IHE ALERED London Zweekin Journal,

AND BRIDGWATER AND SOMERSETSHIRE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. 2.—No. 72.

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KLY RETURN. Corn only, sold in he Inspector by the

sday, Dec. 6.

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Price TOr.

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188. 254. 348. 40s. 20s. 27s. 36s. 38s.

1 Bristol, with grocuries;

hardware and salt;

r tenby, with colm; solution, from Swanta-ustry, Merlin, Good In-

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Newport, with cod; Hiam and Susan, from

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32s. 42s 34s. 46s. 73s. 44s. 32s. 45s.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1832.

PRICE 7d

the WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of BRIDGWATER.

GENTLEMEN.

But though the result of our canvass is eminently aus-But though the result of our canvass is eminently auspicus to the permanent interests of our cause, (and we proud to add, under the great disadvantage of adverse present all my Friends who have personal canvass. I entreat all my Friends who have of country containing a very numerous Constituency.

This day is published, Price One Shilling, at the request of making a perfect canvass through a large district of making a perfect canvass through a large district of owners.

This day is published, Price One Shilling, at the request of making a perfect canvass through a large district of making a perfect canvass through a large district.

Two SPECHES of Bickham Escott, Eq. to the Electors of country containing a very numerous constituency.

My success, I am proud to say, has greatly exceeded of the impracticability of a large body of Freeholders, of country containing a very numerous constituency.

My success, I am proud to say, has greatly exceeded of the numerous afters of support and letter to meet me at the Nomination, my expectations, and the numerous afters of support to the property of the contest; still I call upon my leading the property is first appearance in print, of containing some misstatements, and they will be presented to the poll, should gained, but to proceed One and All, to the Poll, recoiled to grow out of some of the contest still is much far they will be ascribed to the impracticability of a large body of Freeholders, of containing a very numerous constituency.

My success, I am proud to say, has greatly exceeded of country containing a very numerous constituency.

My success, I am proud to say, has greatly exceeded of the numerous afters of support of west some important of country containing a very numerous constituency.

I have received, leave no doubt on my mind, of the numerous afters of support to my success, I am proud to say, has greatly exceeded of the policy of the support of country containing a very numerous constituency.

I have received, leave no doubt on my mind, of the numerous for the mere personal object of gratifying our own feelings, recording how numerous and how respectable is the ority which has honoured us with its confidence. It long been the custom, we are told, of our supporters, to eed to a Poll, only when they are absolutely assured rictory; and our forhearance now may be an earnest to sence at the hustings, we do so with the certainty of Gentlemen, the contest ends not with this election.

e triumph of the good cause is but postponed-not lost. now that you and your Candidates are no longer TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN ingers to each other, we may, without presumption, give is public assurance, that when next the opportunity shall offered you of exercising your elective rights, we shall ploy the privilege of that friendship to which you have mitted us, and visit you so early as to leave no possibility our being forestalled by any competitor.

that we are grieved at the temporary check of our hopes, art in repentance?

hose Elective Bodies, from whom, and for whom, Par Committee. cents have their being. We live in times when public To them, and to my other Friends who have honoured sat. me with their support, I beg to offer my warmest thanks, cally represented, in the House of Commons, you still has been manifested towards me during my canvass. opinions, an influence of no small weight upon the a deliberations. Every passing month is adding to influence,—by increasing the number of independent ditiencies, who are opening their eyes to the common er, and joining their hands to avert it. Let not then lumination of the present contest be the termination ur union or of your exertion. Your cause is a growing gaining one; but it can be crowned with ultimate ton only by unflinching perseverance and concentrated

in resolutionary France for the disturbance of foreign advertisement which was issued at Taunton, on Saturanguillity, and goaded by a desperate alliance at home, to apple upon the establishments of the State, and the secunary of individuals. It may be true that the dence to your attendance at the Nomination, on the 17th dence to your attendance at the Nomination, on the 17th dence to your attendance at the Nomination, on the 17th dence to your attendance at the Nomination of the line have raised that a more decided manifestation of your MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA will leave Southampton for Havre-de-Grace, on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month during the Winter.

