall see the loan rise to a good price, for the benefit of every body. I salute you cordially. "'JOHN BOWRING.'

(Signed) " On the 19th of October, the deputation received another letter in Erench, to the following effect:-

"' 5, Jeffreys-square, Oct. 19, 1824, " My friends,-Now that the crisis of the loan is past, I shall feel greatly obliged by your giving an order to Messrs. Loughnan and Co. to deliver to me the 25,000l. scrip, on my paying him the 5,000l, and the other instalments; and I thank you sincerely for the assistance you afforded me at a moment when I so greatly needed it. Accept my cordial salutations..

"'J. BOWRING," (Signed) " Messrs. Orlando, Zaimis, and Luriottis."

" Our answer was as follows:--" ' Sackville Street, October 20, 1824. " ' Sir - We really cannot conceal our surprise on perceiving from your letter of yesterday, your request to have returned to you the 25,000l. scrip which we bought of you on the 21st of September, for the account of our government, at a discount of 10 per cent. instead of 18, the then market price. This appears as a purchase both from your letter and from that of Messrs. Loughnan, and we announced it as such to our government, in our despatches forwarded by the Genii. We consider, therefore, every other question on this matter as out of our power, and we are convinced that you must be of the same opinion. In any thing which

depends on us, our services are at your disposal. We are, &c. "'JOHN ORLANDO, (Signed) "'JOHN ZAIMIS, "'AND. LURIOTTIS.

" To John Bowring, Esq.'

" Mr. Bowring made a similar application in another letter to us of the 12th of November, and in even more urgent terms, to which we replied, that in consideration of his having acted as Honorary Secretary to the Greek Gommittee, we would comply with his request, provided that it was distinctly declared and explained to have been a sale, so that we might not be compromised with our government, to which we had written by the Genii, stating such to be the nature of the transaction. To this letter Mr. BOWRING sent the following reply:-

" 'London, Nov. 15, 1824. howitzer on a hill behind the quarantine ground, and after I regret exceedingly that there should be any misunderstanding will, no doubt, be found to be the case. It is completely some time got so good a range as to burst right over the on the subject of the scrip. For the services rendered, or which ships. A battery of light guns, half a mile lower down on I may be able to render, the Greek cause, I have been, and shall the hill of St. Anna, over a house well-known as Donna be, sufficiently rewarded, if they can be considered to have produced the slightest benefit. I have not a copy of my letter of the and this lasted until night, when the darkness, accompanied 21st of September, but as you state it to recognize an absolute sale of the 25,000l. to the Greek government, I am satisfied that it shall be se considered; but as the difference to me is a serious one, and to the Greek government of little importance, I hope you will ob lige me by allowing the return of the 26,000l. scrip on the repayment of the 5,000l. received from Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and Co

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant;
(Signed) "'J. BOWRING. " ' Mrssrs. John Orlando, J. Zaimis, and And. Luriottis,'

" A transaction of the same nature also took place with Mr HUME, and which, on the score of even handed justice. I feel compelled to avew, is, as narrated in your paper of to.day, sub

" I must now, in justice to myself, advert to the next paragraph in the report, which refers to a sum of 7,000l. allowed by Messrs. Ricardo, out of their commission, to the deputies, Messrs. Orlando Zaimis, and Luriottis."

(To be continued.)

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—The neighbourhood of Clapham | Friday to the Sunday. When the drawing plaster was re-Common has been thrown into considerable excitement. produced by a most determined attempt upon the life of a called a healing plaster. On the Friday following she oryoung widow, named Constable, who resides in a small cot- dered her six drops of laudanum, and on the next day the tage in James's-place, Acre-lane, near the King's Head Inn, committed by an old gentleman nearly 80 years of age. named Martin Mason, a man highly respected in the neighbourhood, who from age and infirmities has of late become | plied another plaster. Witness asked her if she did not think rather imbecile. It appears that the old man about six weeks it advisable to have further medical aid, and she said no, and ago was recommended as a lodger to Mrs. Constable, by a that the child was getting better; adding that there was no lady named Stokes, residing on the common, wife of Mr. Stokes, a merchant in Bread-street, in the city; he had or two. She recommended witness to give the child brandy lived coachman in that lady's family for nearly 50 years. and water, gin and water, or sago, or any thing that would He was described as a very quiet, well-disposed man, of religious habits, and in every way suitable to those of Mrs. tisfied, and all would be well. The same evening the child Constable, who undertook to supply him with board as well) was so weak as not to be able to walk. She gave him a box as lodging. It was his invariable custom to rise at 8 o'clock of ointment, which was to be applied to the child's joints on in the morning, at which hour Mrs. Constable would have his the Thursday morning. Witness's wife applied the ointment breakfast in readiness in the front parlour. On Tuesday as directed, and while doing so the poor child screamed so morning, the 14th instant, she was in the act of preparing his | violently as to be heard on the opposite side of the street. coffee as usual, and heard his footsteps in the passage. She During the day she called continually for drink, and towards was stooping before the fire, hurrying the process of boiling, evening she died in excruciating pain. Mrs. Spiller, When she heard him come in at the door she said, "Your comely and respectably dressed woman, about fifty, was breakfast is not quite ready, Mr. Mason," but did not turn then brought into the Jury room, and said that she had cured round, and the next moment she received a heavy blow on many persons with the same remedy, and her mind was the top of the head which nearly deprived her of her senses. perfectly free from self-reproach. On being asked to state She looked up and saw the old man standing over her with a hatchet in his hand uplifted, and before she could get to do so. Mr. Vickers and other respectable surgeons deaway from him he struck her another dreadful blow, which posed to seeing the body of the deceased after death. The struck her to the ground, and the blood poured in torrents external surface of the head was in a horrible condition, apfrom the wound. She screamed out "murder!" as loud as parently in the state termed sloughing, which would be she was able, and made her way into the passage, whither produced by a plaster of a corrosive nature being applied she was pursued by her assailant, who could scarcely hobble. The application of a plaster of that kind would produce in Here the unfortunate woman became so exhausted that she flammation, which, by extending to the brain would cause the head with the hatchet, which fortunately however did for which the deceased was treated if properly assisted. Exnot take much effect, and the poor woman, covered with ternal applications alone would not cure it. There could be blood, ran screaming through the garden, in the rear of which no doubt that the death of the child was caused by the ap is a gate communicating to the back premises of Mr. Hop- plication of some highly irritating ingredient to the extension of the finally regarded the murder of the property of the finally regarded the murder of the property of the finally regarded the murder of the property of the finally regarded the murder of the property of the finally regarded the murder of the property of the per, she finally escaped the murderous attempt of the old man. Several of the neighbours found their way into Jury, after deliberating for a short time, returned a verdict of the house, and took Mason into custody, who still had the "Manslaughter" against Catherine Spiller, who was continued the house, and took Mason into custody, who still had the "Manslaughter" against Catherine Spiller, who was continued to the custody. would have been spared the pain of pointing out to public notice der her. Keates, a parish constable, arrived soon after, and I tody of Redding, the beadle of the district.

having secured the prisoner, searched his pockets, when two knives, one a large clasp knife, and the other a penknife recently sharpened, were found. The blows were inflicted with the back of the hatchet, Mr. Rippon, the surgeon, was sent for, who dressed the wounds of the unfortunate woman, and she was placed in bed without the slightest hopes of recovery. The prisoner was carried before the magistrates at the police-office at Clapham, where the charge was preferred, and he was remanded till the fate of his unhappy victim was known. The prisoner said he had made up his mind to murder her, although he did not owe her any illwill, and that he had prepared the hatchet for the purpose, The magistrates in committing the prisoner for re-examination, gave directions that he should be strictly watched, lest he should lay violent hands upon himself, and in the interim that all persons who could give evidence in the dreadful case should be brought forward. On Thursday the prisoner was again brought before the magistrates, and the evidence gone into, after which he was asked if he wished to say any thing. He composedly replied-" I was in a very pad state of mind all night. I thought I was lying in wet sheets, which made me very uncomfortable all night. I went down stairs in the morning with the hatchet in my hand, and struck the good woman with it. I had no hatred towards her." The unhappy man was then fully committed to Kingston gaol on the capital charge, to take his trial at he ensuing assizes.

CAUTION .- The family of Edward Allfrey, Esq., a gentle. man of fortune, residing at No. 31, Bryanston-square, St. Marylebone, were plunged into the utmost distress a few days since, at their country house, Bampstead, near Epsom, by a fatal accident which occurred to the housemaid, a remarkably fine young woman, between 18 and 20 years of age, who was unfortunately shot through the body by the imprudent conduct of a young man, the footman. He had taken up a fowling-piece, and, not having tried whether it was loaded or not, presented it at the unfortunate young woman, exclaiming, in a jocular manner, " I will shoot you," and drew the trigger. The piece was unfortunately loaded with shot, and the whole of the contents entered on one side of the body and passed out on the other; the poor girl immediately fell lifeless before him. A coroner's inquest has been held on the body of the deceased, and the jury returned a verdict of-" Accidental death."

Accidents and Offences.—At the Westminster Ses. sions, on Thursday, John Rexworthy, a schoolmaster, a good-looking middle-aged man, was indicted for assaulting Caroline Smith, with a criminal intent. In the second count he was charged with a common assault. The prosecurix, a child 14 years of age, described the attack made upon her, and her evidence was corroborated by a Mrs. Campbell, who lodges in the same house where the prisoner resides, No. 29, Dartmouth-street. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty without a moment's consultation. The Chairman said that the offence which the prisoner had committed deserved the most severe punishment which the Court could inflict. Instead of instructing the youthful mind, he had made a base attempt to ruin the morals and character of a child for life. The judgment of the Court was, that the prisoner be confined in the House of Correction and kept to hard labour for nine calendar months. The sentence appeared to give general satisfaction.

ALLEGER MURDER AT CAMDEN TOWN .- A paragraph has been inserted in several of the daily papers, giving an account of the discovery of a dying man, named John Whitbread, near Camden-town-bridge, who soon after expired; and further stating that the whole neighbourhood had been thrown into a state of great alarm and excitement, in consequence of its being suspected that the deceased had been murdered. An inqust has since been held on the body, before Mr. Stirling, at the Kings' Arms, Kentish-town, when there appeared no ground whatever for supposing that the unfortunate man had met his death in so horrible a manner, When the deceased left his home he was not in possession of any money. After his death the sum of 9d. was found in his pocket, which it was supposed had been given him by charitably disposed individuals. It was proved that he was subject to fits; and the jury, after hearing all the evidence, came to the following verdict:-" That the deceased met with his death accidentally, and it is supposed that he fell down in a fit, and received the bruise upon his head either from a horse or carriage passing. The jury express their regret that the part of the road where the deceased was found lying is so badly lighted."

DEATH CAUSED BY A FFMALE QUACK.—An inquest was held on the 17th and by adjournment on the 19th inst. before Mr. Sterling, on view of the body of Mary Elizabeth Landon, aged five years, whose death was said to have been occasioned by improper treatment administered by a Mrs. Spiller, a woman professing to be skilled in the healing art, residing at Highgate. The inquiry excited much interest, Mr. Landon, of No. 2. South-street, Manchester-square, fishmonger, father of the deceased, stated that he took the child last Wednesday week, to an old lady at Highgate, living in the Archway-road, just above the Tunnel, and she ordered the head to be shaved. This was done, and she then applied a plaster to the head. When the plaster was taken off the place smoked. The child was light headed from the moved on Sunday, the woman, Mrs. Spiller, put on what she same dose to be administered to the child. In the interval she continued to get worse. On Tuesday he again took the child to Mrs. Spiller, accompanied by a friend, and she apdanger, and that witness would see a great change in a day keep her alive, and bade him have patience and only be sathe nature of the ingredients used in the plasters, she refused surface of the head. The child was generally healthy. The

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The Princess Vi-The science medal to Andrew Sterne Frayer. The prem Divinity, have been berts is making a Spanish annual will versazione" has beer the London Coffee he -Some one remark he was in misfortune he was out, and an Campbell, we hear, finished his life of M not, hitherto, made l pected from his geni

Leicester.-M gaged in a successfu South LANGASH Conservatives to ret prospect of success. PLYMOUTH.—Th of Plymouth amoun the ensuing election BRIDGWATER .calling upon Col. 7 the ensuing election EAST KENT.-He

ampled intensity, bu candidates Sir E. K EAST ESSEX.--V the electors without calling upon Sir Thou to become candidat division of this coun mas Gooch, it would

great measure from days actively engage cess has exceeded hi tions of his friends. able gentleman has returns have been r

favous HONITON .- Lord days since after his o was aroused by the Esq. of Salcombe-ho supporter of the cons mences his canvas to

sanguine of success, candidate, has canvas NORTH DEVON. Fellowes are continui county of Devon, for that the latter gentler Acland, in an address them for their person favour, but we deeply nation of not standing BRISTOL .-- We are in's canvass, which day after day, tended election is certain. T inevitably seat him in Bristol. The radicals any and every man's terest to oppose the w fight shy-appearance of the levelling intere London, for the purp stand for that city at too knowing for them civilly observing that I then waited on Mr. J accept the invitation. A meeting of the ele ol. Evans, was held Coffee-house, Charing appointed to wait upor eputation had been estions:-1. As you priety of voting by bal motion to accomplish made a motion for the tpeat that motion?—3 secure short Padiam olion for the repeal. are advocated the rep move for, or suppo newspapers and e ited that, when Mr. I destion, Sir John stop urselves any further i" and on its being whole of the quest er things of a similar resentative for Westr

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POETRY.

AN ARIETTE FOR MUSIC.

To a lady singing to her accompanient on the guitar.

BY THE LATE PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. As the moon's soft splendour O'er the faint starlight of heaven Is thrown, So thy voice most tender To the strings without soul has given

The stars will awaken, . Though the moon sleep a full hour later To night: No leaf will be shaken, Whilst the dews of thy melody scatter

Though the sound overpowers, Sing again, with thy sweet voice revealing A tone Of some world far from ours-Where music and moonlight and feeling .

LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

The Princess Victoria is sitting for her portrait to Wilkie.-The science medal in the University of Dublio has been awarded to Andrew Sterne Harte, and the classical medal to Richard Frayer. The premiums, at the examination by the Professor of Divinity, have been conferred on Drs. Robins and Stack .- Roberts is making a tour in Spain, in search of the picturesque-ia Spanish annual will-make his fortune.—A." City of London Conrersazione" has been established; the first meeting took place at the London Coffee house, and was of a most interesting character. -Some one remarked that an Englishman was content only when te was in misfortune; that a Scotchman was at home only when ie was out, and an Irishman at peace only when he was fighting. Campbell, we hear, has awakened from his dream about the Poles, hished his life of Mrs. Siddons, and sent it to the press. He has not, hitherto, made his appearance as a biographer-much is exected from his genius, and much is due to the subject.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

LEICESTER .- Mr. Halford, a Conservative, is busily engaged in a successful canvas. South Lancasume.—Strong efforts are making by the Conservatives to return Sir Thomas Hesketh, and with every prospect of success.

PLYMOUTH.—The total number of voters for the borough

BRIDGWATER. - A requisition is in course of signature the ensuing election. .

EAST KENT.—Here the contest is carried on with unexcandidates Sir E. Knatchbull and Sir E. Deering.

the electors without delay to put in circulation a requisition talling upon Sir Thomas Gooch and Sir Charles Vere, K.C.B. to become candidates for the representation of the eastern livision of this county. Of the high pretensions of Sir Thomas Gooch, it would be preposterous in us to say one sylla-

West Suffolk.-Mr. Waddington, now recovered in a meat measure from his late indisposition, has been for some days actively engaged in canvassing the divison. His success has exceeded his own and the most sanguine expectaeturns have been made, exhibiting a strong feeling in his admitted was 2,050.

days since after his canvass. On the same evening the town a repeal of the union with a creditable boldness. vas aroused by the announcement of James P. Cockburn, Esq. of Salcombe-house, as a candidate; he is a staunch languine of success, although Mr. Ruddell Todd, the reform andidate, has canvassed the town before him.

at the latter gentleman had declined. Sir Thomas Dyke of the clergy. dand, in an address to his friends and supporters, thanks four, but we deeply regret to say, persists in his determidion of not standing for the county.