This vessel has been elegantly refitted with separate Cabins for Lating many residence of the property of the page raised that a property of the page raised that a property of the comfort of the page raised that a page raised that a page raised that a more decided manifestation of your MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.

Will leave Southampton for Havre-de-Grace, on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month during the Winter.

This vessel has been elegantly refitted with separate Cabins for Lating the Winter, and with a page raised that a more decided manifestation of your MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.

Will leave Southampton for Havre-de-Grace, on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month during the Winter.

This vessel has been elegantly refitted with separate Cabins for Lating the Winter.

The page raised that a more decided manifestation of your MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA. spirit they have raised,—that their rashness is now misunderstood, what are the real feelings and wishes of the Passengers. led into fear; but they no longer can control the Electors of West Somerset. dlong impulse of their own movement, nor save themves from their many-headed tyrant. Like the horse in fable, who, in his rage against the stag, called on the hunter to mount him, they have allowed the halter to placed about their heads, and now struggle in vain to te off the terrible master who bestrides them.

irg. If you would be victorious hereafter, you must

ot divide your suffrages, but postpone the considerations

pirate intercourse to the higher claims of public duty,

and raise not one only, but both of your hands, for your

I then the State is yet to be rescued, it must be by other ds than those of the Whig Administration, or their hard reckless taskmasters. To the returning good sense of

TO ALL THE ELECTORS OF WEST SOMERSET.

Taunton, December 8th, 1832.

Gentlemen, GENTLEMEN,

[UPPORTED as we have been, sincerely and zealously]

[Supported by a party of the Electors of Bridgwater, who are entered by that one of the Candidates for the honour of your led to the most respectful consideration, by their public mediately left London to redeem that pledge which I have been received, both by those Electors who have lengthed in the country, we hoped that, not-power to secure to you the free choice of your Representation.

Gentlemen,

Heard for the first time yesterday at three o'clock, as my personal Canvass is now concluded, it best that one of the Candidates for the honour of your comes my phasing duty to return my sincere thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received, both by those Electors who have engaged to support, as well as by those who are adverse to, my prefensions.

Stewards.

Henry parsonal Canvass is now concluded, it best that one of the Candidates for the honour of your thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received, both by those Electors who have engaged to support, as well as by those who are adverse to, my prefensions.

Stewards.

Henry parsonal Canvass is now concluded, it best that one of the Candidates for the honour of your thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received, both by those Electors who have engaged to support, as well as by those who are adverse to, my prefensions.

By the Town-HALL, on THURSDAY, the Srd day thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received, both by those Electors who have engaged to support, as well as by those who are adverse to, my prefensions.

By the Town-HALL, on THURSDAY, the Srd day thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received, both by those Electors who have engaged to support, as well as by those who are adverse to, my prefensions.

By the Town-HALL, on THURSDAY, the Srd day thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received, both by those Electors who have the preference of the country with t the lateness of our arrival on this spot, we sentatives at the ensuing Election. With a view to Notwithstanding my exertions to pay my respects to bould find a sufficient number of suffrages yet free, to that object I have acted steadily and independently, every Voter; I fear that many omissions may have

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient and faithful Servant,

Subscriptions, towards defraying the necessary exu, that when, on any future occasion, we solicit your penses of the Election of Mr. Escott, are received by Messrs. Badoock, Bankers, Taunton, and Messrs. Woodland, Bridgwater.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF

WHEN I published my Address to you in September last, the Keturns, which had been made to my Com. ir invitation, we had already known that the struggle that the Constitutional Principles on which I had rested to be unsuccessful for the present Election, we should my Appeal to you for support, aided by the respectability have thought those efforts on our part well and wisely weight, and influence of my numerous Friends, would have Sat. Dec. 1..... 12 noon. Tues. Dec. 4..... 25 after de, which were to found a connexion with such a Con- obtained for me, at the least, an equal share of the Votes Sa mency as you compose. That connexion, if you permit that remained unpledged, and would thus have secured the sa it will be our pride and pleasure to cultivate. Can a ultimate triumph of the cause in which I had embarked, Sa wer relutation be given, to the charge that we were In this expectation, however, I have been disappointed; for ked in deception, or to the prophecy that we should though it is unquestionably true, that a Re-action has commenerd, and is now making considerable progress, in this | Sal Sentlemen,-although it is not improbable that another Division of the County, I am sorry to be compelled to add, Sa ction will arrive at an earlier period than His. Majesty's that it has not yet attained sufficient strength, and ma-Sat sent Ministers may wish, yet, even before that time, turity, to enable me confidently to rely on it for securing Sat min a few little months from the date of this address, my return at the early period fixed for the ensuing Election. m are questions to be agitated, and events to be deter- Under these circumstances, I feel it to be my duty to retire red, of deep and lasting interest to our Country. Upon from the Contest, and it is gratifying to me to find that this NO e questions, and upon those events, it is not alone the determination has met with the entire approbation of those sat. and Parliament which will be influential, but the voice hind and valued Friends, who have acted as Members of my Sat.

that if, by some untoward conjuncture of circum-and I request the Electors generally, to believe, that I shall es, your principles may, for the present, be but ever retain a grateful remembrance of the courtesy which I remain,

Gentlemen, Your very faithful and obedient Servant. J. FOWNES LUTTRELL

Dunster Castle, December 4th, 1832.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, YEOMANRY, AND OTHER ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF SUMERSET.

Gentlemen,

> I have the honor to be, Gentlemen. Your very faithful and devoted servant, E. AYSHFORD SANFORD. Nynehead Court, Dec. 10, 1832.

BILIOUS AND LIVERCOMPLAINTS.

British people—to the example afforded by men of A sa mild and effectual remedy for those disorders which originate actor and property—to the honest and kindly prejudice, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Head-ache, Heartburn, Flatulencies, and their honest and kindly prejudice, Spasms, Costivaness, Affections of the Liver, &c. &c.

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

Gentlemen,

sure the return of one, if not both of us, to Parliament. and as I have begun so I trust I shall persevere to the inadvertently occurred. I trust that such errors will not be attributed to any intentional neglect on my part, This day is published, Price One Shilling, at the request

terize the Election, is the carnest wish of

Gentlemen, Your obliged and faithful Servant,

WILLIAM MILES. Leigh Court, 5th December, 1832.

That we are grieved at the temporary check of our hopes, VV last, the Keturns, which had been made to my Comwill not affect to disguise: but we will as sincerely add, mittee, gave me reason to believe, that the Majority of Cork, Waterford, Tenby, Swannia Hincombe, and from Southw, even if when we began our journey hither to obey promised Votes was in my favor, and I confidently hoped ampton to Havre, are intended to depart as under, in December, 1832. For DUBLIN.
The St. GEORGE. Tuesdays -KILLARNEY. Saturdays.

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POT I PUNEY INTACT	Mon. 31. 114 morn —PALMERSTON.			
For Tenby Direct.	From Temby to Bristol Direct			
Mondays.				

Dec. 10..... 74 morn, Wed. Dec. 12..... 84 morn. From BRISTOL to ILFRACOMBE, direct .- Palmerston.

WATERSPRITE
Will leave Southampton for Havre on the 5th, 15th, and 25th of each

One of the above Vessels will leave HAVRE on her return to SOUTH AMPTON on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each Month

ommencing as above.

The whole of the above Vessels are fitted up for the conveyance Passengers and Goods: A Female Steward on board.

Carriages and Horses shipped with care.

GLASTONBURY.

Glastonbury Christmas Ball,

Dated 13th December, 1832.

SOMERSETSHIRE ELECTION.

prize you, that we do not purpose to trespass upon the lowing the line of public duty at a most important stimulcht to action.

The and exertion of our friends, or to prolong the excite-crisis, and to the best of my humble ability I will And, that harmony and good feeling may character which he may have made, or from maintaining the entire Truth of those which he may have made, or from maintaining the entire Truth of those observations. Under such circumstances, he has thought it proper to comply with the repeated requests of very many valued friends, who have done him the honour to think that a further publication of the Two Speeches might be of local benefit. Should such be the case, he will be indebted to their kindness for the gratification which he cannot fail to receive from that event. And he will only have to lament that in this, as in many other matters of public interest, it is impossible for one who endeavours to do his duty to his country, either in a humble, or in a more extended sphere, to give a useful effect to that endeavour, without a fearless exposure of the superficial pretensions of unsteady and inischievous men. It is by the discharge of that duty, however painful, more perhaps than by any other means, that in the present grievous lack of Public Principle, the misery of millions may be yet awerted, and the peace and prosperity and high character of our beloved country again established, and long preserved on more solid and enduring foundations."—Preface.

CREECH, near TAUNTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

To be Let by Private Contract, From Lady-day next,

A LL those capital LINSEED OIL MILLS, and other Premises, situated at HAM MILLS, in the parish of CRECH, near Taunton. There is an abundant supply of water driving two large wheels. The Machinery is in excellent condition; and there are large and commodious Warehouses and Lofts attached to the Mill. These Mills are conveniently situated in the centre of the Market for English Seed, on the River Tone, navigable to Bridgwater, from whence Oil, Linseed Cake, &c. can be sent to London, Bristol, Glou-

cester, Liverpool, &c. &c. by regular weekly traders. THOMAS DAVIDGE, who lives on the spot, will show the Premises, if required; and to treat for the same, and for all further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. PARSONS, Solicitor, Somerton,

Dated 10th December, 1832.

CROWCOMBE, SOMERSET.

To be Sold by Auction,

At the CARBW ARMS INN, in CROWCOMBE, On FRIDAY the 4th Day of JANUARY next,

THE Fee simple of one undivided moiety, of a very desirable and compact ESTATE, situate in the said Parish of Crowcombe, called Poundisford, comprising in the whole, a convenient Farm House and Outbuildings, and Thirty-Three Acres by estimation (be the same more or less.) of good Meadow, Pasture and Arable LAND, now in the occupation of Mr. GEORGE WENSLEY.

The Tenant will shew the Premises, and for further Particulars apply to Mr. CHILCOTT, Land Agent, Crowcombe. Dated 5th December, 1832.

Wednesday, the 11th instant, was set apart by the inhabitants of Somerton, as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the blessing of an abundant harvest, and also for the exemption of the town and neighbourhood from that dire disease which has spread desolation and misery among so many towns and villages of our native land. The shops were almost universally closed and business suspended. An impressive sermon was 24..... 7 morn. Wed. ___ 26...... 8 morn. preached in the afternoon by the Rev. G. Messenger, from Psalm 67, v. 5 & 6, and an air of solemnity, yet thankfulness, seemed to pervade the countenances, and we trust, the hearts of the congregation.

PRISONS AT DARTMOOR.—The strong massive walls which once incarcerated thousands of our enemies, are now literally become a burrow for rabbits! Hundreds of them are to be found in the buildings. The courts formerly used by the prisoners for the purpose of air and exercise, are now overgrown by long thick grass: in fact, the whole place is in such a complete state of dilapidation, from continued neglect, that it will take from £20,000 to £30,000 to put it again in repair. We know not with whom the fault rests; but in the event of a war of any length, we are inclined to believe that this sort of economy will be found something like that stated in the proverb, "Penny wise and pound foolish."-Plymouth Journal.

In consequence of repeated representations to the Carriages and Horses shipped with care.