BRISTOL. We are happy to say, that Sir Richard Vyvycanvass, which is now drawing to a conclusion, has, eritably seat him in parliament as one of the members for Bistol. The radicals are quite furious, and are knocking at in and every man's door to obtain a candidate in their intest to oppose the worthy baronet. Candidates, however, London, for the purpose of inviting Lord John Russell to gustus Hill, the present Member retires. stand for that city at the ensuing election. Little John was too knowing for them and declined the proferred honour, villy observing that he was pre-engaged. The deputation ben waited on Mr. John Williams, who, we believe, will

ccept the invitation. meeting of the electors of Westminster, in the interest of of Evans, was held on monday evening, at the Salopian Mee-house, Charing-cross, when a report of a deputation spointed to wait upon Sir John Hobhouse was read. The putation had been directed to put to him the following sestions: -1. As you, Sir John, have maintained the proety of voting by ballot, will you move for, or support a ation to accomplish, that purpose?—2. As you, in 1822, Peat that motion?—3. As you were returned to Parliament ridicule and contempt of all parties. secure short Parliaments, will you move for, or support a newspapers and excise duty on paper? The report ated that, when Mr. Machie was about to read the second and on its being requested that Sir John would hear whole of the questions, he objected, saying, amongst sentative for Westininsrer for 12 years, and if the people The questions were put to Sir John three several , each of which times Sir John refused to pledge him-The reading of the report excited a great deal of in-

PENRYN:--Mr. Hyde Villiers is a candidate for Penryn and Falmouth, in consequence of Lord Palmerston having announced his intention of retiring."

Southwark.-Five candidates have started for the borough of Southwark; vix. Mr. W. Brougham, Mr. Sheriff Humphery, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Allen, and Major Revell. The latter gentleman is at present confined to his bed by a brain

Tower Hamlers .- Meetings are constantly holding for the purpose of affording Capt. Marryatt an opportunity of explaining his political principles to the electors of this borough. The gallant captain addresses the electors at considerable length, setting forth his opinions and principles, and resolutions have been invariably carried that Capt. Marryat was a fit person to represent them in Parliament, and they would support him accordingly.

CITY OF LONDON .- Venables, Wood and Waithman are conceitedly addressing the good citizens at various public meetings on their vast legislatorial merits as evinced in former services. The electors however do not appear to value their exertions at their own price, and are about to send them after other business. Mr. Grote is trying hard to ingratiate himself and Sir John Key is braying louder than ever. Mr. Lyall is proceeding with increasing success. His high character, sound commercial views and conservative principles, are rapidly adding to the list of his supporters.

Oxford.-We are happy to state from good authority, that little doubt now remains as to the triumphant return of Sir Charles Wetherell for Oxford. We willingly congratuate the Conservative interest, but more especially do we congratulate the City of Oxford, upon the prospect of being represented by an Oxford citizen, a man connected with them by birth, education, and adoption; one of whom they may be justly proud as a thoroughly consistent Tory, a truly honest and independent English lawyer, a gentleman universally beloved by those who best know him, and respected even by his enemies.

MIDDLESEX.—In addition to Lord Henley and Sir John Scott Lillie, as candidates for the county of Middlesex (besides the sitting Members, Mr. Hume and Mr. Byng), Mr. F. Pollock, the Barrister, it is reported, is about to enter the lists. Lord Henley is pursuing his canvass steadily and successfully, in spite of the low and vulgar efforts made by non-electors to dony him a hearing. At the Tower Hamlets Meeting, on Wednesday, a direct attempt was made by a parcel of vagabonds to create a riot. We should mention, that it was the previous intention of the Committee to have confined the meeting to the electors only, and with this view the meeting was called by circulars addressed to every elector, without any distinction of party, who was resident in this district of the county. Such a meeting, they conceived, would be the only way of fairly addressing the electors, and of ascertaining their feelings. Some persons however, who were, for reasons of their own, very unwilling to allow this fair trial to be made, succeeded in creating confusion. By inflammatory placards a great number of non-electors were drawn together, and no decision of the of Plymouth amounts to 1,421, who have a right to vote at electors themselves could consequently be obtained. A disturbance, the object aimed at by the parties in question, was therefore the only dcclared result of the day's proceedings. calling upon Col. Tynte to come forward as a candidate at But the Committee were highly gratified by the numerous promises of support received during the day, and the efficient local Committee established. And we are happy to add ampled intensity, but decidedly in favour of the Conservative that they confidently anticipate a majority in this district, while in most other parts of the county the feeling in EAST ESSEX.—We understand that it is the intention of Lord Henley's favour is so decided as to leave not the slightest doubt of the result.

> Though there appears to be no doubt but that the time, in scarcely any one instance are the registered where they proposed and passed the original resolutions and Oats..... lists of voters completed, or in the hands of the returning-officer.

Dublin.-Sergeant Perrin has resigned his pretensions to ions of his friends. From various places which the honour- represent the city of Dublin'in parliament. The county of ible gentleman has not yet had an oppertunity of visiting, Dublin booths for registration are all closed. The number

Mayo .- Mr. Dominick Browne has addressed the con-Honiron,-Lord Viscount Villiers left this town a few stituency of Mayo, and in his address has met the chimera of

KINSALE .- Colonel Stowell, who was candidate for Bandon, goes to Kinsale, in consequence of the death of his upporter of the constitution in church and state. He com; brother; his opponent is Mr. Cuthbert. Mr. Biggs comes staces his canvas to-day, and his friends and supporters are forward for Bandon in Colonel Stowell's place, and in opposition to Captain Bernard.

KING'S COUNTY.—Colonel Bernard, in his address to the NORTH DEVON .- Lord Ebrington and the Hon. Newton electors of the King's County, declares, that the present sys-Islowes are continuing their tour through this division of the tem of tithes and church property in Ireland ought and must unity of Devon, for the purpose of contradicting the report | be amended, but with a due regard to the existing interests

DUBLIN COUNTY .- Mr. George Evans of Portrane, has says nothing of the repeal of the union, but declares that his watch words of parliamentary duty will be "Education, economy, and equal rights to all."

Dunlin College.-A portion of the constituency has promptly accepted.3

sat for Carrickfergus, is in the field again; as is also another hishy-appearances too plainly indicate the fallen state candidate, Mr. Conway Richard Dobbs; the latter on what the levelling interest. A deputation has been sent to may be termed the Conservative interest. Lord George Au-

> Tipperary .- In the county of Tipperary two Conservative candidates are announced, the Hon. George O'Callaghan, brother of Lord Lismore, and Mr. Richard Penne-The popular candidates are the present Member, Mr. Otway

WATERFORD .- A gentleman from Waterford, who appears to understand the state of the registry, declares that the Conservative and liberal interests are almost equally balanced; and that Messrs. Barron and Christmas will be returned. For Wyse, he adds, there is little hope, and as and a motion for the repeal of the assessed taxes, will you to the honour of the townsmen, has exposed him to the for Hayes, his truckling vow of fealty to O'Connell, much

the advocated the Septennial Act?—4. As you Deputy-Assistant Barrister, which, from the very numerous Chester, cotton spinner.—S. Collier, sen. and S. Collier, jun. he advocated the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, will and highly-respectable class of persons which its adjudication move for, or support a motion to repeal the stamp tax affected, we deem worthy of particular notice. Mr. Maurice Cross claimed to register as a householder out of certain pre-Sation, Sir John stopped him, observing, "you may save as a dwelling-house. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Cross, that he is clerk of the Savings' Bank established in Cross, that he is clerk of the Savings' Bank established in this town, and that he received a certain salary and a free er things of a similar tendency, that "he had been the Bank was originally instituted in 1816, and consisted of an interest of money, and the general Testminster were dissatisfied, they had better look out business of the institution, and a certain number of apartclerks, warehousemen, and managers of mercantile concerns, who receive a salary and a house free from rent and taxes mion among the gentlemen present. Col. Evans was cannot be distinguished in law from gate keepers, or gardeners, mently called in, and after addressing the meeting, a who are allowed to live in a house or cottage, as part remuneration of their services.

ANTRIM. - Mr. Macdonnel, husband of the Countess of Antrim, has contradicted the report that he relinquishes his

intention of offering himself a candidate for Antrim county. Ennis.—Mr. Hewitt Bridgeman has addressed the electors of the borough of Ennis as a candidate; he takes all the O'Connell pledges.

REGISTRATIONS.—The registrations are closing very fast. Dublin city and county have terminated. Meath, Kildare, Drugheda, Waterford, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Youghal, Kinsale, Bandon, Mallow, Galway-most of the northern counties and towns-have concluded or will be finished early this week. Every where, it is said, the returns have fallen short of the anticipation. Dublin, for instance gives only 7,300, or thereabouts, out of 18,500 notices.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.—There are two candidates for this county-Sir A. Hope, a Conservative, and Mr. Hope Vere, a Rèformer.

LANARK.-Robert Carrick Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpeller, has announced himself a candidate.