All Particulars may be obtained by applying at the GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE, No. 1. QUAY, Bristol; to Messra. WATSON, and PIM, Clarence Dock, Liverpool; or in London, of Mr. G. TOVEY, 3, Bedford-Street, Strand; of the LONDON GENERAL STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S OFFICES, 69, Lombard Street, Light will be of peculiar advantage to the vessels up Hon. Corporation of the Trinity House, the Elder Breth-

The proble—to the example afforded by men of Shritish people—to the honest and kindly prejudice, loster and property—to the honest and kindly prejudice, loster and kindly prejudice, loster and kindl

TAMICINAL

municeturer, of Merriott, Severals Farin, and grand ker, Crewkerne. Edward Nares, Henning ondon, to Ann, youngest of Shepton Mallet. has been exhibited at our

this town, to one of the ide room upon one of the view the ceremony was S. Lloyd, youngest son of he county of Montgomery, alop, to Elizabeth, ellest P., of Leigh Court, in this

Dr. Hillcott, Mr. C.P. Mr. Charles Whitaker, of by the Rese Dr. Garding dia Company's service to ler, Esq., of Cadiz, and of by the Rev. H. P. Janes,

Artitlery, and son of Vice Elizabeth, eldest daughter Rev. William Bulove, dshire, to Amelia Turaer urner, Esq., of the Supreme

of Colonel Gore Laugton,

Warwick Square; A Reynell, 42, Chancery

We continue our history of this degrading affair In our second edition last week we published intelligence up to two o'clock on the morning of Friday. the 7th., but as this was only in a portion of our publication, we shall resume the narrative from half-past ten on the Thursday night—the hour to which the general detail reached.

BERCHEM, Head-quarters of Marshal Gerard, Thursday night Eleven o'clock.

About four o'clock in the morning the French attacked the Lunette St. Laurent, and expected to find it an easy conquest. The Dutch, however, deceived them, having during the night reinforced it, and gave the assailants a different reception to what they expected. At eight o'clock all was quiet, and the firing ceased on both sides. Towards the middle of the day the firing commenced again, and was brisker than at any period since the commencement of the siege. Shots and bombs are flying about in all directions; one of them fell upon the embrasures of Fort Montebello, and dislodged two guns. Fort Kiel commenced firing about twelve o'clock, but not so fiercely as the Lunette St. Laurent. It is singular that, notwithstanding the noise and smoke, the pigeons employed at Antwerp as carriers were flying about in the very thick of it.

Eight o'Clock.—The firing is somewhat less frequent. The French gain no ground, and are losing a great number of men. Leopold reached Berchem at half-past three o'clock. He immediately mounted on horseback, and proceeded to the trenches, accompanied by Marshal Gerard and

I have just seen a gentleman who has had a conversation at Borgenhout with the Dutch serjeant taken prisoner in the first sortie. He gave me the following as the substance of the interview :- The serjeant said he was a native of Zwolle, and that he had been in the citadel since the month of October, 1831. He is decorated with the bronze medal cast from the cannon taken at Hasselt in 1821. He says that the garrison of the citadel contains 5,000 men; that there are 150 pieces of artillery on the ramparts; and that the total number of guns at the disposal of Chassé are about 400. He describes the garrison as very enthusiastic, and denies that Chassé secretes himself in his chamber. He says that he is in perfect health, and shows himself frequently to the soldiers; and that he seldom fails being present at the parade and reviews. Being questioned as to the reports of disaffection and mutiny in the citadel, he said that he had been witness to only one turn-out of the garrison, and that was about fifteen or twenty days before the entry of the French into Belgium. The soldiers complained that they never had any fresh meat, and that they were quite tired of salt provisions. At a review, at which General Farange was present, the men were desired to state their grievances. One of them stood forward and complained of the quantity of sait food. The General reproached them, and asked them what they would do when they were before the enemy, if they already found fault with the best food in the citadel? Immediately a serjeant stepped from the ranks, and in a loud and audible voice addressed the general in the following words:-"When the French present themselves it is we who will be obliged to fight. As it is, at the present time. we are obliged to eat lard and salt meat, while you, on the contrary, are well fed and well covered." Orders were instantly given to arrest the serjeant; but the men, in a body, declaring they would not suffer him to be touched, the general was obliged to pocket the affront, and left the ground. Since that time the men have been better fed, and there have been no complaints. On being asked whether he thought Chassé would fire on the city of Antwerp, he answered, the general is very close; but it is generally believed in the citadel that the town will be preserved.