Avn.-James Cruikshank, Esq. of Langley Park, Forfarshire, intends to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the Ayr district of burghs in Parliament. Mr.

J. Taylor, a surgeon, is also offering himself as a candidate. RENFREWSHIRE.-It appears that Mr. Bontine of Ardoch still means to stand for Renfrewshsre-at least his precious purchasers are waiting events, and will not buy at the prices and well-beloved friends of a half-defunct Political Union have so willed it. Be it so. He and they will find themselves bowled down like so many nine pins when the real struggle commences. - Glasgow Cougier.

A few days ago was shot on the grounds of Mr. Whittle, at Gate Hemsley, near this city, a hare of a very fine silver gray, and beautifully speckled. York Herald.

PROTEST OF THE PEOPLE OF LEEDS AGAINST THE DUTCH WAR. - The policy of ministers, in plunging the country into a quarrel with Holland, is so distasteful to the country into a quarrel with Holland, is so distasteful to the principal inhabitants of Leeds, and likely to prove so injuri- 37s.; White, 36s. to 38s.; Boilers, 40s. to 42s.—Beans, small ous to the manufacturers of this district, that one of the most respectably-signed requisitions ever seen in Leeds was presented to the mayor on Monday, calling upon him to convene a public meeting on the earliest convenient day; and his worship named yesterday, at twelve. As soon as a copy of the requisition appeared upon the walls, the partisans of the ministry-principally those who support Mr. Macauley -made preparations for defeating the object of the re- and Suffolk, on board ship, 40s. to 43s.; Norfolk and Stockton quisite, and to snatch a party triumph. Their first open 38s. to 40s. demonstration was the issuing an immense placard from the Mercury Office, under the title of "A New Trick of the The attack upon Holland was represented as a movement in favour of liberty, whereas the Tories, it was alleged, wished to enslave Belgium, and to turn out the half-pence below that rate. reforming ministry, and to substitute Wellington for Grey, &c. But the efforts of these people were not confined to rhetorical flourish and false assertion in print. The council of Mr. Bower's Political Union was summoned; and the usual machinery was set in motion for insuring an audience properly drilled to obey the wishes of the persons who pay the piper. The hall was filled before twelve o'clock, when the mayor took the chair. The orange party and the union leaders appeared in strong muster, and their troops, though outnumbered, were in high spirits. Seeing that a majority would in all probability be against them on a question so nearly affecting the welfare of the industrious classes, an adjournment was demanded, and the mayor was clamoured down in the midst of his opening speech. As all his efforts to restore order were in vain, he dissolved the meeting and an Address to the Throne; the political union and ministerial party marched off to the Coloured Cloth Hall Yard, where they adopted the counter-address, which they had intended to move as an amendment in the Court House. - Leeds Intel-

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 20.

BANKRUPTS .- B. Hatch, Susannah Street, East India Road. Poplar, builder.—A. Wildeboer, Crutched Friars, merchant.—T, North, Wootton, Bedfordshire, carpenter .- W. Poile, West End, Northall, Middlesex, dealer .- D. Currie, Regent Street, army accoutrement maker .- W. Parmeter, Gosport, ship builder .- W. Buckmaster, of Leamington, Warwickshire, wine morchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED .- J. Smith and J. S. Waddell, Birmingham, coach builders .- A. Lambert and E. Thomson, Old Bond Street, dress makers .- S. Billson, A. Inglis, and S. Billson, Portsea, linen drapers .- H. White and J. Sholl, Lamb Street, Spitalfields, oilmen .- J. Vint and J. H. Hewzell, Stockton, Durham; chemists -J. Comings and J. Tregoning, Manchester, calico for their personal kindness and zealous exertions in his come forward for the county of Dublin; in his address he printers.—M. Vestey and W. Cobley, Carmen.—J. A. Harvey and T. Waddington, High Street, St. Giles's, clothes salesmen .-C. Harbord and J. Smith, George Alley, Old Fish Street Hill, coffee roasters.-J. Whitlow and G. Hannam, Lancashire, Lacemen .- J. Hector, A. Hector, D. Purvis, and J. Millar, in the Grafter day, tended to strengthen the conviction that his called upon the Hon. G. Ponsonby, brother to Lord Grey Ottley, Liverpool, commission agents.—I. Shirley and M. Jackbritshiller and the Bishop of Derry, to become a candidate for the son, Sheffield, millers.—J. Gregory and F. Duesbury, Birming. representation of the University. The invitation has been ham, jewellers. - W. Wilson and H. Dixon, Manchester, flour dealers .- W. Croker and T. Sully, Bridgewater, ship brokers .-CARRICKFEROUS .- Sir Arthur Chichester, who has thrice J. Pearse and J. Horsey, Exeter, general merchants .- T. Woodhouse, sen. and T. Woodhouse, jun. Milk Street, Cheapside. hosiers .- J. J, Ward and G. Gorton, Tottington, Lancashire, mordant manufacturers.-W. Lutener and W. Slyman, New Town, Montgomeryshire, surgeons.-W. Lambert and J. Lorymer, 61. 10s. to 71. 16s.; superfine ditto, 71. 7s. to 71. 16s.; Farnham, fine Monmouth and Chepstow, ship builders .- J. G. Walton, W. 121 0s. to 141. 0s.; Ditto, seconds, 101. 10s. to 111. 11s. per cwt.-Robinson, and J. Walton, Manchester, cotton yarn agents.

DIVIDENDS .- A. C. Allen, Ironmonger Lane, City, merchants. -D. H. Rucker, J. A. Rucker, and H. J. Rucker, Wormwood father, of Darling Hill, son of the Baron of the Exchequer. Street, City, West India merchants.-W. Morgan, G. R. Roach, and G, Morgan, Liverpool Street, City, merchants .- G. Richard-Cave, and the celebrated Mr. Sheil, but they appear to son and J. Henderson, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, silk mercers. Yellow Soap, 62s: Mottled 70s; Curd, 72s; Graves, 16s od. -T. Hudson, Northbrook, Surrey, cattle salesman.-J. Burke, Good Dregs 5s od. Greenwich, licensed victualler .- B. Travers and J. Esdaile, jun. Queen Street, Cheapside, sugar merchantf.-J. Phillips, jun. Great Newport Street, Newport Market, glass dealer .-- T. Scarnell, Brighton, tavern keeper.—John Nicholles, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, dentist.—Richard Sherwood, late of Princes Street, Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, builder .- J. Davis, late of Burton on the Hill, Gloucestershire, auctioneer. J. Watkins, Abervagenny Monmouthshire, shopkeeper .- J. Seagrim, jun. late of Wilton, Wiltshire, carpet manufacturer .- O. T. Johnson, Hudderstield, Yorkshire, woolstapler. - S. Mottershead, Man-Witney, Oxfordshire, blacket manufacturers .- A. Gooper, Ambleside, Westmoreland, woollen manufacturer .- S. Horsfall, Halifax .- D. B. Payne, H. Hope, and G. H. Hope, Wells, Somersetshire, bankers.-L. Yeo Provo, Newton Abbey, Devonshire, ironmonger.—T. A. Venables, Birmingham, grocer.

> Friday, November 23 DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. - J. Stamper, Chertsey Surrey, carpenter.

BANKBUFTS .- T. Maynard and J. B. Knight, Hammersmith. boarding house keepers .- A. H. Ayckbown, Wendover, Bucking more parfer to represent them; he never met any subject ments for the residence of the chief clerk. The Barrister pawnbroker.—P. F. Cross, George Yard, Whitcombe Street, livery stable keeper.—P. M. Chitty. Shaftesbury, scrivener.—W. more perfect indifference in the whole course of his pronounced his decision to the effect that he considered that livery stable keeper.—P. M. Chitty, Shaftesbury, scrivener.—W. The quantitation of the course of his pronounced his decision to the effect that he considered that livery stable keeper.—P. M. Chitty, Shaftesbury, scrivener.—W. Corkhill. Whitehaven, Cumberland, ironmonger.—E. Gray and J. Corkhill, Whitehaven, Cumberland, ironmonger.—E. Gray and J. R. Gray, Liverpool, corn merchants .- R. Church, Liverpool, coach proprietor .- J. George. Hereford, timber merchant .- J. Emly, Liverpool, merchant .- J. and C. Pitt, Worcester, goldsmiths. W. Brough and S. Smith, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, colour manu-

facturers .- T. Cooper, Thatcham, Berks, stage coach proprietor .-

1. Freeman, Shipston upon Stour, Worcester, draper.

THE MARKETS -Friday.

SugAR.—On Wednesday there was some animation in th● market, but since that day transactions have been limited; but holders, in the present aspect of political affairs, are very firm, and not at all anxious to sell, for in the event of a war, produce would certainly advance in value.

COFFEE. A disposition to purchase foreign descriptions still continues, but the market generally is rather heavy.

Run .- Freely inquired after at 1s. 10d. full proof Leeward

COTTON.-This market has had rather more business in i since our last, but it is still very limited, and if sales were pressed prices must give way. TALLOW .- In the expectation of a war, tallow has advanced

materially, and the business in it, to a great extent-the price Hors.—Transactions rather limited, and prices as we last quoted them. The amount of duty is anxiously looked for. It is

expected to be about 133,0001. Wines .- All descriptions are rather firmer. The present situaation of affairs in Portugal lead to the opinion that the supply must be scanty, or rather, that great quantities may be destroyed, and the commercial intercourse with this country interrupted.

Indigo.—Operations limited, and last sale's prise barely main-East India Produce.—Holders are not inclined to sell, and

holders are now willing to sell at.

CORN-EXCHANGE.

We have had a very moderate arrival of Grain in general this week; and can note but little alteration in value, Monday's prices being fully supported for Wheat .- Barley, Beans, and Peas sell on quite as good terms. - The Oat Trade is firm, the supply being

Wheat, Essex Red, new, 42s. to 50s.; fine 54s. to 56s.; White 48s. to 54s.; fine 55s. to 58s.; superfine, 58s. to 61s.—Rye 30s. to 36s.—Barley 26s, to 30s.; fine malting, 36s. to 38s.—Malt 50s. to 33s. to 36s.; old, 38s. to 40s.; Ticks, 30s. to 33s.; old, 36s. to 38s, , Oats, Feed, 17s. to 19s.; fine, 20s. to 21s.; Poland, 17s. to 29s.; fine 21s. to 22s.; Potato, 24s. to 25s.; fine, 25s. to 26s.—Bran, per quarter, 7s. to 7s. 6d. Pollard, fine, per ditto, 14s. to 18s.

FLOUR.

. BREAD.

The highest price of Bread in the Metropolis is 81d., for the 4lb. Loaf. There are others who sell from a halfpenny to three

| Beef | To sink the offal—perstone of 8lbs2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d Veal 3s. 4d. to 5s. |
|----------|--|
| Mutton . | 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d Pork 5s. 2d. to 0s, Lamb, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0s. |
| ٠ 1 | Head of Cattle this day. Beasts, 414. Sheep, 3,800. Calves, 182. Pigs 130. |
| Be | Head of Cattle on Monday. asts, 2,890. Sheep, 18,200. Calves, 137. Pigs, 240. |

Aggregate Average of the last Six Weeks, which regulates Duty on Foreign Corn for the present week.

SEEDS.

Red Clover, English, new, none; Foreign, none; old, 60s. to 72s.; White Clover, new, none; fine, none; old, 58s. to 70s.; Trefoil, new, 30s; to 35s.; fine, 36s. to 40s.; old, 28s. to 32s.; Rib Grass, fine, none; Carraway, English, 65s. to 72s.; Foreign, 63s. to 70s.; Coriander, 14s. to 18s. Od. per Cwt.—St. Foin, 40s. to 44s.; fine, 48s.; Rye Grass, none; new, 28s. to 30s.; Pacey Grass, none; Linseed for feeding, 42s. 48.; Ditto for crushing, 40s. to 42s.; Canary, 00s. to 00s.; Hemp, 42s. to 50s. per quarter.-White Mustard Seed, 8s. 0d.; to 9s. 0d.; Brown ditto, 20s. to 22s.; Tares, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; fine new, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. per bushel.—Rapeseed, English, 211. to 231.; Foreign, 211. to 221, per last.

PERMANENT DUTIES ON SEEDS, &c. Coriander 15s pr cwt. Clover20s Tares 10s Trefoil 20. Rape........ 10s per last. | Mustard8s. pr bush.

HOPS.

Kent New Pockets, 7l. 0s. to 111. 0s.; East Kent, 8l. 0s. to 111. 11s.; Kent Bags, 71. 0s. to 01. 0s.; New Sussex Pockets,

PRICE OF TALLOW SOAP, &c.

Town Tallow, 46s 6d.; Yellow Russia, 45s 6d; White, 45s 6d; oap ditto, 41s Od; Melting Stuff, 36s Od; Ditto Rough, 21s Od

PRICES OF GAME AT LEADENHALL.

Grouse are extremely scarce, and are readily bought up at 7s. a race.—Black Game scarce indeed—say 16s. a brace.—There are no Ptarmigan in the market.-Pheasants, in the finest condition from preserves, particularly cheap, 7s. 6d. a brace-Partridges continue very short in supply, at 4s. 6d. a brace.—Hares are very abundant, but such is their excellent state that they realise 35.6d. each.-Wild Ducks, remarkably fine for the season, and are what are termed by the Trade "hard fat," at 5s, a couple.-The same remark applies to Widgeon, and 4s. a couple is about the quotation.—Teal very fine, 2s. a couple, a great many having been sent from the other side of the water.—Woodcocks are more plentiful, at 5s. a couple-Snipes generally, 2s. and Home Birds. 2s. 6d. a

| | | | - : | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | ST | OCKS | ; | | . \ | |
| | Sat. | Mon. | Ta. | Wed. | Th. | Fr. |
| Bank Stock | 1887 | 186 | 196 | _ | · | 186 |
| 3 per cent Reduced | 82 | 82 3 | . 82 | 823 | 821 | 821 |
| 3 per cent Consols | 83 š | 834 | 83 | 831 | 833 | 831 |
| 31 per cent. 1816 | | 89 | l <u>-</u> | - | . 89 \ | 80 8 |
| 31 per cent. Red | 901 | 893 | 89å | 894 | 90 <u>1</u> | 89 8 |
| New 31 per cent | | 918 | 90 8 | 914 | 911 | 91 <u>k</u> |
| 4 per cent. of 1826 | | 100 | 99 | 994 | 100 | 993 |
| Bank Long Ann | 164 | 16 | 161 | 164 | 16} | 16 |
| India Bonds | 16 p | 16 p | 15 p | 16 p | _ | 17 p |
| Exchequer Bills | 28 p | 24p | 24 p | 24 p | 25 p | 34 p |
| Consols for Account | 934 | 83# | 834 | 83# | azı | 21 |



Town Hall, November 19, 1832. Present Richard Austice, Esq., and Jeffreys Allen, Esq.

William Gold, Blacksmith, was bound over to keep the Peace for six months, on the complaint of Sarah Kingston, he having threatened to do her some bodily injury.

Sarah Kingston is the Widow of the late Mr. Kingston, who for so many years had charge of the Parish Fire Engines. Gold is one of the Union, and was among the most ferocious of those who perpetrated the outrages at the Easter Meeting in the Vestry, for which worthy service (no doubt) he was rewarded by the Churchwardens, by being appointed to the charge of the Parish Fire Engines !- The poor woman seems, for some months, to have lived in continual fear of her life from this ruffian protegee of Mr. Tynte's Con mitte Men.

On Monday last a Requisition, said to be signed by a Majority of the Electors of this Borough, was presented to C. K. K. Tynte, Esq., M. P., inviting that Gentleman again to represent this Borough in Parliament, to which he has been pleased to signify his assent in a public Address. A communication below will show the means which were resorted to, to obtain signatures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRIDGWATER ALFRED.