FRIDAY DEC. 7. Head-quarters, 12 o clock. The night has passed very quietly; the firing continues, but there is nothing decisive. There were a great many wounded among the French engineers.

The King will leave Antwerp to-morrow.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.—This day has passed like yesterday-alternate firing and cessation of hostilities. The Dutch have had rather the best of the work, for the French are swearing, and an immense number are killed, and the wounded are being sent to Louvain, Malines, and Brussels. The French are rather nonplussed at not taking the Lunette St. Laurent, and every time they make an attack on it they publish their bulletins by anticipation, and inform the public that it has been stormed and taken. As yet the lunette holds out bravely, and it is the opinion of several impartial men that many a Frenchman must bite the dust ere the tricoloured flag is planted on its ramparts.

The French mortar B is now in full play, but whether from mismanagement, or some other cause, the greater part of the bombs fall in the Scheldt. The last newly-erected batteries have been still more unfortunate; their shots have persons. I saw no less than 12 heavy shots which have been killed to-day on the side of the French. picked up in the streets, carried this afternoon to the Regency. There is a curious reason given for knowing the difference between a Dutch and a French ball. They say that the Dutch shot is polished, and that the French is rough. It is, therefore, the French who are bombarding Antwerp, though unintentionally. I have heard that several of the curious visitors at Antwerp, who are continually running from Berchem, where they can learn something, to Antwerp, where all is merely hearsay, have met with some ugly customers on the road, and that several of them have been dan-Lunette St. Laurent, and the whole of the citadel, is undermined; and that Chasse is determined on making use of every species of defence in his power. There will be some hot work yet before Lord Palmerston's coup de main is carried into execution.

We hear very little of Sebastiani's corps; it appears that he got the worst of it with the Dutch frigates.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8, ONE O'CLOCK. Marshal Gerard has decided on abandoning the attack of the Lunette St. Laurent from the front; he intends making use of the batteries close to Fort Montebello. He complains

he loses too many men. The French have had one of their heavy pieces dismounted

by a homb from the citadel.

It is reported that the neutrality of Antwerp will be compromised in consequence of Gerard's determination to fire from the counterscarp near Fort Montebello. A great many wounded have been taken from the trenches.

The King gave a dinner yesterday at Antwerp. It is reported that Leopold narrowly escaped being killed

fell and burst within 20 paces of the king.

SATURDAY NIGHT, TWELVE O'CLOCK .- Another day has gone by, and the citadel of Antwerp is in the hands of the Dutch. The French find it a tougher job than they expected, and the obstinate and headstrong King William is not so easily frightened as my Lord Palmerston was pleased to has already done much damage. anticipate. It is now six days since the French opened their batteries against the citadel, and up to the present hour, eight o'clock this evening it became very brisk, and the they have not gained a single advantage, with the exception Dutch, with their small swivels from the citadel and the Fort the citadel. The empty barges are for the purpose of con-shed blood? How is the Belgian question advanced by the of taking two serjeants prisoners. You must be very cau- St. Laurent, picked out a great many workmen. Fort Montions in believing the various reports affoat; the writers are rebello has suffered much: several of the guns have been biassed by party spirit. If you were to credit some of these dismounted, and many men have been killed and wounded. stories, they would tell you that the loss of the French has

o mention the numbers that are buried in the trenches; for The greater part of the wounded are sent by water from are to he believed, the number of men hors de combat is the about. other side of 1,000. In the hospital at Antwerp alone there . It is reported that Gérard persists in persuading Leopold were this morning 44 cases of amputation. I do not include to permit the French to enter Antwerp, and some threats are in the 1,000 the sick; their number is more considerable. spoken of. The king, however, remains firm, and stricter The Dutch must also have lost several men; but the followng paragraph in an Evening Paper caused me to believe the loss of Chassé must be very insignificant, when one boat was able to hold all that was sent out of the citadel. "Yesterday morning (says the Liberal) a large boat with a black flag sailed out of the gates of the citadel, and entered the polders, where it disembarked on board a barge several wounded soldiers." Had there been more than one large boat with a black flag, our journals would not have missed mentioning it.