Mr. EDITOR, It has been just made public that a Requisition from the Electors of Bridgwater has been presented to Mr. Tynte, calling upon him again to offer himself for this Borough at the next Election. Some of your readers may not be aware of the manner in which signatures to this Requisition were obtained, and I will therefore, by the detail of my own case, give them some information upon that point .-I have for many years been employed by the parish to keep the Church Clock in repair, and I have also held the office of Captain to one of the Fire Engines, to which latter office I was recommended by the Fire Insurance Committee of this town. For doing these services I received £16. a year. The Insurance Agents in this town, as well as the Churchwardens, always expressed themselves satisfied at the manner in which I performed my duty, which I always endeavoured to do to the best of my abilities. Soon after the last Easter Meeting, when Mr. Inman, Mr. John Browne, and Mr. Jesty, were appointed Churchwardens, I called upon Mr. Browne, (who was also Churchwarden for the preceding year) to receive my salary; I saw Colonel Tynte's Requisition at Mr. Browne's office, and Mr. Browne asked me to sign it, and I answered, "I will not do any thing of the kind for I am determined to see Mr. Astell safe;" upon this Mr. Browne told me to remember that my situation was in the hands of the Churchwardens, and that being the case, I had better give it up; I replied, "I will keep it till Visitation day at all events." He then paid me my salary, and I went away. Two or three days after the Visitation day, when the new Churchwardens were sworn into office, Mr. Inman, another Churchwarden, called at my house, and asked for the keys of the Church, and I said, "if I let you have them, sir, you wont return them again;" he answered, "decidedly not, we are going to remove you and appoint Rich for the Clock, and Gold and Glanville for the Engines." I asked him, "What are you going to remove me for, is there any fault as to the going of the Clock, or any thing else?" he lowest estimate for building the Galleries in the Church, he shall not drive a single nail, and no man shall have any thing to do with the Repairs of the Church, or any thing else that we have to do with, who is not of our party."

I have thus been deprived of my situation, because I refused to submit to sacrifice my political principles, by the persons who boast that they belong to the liberal party; and I consider it a pretty specimen of Purity of Election. I enclose a certificate as to the manner in which I performed my duty as Captain of the Fire Engine,

And remain, your's, &c.

JAMES RAWORTH, Bridgwater 22nd Nov. 1832.

CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, members of the Bridgwater Fire Insurance Committee, hereby certify that, in the year 1822, a request was made to us by the then Minister and Churchwardens of this Parish to take under our care the management of the Fire Engines belonging to the Parish, and that in consequence we obtained subscriptions from the different Fire Insurance Offices for the purpose of employing men, who (with two Captains to be appointed by the Parish) should at proper intervals exercise and use the engines under our direction and control. At that time the late Mr. John Kingston, and Mr. James Raworth, were appointed by the parish to the office of Captains of the Engines, which office the former held at the time of his death, and the latter until his removal by the Churchwardens in the present year. We certify that during the whole of this period Mr. James Raworth performed the duties of his office in

tion, or consent. Here follow the Signatures.

a manner perfectly satisfactory to us, and that his

removal took place without our knowledge, approba-

And this is an example of the principles of Reform, and the purity of Election! A specimen of Radical liberality, and non-interference! Oh, my Lord Grey, did you but know how exactly your meanest tools walk in your own path, what honours and distinctions would you not shower down upon them! Here is a person appointed to the performance of a duty, which | Church Reforming Candidate!] it is admitted he has well performed for many years, and because he cannot conscientiously sign Mr. Tynte's Requisition, he is deprived of a part of his caily bread by the chosen friends of this Gentleman, who, having succeeded in usurping a little brief authority, fraudulently barter the petty influence of their public station for signatures to this loudly

vaunted Requisition. Such is the infamous system which has been in active operation for more than six months; -a system of public robbery and intimidation, which has been carried on to an enormous extent; and the result of which at length appears in the shape of,—a Requisition to Mr. Tynte; the professed advocate of independence and purity of Election! To boast of the "RESPECTABILITY" of & Requisition got up under such aggravated circumstances of fraud and oppression, is an insult offered to common decency which no man with the least discernment would attempt to perpetrate. When Mr. Tynte feels disposed to repeat this idle vaunt, and again to talk of principle and freedom, and all the cant of common place, let him think of the families of poor Raworth and Evans, and blush for the infamy of his confidential friends and advisers.

SOMERSETSHIRE ELECTION.

We have copied from the Standard, of Monday, Sh following letter :-

" To the Editor of the Standard.

Sin, -As you are the able Champion of the Conservative cause, and have done more than any other paper in exposing the humbug of Whiggery, by showing how charmingly its practices accord with its professions, you will perhaps do me the favor to notice the following specimens of Whig liberality which have lately occurred in the Western Division of Somerset. Lord Egremont's Steward has, either personally or by Agents, ordered all his Lordship's tenants to vote for Sanford and Tynte; Lord Ilchester's Steward has called on the tenants in the parishes of the Chinnocks, and Chiselborough, and insisted on their voting for the same two gentlemen; whilst Mr. Portman's Steward has not only done the same in the neighbourhood of Crewkerne, but even threatened to turn one obstinate tenant out of some land which he rents in an adjoining parish, by way of bringing him upon his marrow-bones (query, Marybones?) So much for the boasted freedom of election, the common cry of the Whigs! What would be said of Tory landlords, if they, though living in distant counties, had dared thus to dictate to their Tenants, and forced them, in many in stances, to vote contrary to their wishes and consciences? A SOMERSETSHIRL FARMER.

WEST SOMERSET ELECTION.

Crewkerne, Nov. 17, 1832.

To the Editor of the Taunton Courier. Taunton, Nov. 20th, 1832.

Sir,-If your Correspondent, "A Reformer," be, as he intimates, in the confidence of his party, his letter, inserted in your last Journal, must be a wilful attempt to mislead your readers. For he must in such case know, that the numbers contained in my former letter included all those cases so ridiculously exaggerated by common rumour, in which the objections of Isaac Squibbs had failed on account of their having been signed in blank, as well as all others on Mr. Luctrell's behalf, which had, up to that time, been defeated on any other ground, whether of form or substance.*

A person ignorant of the course of business before the Revising Barristers, might, perhaps, suppose from your Correspondent's letter, that it was in the power of either party to suppress any objections which he found encumbered with technical or other difficulties, and so to make it appear as if his objections had been successful in a greater proportion than was the fact. But this is not the case -The Barristers are supplied with lists of all the objected votes, which lists were made up in September last, and said, "Not the least, I discharge you entirely from necessarily contain the name of every person against whom party motives, and not from any fault of yours;" and any notice of objection has been served. The objections he added, "Notwithstanding Evans has given in the | are all called on, and disposed of-some fail on technical grounds; others are investigated, and stand or fall, according to the substantial grounds of objection.

It is manifest, therefore, that if Mr. Luttrell's agents had not lost the benefit of numerous objections on the ground of the notices being signed in blank, or on other merely technicularrounds, many of those so lost would probably have been found to be substantially well founded; and the proportion of valid objections on behalf of Mr. Luttrell, as compared with Mr. Tynte's, would have preponderated still more than it now does in favor of the former.

I now subjoin a statement of the numbers upon the whole Circuit, from its commencement, up to the time when the Revising Barristers finally-left Taunton, by which it will appear that notwithstanding the very numerous objections which fulled on account of defective signature, &c., and all the other difficulties with which Mr. Luttrell's ngents have had to contend, the objections made by them have been successful in a larger proportion than Mr. Tynte's.

Mr. Luttrell's agents had objected to 977, and struck off

\$\$8-nore than one-third. Mr. Tyute's agents had objected to 259, and struck off 81 -considerably less than one-third.

Vet the " Reformer" persists in the false insinuation that Mr. Luttrell's agents have made indiscriminate and unfair

> Your obedient Servant, ONE OF MR. LUTTRELL'S SUPPORTERS.

· Perhaps it may be needful to explain to your readers that for every objection four notices are signed, viz. one for the party, one for the Overseer, with a duplicate of each. So that supposing Mr. Trevor to be right in hi guess that Squibbs signed 1000 notices, Squibbs would in such case, be the objector in 250 cases only.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER .-- We are requested to state that the paragraph which we copied from the Western Times, in our paper of Tuesday, is incorrect. The Bishop has but one son in holy orders, not seven as mentioned in the paragraph. - Morning Herald.

[The infamous libeller whose unimosity to the Church has induced him to circulate this wicked lie, is we believe the favoured Agent of Mr. Charles Tynte! The hired advocate, selected, no doubt, on principle! The Bishop of Excter has one son in the Church, and this Editor of the Western Times wick | Ellis was adjourned to next circuit. edly endeavours to delude the Public into a belief that his Lordship has seven! An admirable Agent for a

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has collated the Rev. J. Morgan (the Curate) to the vicarage of Corston, void by the death of the Rev. Mr. Quick.

Oxford.-The Rev. John Allen Giles, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, has been admitted a Probationary Fellow of that Society.
The Rev. Jas. Cox, D.D., of Littleton Cheney, Dorset,

has been presented to the livings of Hoxne and Denham, in

the county of Suffolk, by Major-General Sir Edward Kenison, Bart. The circumstances of this preferment are highly honourable to both parties; Dr. Cox was personally known to the patron only as the alternate preacher at Bel-grave Chapel, London, of the congregation of which the family of Sir Edward Kenison formed a part.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY FOR IRELAND .- It affords us pleasure to learn that the Children of the undermentioned Sunday Schools, pitying the forlorn and destitute condition of their poor little barefooted Brothers and Sisters in Ireland, have (with the consent of their Ministers, Parents, and Teachers) resolved to contribute each a penny a year in aid of that excellent Institution, the Sunday School Society for Ireland. Their first contributions have just been remitted to Mr. Johnston, No. 2, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, the Society's Agent in London. The amount of which, including sums of from 3d. to 1s. each from the Teachers,

| as follows:— | £, \$. | d. |
|------------------------------|--------|------|
| Yeovil Church Sunday Schools | 1 14 | 0 |
| Ditto Independent ditto | 0 12 | . 0 |
| Ditto Baptist ditto | 0 5 | 0 |
| Glastonbury Church ditto | 18 | 0 |
| Babcary ditto | 1 0 | • |
| West Pennard ditto | 0 12 | |
| Stoke-under-Ham ditto | .0 .9 | 0 |
| Martock ditto | -0 7 | 6 |
| West Coker ditto | | |
| Yeovilton ditto | | |
| South Cadbury ditto | | `0 ⋅ |
| Croscombe ditto | 0 3 | - 6 |
| Kingweston ditto | 0 3 | |
| Preston ditto | | |
| · Kingsdon ditto | 0 .3 | 0 |
| Wheathill ditto | 0 2 | 6 |
| | * - | |

THE SOMERSET SUBSCRIPTION PACK OF FOX HOUNDS vill meet on Tuesday the 28th, at Nettlecombe Ken. nel; on Friday, the 30th, at Lee Clifts; Tuesday, 4th, at Raleigh's Cross; on Friday, 7th, at Slowly Wood; at half-past ten each morning.

Mr. Cridland's Harriers will meet on Monday, 26th, at Kennel-Wednesday, 28th; at Wellisford-Friday, 50th, at Preston Hill-Monday, Dec. 3rd, at Baggie, Farm, near Milverton. Each day at hen o'clock.

So many empirics have, in former times, foisted themsclves upon the public, under the appellation of dentists, that we view with much satisfaction the arrival of a period when professions in this desirable art are not always made without the best grounds of pretensions on the part of the advertiser. Among those whose abilities and exertions have been attended with complete success, we may confidently refer the reader to Messieurs Cnawcoun, whose address appears in an adjacent column, and whose extensive metropolitan and provincial practice entitles them to the very highest degree of patronage. We take the liberty to apprise the Centry of Bridgwater and its neighbourhood, that Messis. C.'s engagements in London will prevent a long residence in this town.

TAUNTON .- Borough Lists .- The registration for the Borough was completed on Wednesday last, and we have presented below a careful abstract of the present constituency of Taunton, as compared with former times. We think it due to the parish officers, and especially to Mr. David White, to whom was entrusted, as vestry clerk, the preparation of the lists, to state, that in our necessarily long and careful investigation of them, we did not discover single case of admission or omission which the most suspicious could construe into pertiality. There were some mistake in the arrangement and form of the document; but these were errors of judgment, arising chiefly from the complicated constituency of this borough. A great number of those persons who sent in claims did not appear to support

| In the old borough—Potwallers | . 361 |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| | 305 |
| In the new borough of St. Mary Mag | 78 |
| In St. James | . 150 |
| In Wilton | |
| In Bishop's Hull | |

Total...... 943 "THE WHOLE BILL"-At Taunton, on Friday, Mr. Cockburn, one of the Revising Barristers for West Somerset, expressed his opinion, "That it becomes every true reformer entirely to separate the political merits of the Bill from the legislative; it being a most consummate piece of legislative bungling."

TAUNTON .- Floods .- The heavy rain of Wednesday night, so inundated the meadows around this town, as to impede travelling in the approaches to it from the Kingston and Bishop's Lydeard roads. The Mail from Minehead, the next morning in North Town, was compelled, from the great depth of water in the road, to turn through Young's Nursery Ground, and reach again the turnpike road, whence it proceeded down Greenway Lane to Rowbarton, and ultimately, and not without much difficulty, succeeded in reach. ing the town. The Barnstaple Mail was also compelled to turn off at Greenway Lane, to effect its arrival. The waters have not been so high for the last six years. At Langport, in the lower part of the town, the flood was last Thursday,

two feet deep in the houses in the lower part of that town. Provision for a new road in lieu of the present dangerously steep ascent at Rock Hill, on the Langport Road, has been made in the proposed application to Parliament for amending the roads in the vicinity of this town, the notice of which appears among our advertisements. The old road, we understand, will not be stopped up, and the encountering its difficulties, without a toll, or the passage of the new course, with one, will be left to the option of the traveller.

-Taunton Courier. IMPROVED MORALITY .- On sending to Wilton House of Correction, last night, for the usual list of commitments, we are happy to hear that no prisoner whatever had been received there within the last fortnight,-Taunton Courier.

Yeovil Fair, on Monday last, was well attended; there was a variety of Stock, both fat and lean, for which there was a demand, and much business was done. There were a great number of horses of all kinds, and many sold. In fact, the fair was more numerously attended then for many 'years past.

Wells.-At a Court held for the discharge of Insolvent Debtors on the 10th inst., before Mr. Commissioner Revnolds, William Young, Philip Facey, John Bryant, Henry Baven, Richard Aslet, Luke Harvey, John Chant, William Perry Short, Henry Hawkins, J. Carpenter, and Susan Smith, where adjudged entitled to their discharge. The case of Elias Gayland, was adjourned, to satisfy the Court respecting property; as was that of T. Hazlewood, to satisfy the Court, by affidavit, as "to rent. The case of David

We are happy in being able to announce the total disappearance of cholera at Paulton; there are, however, 109 children bereft of their parents, and about 100 who have lost either father or mother; so that the bounty of the pub. lic, liberal as it has been, cannot exceed the necessities of the parish.

The first active step towards the establishment of a direct intercourse between the West India Colonies and the Port of Gloucester has, this week, been made manifest by the arrival in the Gloucester Basin, of a vessel purchased for the express purpose of the trade, an event which has excited no small degree of attention,

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

| | BRID | GWATER A | IARKET. | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| An Account of, Market, betu (inclusive.) | the Prices seen, the 19 | of British Co th of Novemb | rn Purchaet er and the 2 | ed in Bridgweiter 16th of November |
| Oats | 4 0 to | 5 0 Peas 2 3 Malt | 18 | s. d. s. d. 4 0 to 4 1 6 0 to 6 3 0 0 to 0 0 or Bridgwater. |

| BRISTOL CORN EX | CH | NGE, Thursday, Nov. 22 | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Price of Wheat per sack of 331 ibs 36 0 to 3 Foreign ditto, pr. 6 0 Imperial bushel 6 0 English ditto 6 6 Malting Darley 4 0 Grinding ditto 3 0 White Peas, boilers 6 0 Pigs' Peas 4 6 | 7 0 7 3 4 6 3 6 7 0 | Heligoland ditto 0 0 Oats 20 Malt 60 Fine Flour, # sack 45 0 | 2. 4 7 0 5 3 4 3 0 0 2 9 7 6 50 0 42 0 |

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

| | Total Quantities. | Total Amount, | Price 47 On | |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Qrs. Bush. | £. s. d. | £. 1. d. | |
| WheatBarleyDatsRyeBye | 870 0 564 3 990 6 no returns 300 0 no returns | 2102 12 11 925 5 2 755 0 0 577 10 0 | 2 8 4 1 12 9 0 15 2 1 18 0 | |

BRISTOL CATTLE MARKET, Thursday, Nov. 22

| | RRISTOL SHAMBLE | MARKET, Wednesday, Nov. 21. |
|-----|--|---|
| | Beef. 47 to 51 d. to 7d. | Fowls, of couple 3s. Od. to 4s. 6d. |
| . ' | 0111710h +54d, 10.7d | Hucks 20 0d to 1 in in |
| | Y 631 | dilingkevsench 2 olas olas |
| | Lambi Oal to da. | Hallingstrowledo on addance |
| | Rotter 11d to 1a | New-laid Eggs, 10 to 12 for la. |
| | Best Wheaten Bread, # Q | Potatoes, # peck 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. uartern Loaf, 9d. Seconds, 71d. |
| | the state of the s | |

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

Hay£2 7 6 to £3 3 0 \$\psi\$ Ton.

Straw 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. \$\psi\$ doz.—Vetches, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. \$\psi\$ cw.

| | DEVIZES MARKET. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Comparative Prices of Grain on Thursday with those of last week | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Non 15 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Best Wheat 47 suck £1 8 0 to £1 0 0 1£1 0 0 to cook | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Second ditto 1 5 0 1 7 0 1 4 6 1 6 6 Third ditto 0 19 0 1 3 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 | | | | | | | |
| , | Third difto 0 19 0 1 3 0 1 1 0 | | | | | | | |
| | inverage frice 1 5 9 | | | | | | | |
| , | Barley 40' quarter 180 1150 1190 11- | | | | | | | |
| ı | U4U5 | | | | | | | |
| | Beans 0 19 0 1 3 0 0 18 0 1 3 0 | | | | | | | |
| | , | | | | | | | |

COUNTRY MARKETS, from November 15. to Nov. 22.

| | WHEAT. | BARLEY. | OATS, | BEARS. |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Bath | 42a. 65s. | 28s. 38s. | 22s. 28s, | 38s, 48s |
| Shepton Mallet | 48s. 56s. | 26s. 37s. | 18s. 26s. | 318. 428. |
| Taunton | -s. 56s | —s. 35s. | →6. 16s. | -3. 324 |
| Yeovil | 481. 561. | 30s. 34s. | 18s. 24s. | 32s. 40s. |
| Sherborne | 50s. 56v. | 30s. 34s. | 20s. 26s. | 343, 40 |
| Gloucester | 52s, 60s. | 34s. 40s. | 16s. 22s. | 325. 42 |
| Warminster | 445, 568, | 26s. 36s. | 21s. 26s. | 36s. 46s. |
| Newbury | 46s. ti2s. | 26s. 37s. | 178. 328. | 36s. 45s. |
| Reading | 48s. 66c. | 27s. 36s. | 18s. 30s. | 32s. 45s. |
| Hungertord | 46a, 58s. | 245. 348. | 185. 258. | 31. 10., |
| Wantage , | 50s, 59s. | 26s. 34s. | 20s. 27s. | 364 38 |
| | | | 203 2181 | , 004, 309. |
| | | | | |
| l. • | • | • | | * |

SHIPPING LIST.

RRIVED—The William the Fourth, from London with sundries; Sarah and Ann, from ditto, with bark; Despatch, from Bristol, with groceries; Severn, from Gloucerter, with hardware and salt; Friends, and West. port Holland, from Swansea, with culm; Sally, Mary, Iron and Tin Trader; Moorwalhara, Kitty, Charles, Friends, Ann, Moss Rose, Temperance, Nelly, William and Susan, Brothers, Tredegar, Betsy, Unanimity, Enterprise, St. Pierre, Jane, Looe, John and Mary, Hope, Jones, Blessing, John, Providence, Edward Prothero, Diligence, and Egytinds, from Namort with coal Fortitude, from Newport, with coal.

SAILED-The Shamrock, for London, with scouring brick; Active, for Bristol, with flour; Langport, for ditto; with sundries; Seren, for Gloucester, with wool; Venus, for Cardiff, with malt; Brothen, Mary, and Henry, for Newport, with sundries; Ocean, for Liverpool, with oak timber; Fancy, for St. Micheal's, in ballast .

BIRTHS.

Nov. 15, in South Audley Street, Bath, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Knollys, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, of a son. Nov. 19, at Dorchester, the Lady of John Albion Cox, Esq. of a

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 10, at Monmouth, Edwin Carter, Esq., Lieut. of the R.M.M. eldest son of Mr. J. Carter, of Clifton, to Louisa, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Theobald Morris, of Chepstow. Nov. 14, in London, Lieut. Edmund Denman, of the Madras Artil-

Nov. 14, in London, Lieute Edmund Denman, of the matter Amelery, to Miss Ann Hall, of Flora Place, Plymouth.

Nov. 14, at Totnes, J. W. C. Whitbread, Esq., of Londham Hall, Suffolk, to Ellen Belfield, third daughter of Christopher Farwell, Esq. Nov. 17, at Bishop's Tawton, by the Rev. J. L. Harding, of Monte.

Nov. 17, at. Bishop's Tawton, by the Rev. J. L. Harding, of Monkleigh, Charles, eldest son of General Webber, of Buckland House, Devonshire, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Charles Chichester, Esq., of Hall.

On Saturday the 24th instant, at North Petherton, by the Rev. Edward Page, William Chapman Kinglake, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, younger son of Dr. Kinglake, of Taunton, to Matilda, only daughter of Charles Chapman, Esq. of Huntworth, in this county.

DEATHS

Nov. 8, at Torquay, Devon, after a long and severe illness, Anne, wife of the Rev. Edward Peacock; vicar of Fifehead Magdalen, Nov. 10, after a lingering illness, the Rev. Wm. Darch, rector of the parishes of Huish Champflower, and Raddington, in this county.

in the 74th year of his age.

Nov. 10; after a very short illness, aged 24, Esther, the beloved and affectionate wife of Mr. Edward Beck, of Bath. Nov. 11, in London, of a severe attack of paralisis, Dr. Tucker, of Ashburton, aged 55.

Nov. 13, at Ilfracombe, Michael Bowman, Esq., surgeon, of Harleystreet, Cavendish-square, aged 67.
Nov. 14, at Homefield Place, Heavitree, in her 17th year, Charlotte

Catharine, fourth daughter of Capt. H. Baugh, R. N. Nov. 15, at Mere, Wilts, aged 28, Thomas Latimer, Esq., for nearly 0 years a much respected surgeon of that town.
Nov. 16, at his residence at Blandon Cottage, in the parish of Pitminster, Thomas Foy, Esq., aged 78.

Minster, 1 nomas roy, Esq., aged 78.

At Shoreditch, near Tauuton, last week, a woman of the name of Summerhays, at the advanced age of 101 years. Her husband died about two months ago, aged 102 years.

Nov. 17, at the Saracen's Head Friday-street, London, after a few days illness, much regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, Mr. John Thomas Knight, of Bridport, merchant, aged 39 years.

Nov. 17, at Child Okeford, Mrs. Monk, aged 61, widow of the late

Mr. George Monk, auctioneer, &c. Nov. 17, at Chewstoke, aged 68, Mr. John Griffin. Nov. 18, much regretted by his family and friends, Mr. Samuel Parnell, of Sheephouse Farm, St. George's, in this county, youngest son of the late Mr. John Parnell, of Portbury.

Nov. 19, aged 63, Mr. John Bisdee, of Puxton, a man of strict inte-

grity.

Nov. 19, at Clifton, suddenly, from disease of the heart, Mary, the beloved wife of John Whitelooke, Esq.

Nov. 19, at Yeovil, Sarah, relict of the late Samuel Brown, Beq. of

Nov. 19, at Bathpool, Mrs. Southwood. Nov. 24th, after a long illness, Mr. John Smith Carver, linen-draper,

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Vol. 2.—No

the WORTH ELECTORS

GENTLEMEN, INCE Faddress stances have occ abandon the inte fering myself, at andidate for the e ensuing Parlian You will, I am surance, that se determination are so long uni Rilgionier, withou ful feelings of regr ny views, in regard maintain the es ountry, in Church minions according he day, Thave thou mly to relire from eteral most flatteri Constituents, and I usband my strengt resent excitement

In my retirement

owever, find no sm

at, throughout t hich I have had the our Representative have never swer inciples, which F nce with you; —th ivale interest to in d that I have arlessly acted; acc ly, for the general s w add, that it he ail myself of every varioug the prospe llectively and indie weeded in that ob To the Electors 9 most grateful ach lentions and civili me. To the man to have actively su mslances, I am u. yobligation; and re you, that I sha the most heartfelt at the greater part ssed in connexion

> I hav Your, f

pilland Place, Nacmber 23rd,

THE INDE Centlemen, compliance with ceived from a most

Exectors, I beg to a honor of Represen arliament. I am friendly to all stitutions, but I can y change which inv perty or the rules am anxious to se ivalent, and am pr chich, consistently interests, the ret ade more efficacious lablishment,-but I

hich the property of

dy, either corporate Poliation. am prepared to. v tery, at is early a interests of the Sla te to be made cons sion, provide a full My warmest suppor lailated to ameliora I Classes, to promo one, and to reduce ils compatible with 10 the maintenance o Vpon these principl d hasten to Taunto

sonal canvass.

^{ing} Garden Terrae 29th November