The Fort St. Laurent is not taken, nor likely to be battery of mortars, and apparently are only waiting to be men, in the presence even of their opponents. To give you attacked from the rear, to give the besiegers a warm reception. A handful of men from the fort made a sortie last be heroes, the child that was killed by a ball from the French themselves, and are, therefore, also firing. The citadel must night, and killed two, and wounded two more of the 58th.

the road to Wilryck, and placed four mortars before the Fort d'hôte. Montebello. The shots from the fort do little or no mischief. At first the bombs went over the citadel into the Scheldt, They continue pushing their works, and it would appear that | feelings, Leopold refused!!! their great aim is to attack the bastion Toledo, and there effect their breach. The bastion Toledo is on a line barracks are very visible. Several shots fell in the city, but with Fort Montebello, and the nearest to the works on the I have not heard of any injury. esplanade. If Chassé is compelled to defend himself vigorously at this point, there is no question but the town must suffer, and that considerably. The French have already ad- | have unmasked another battery on the bastion Toledo, which vanced in this position to within 80 metres of the bastion plays on the French battery No. 11 (a new battery). Toledo. The men have been in the trenches the whole of the night, and complain much of the cold.

This afternoon the barracks of the citadel caught fire, and the flames were seen to issue from most of the windows. Notwithstanding the spreading of this destructive element the Dutch stood to their guns, and continued firing on the besiegers. The barrack is a very light building, and a con-

that any serious damage was done.

There has been a great deal said about the want of enthudefending themselves with cool and determined resolution. ment of the military laws all future delinquents. A second Dutch serjeant has been taken prisoner, and was interrogated by a French officer. He says Chassé is not vantage of a strong fog last night to push their works, dead, that he is not in the least in low spirits, he feels cer- and this morning they have succeeded in bringing their tain of success and prophecies that he shall pass many days third parallel forward. The batteries, Nos. 9 and 10, of the year 1833 in the citadel; that the veteran in the have been moved nearer the glacis-and three new batmorning inspected the ramparts, and remained for some time | teries, E.F.G. have been mounted, in order to play on the | voices in chorus:at the centre guard uncovered with a telescope in his hand, Bastion Toledo. About midday the firing ceased altowatching the operations of the French. He describes the gether, and, on inquiry, I found that a white flag had been means of defence as far beyond conception. Being questioned as to the disposition of the men, he said they were determined, officers and men, to stand by their commander to the last, and to fall with him, if necessary.

and fuming at the unskilfulness of the French artillerymen. from the trenches. No less than 30 shots were carried this afternoon to the Rein the eyes of Chassé.

About four o'clock the firing nearly ceased on both sides; The loss of the French has been very considerable this at nine o'clock only a shot now and then was to be heard day. The poor wounded men are dreadfully mutilated. I

from the ramparts of the citadel. las, December 8. It would appear, that since the day be- tryman who was walking by the side of him-"I regret," fore yesterday there had been no more fighting between the said he, "parting from my comrades and captain, but I die Dutch flotilla and the French troops which occupy the dikes on the field of battle." He never spoke more, and was carand forts of Calloo. The last cannonading did little mischief ried a lifeless corpse into Antwerp. to Fort St. Marie, the Dutch frigate and sloop being at too

great a distance. The following accounts have been received from Doel, dated the 7th :- "Yesterday the Dutch bombarded the village of Doel. Several houses, and principally the church, Haxo.

were much damaged." All the Dutch men of war have sailed for the lower part of

the river. SUNDAY, Two o'CLOCK, DEC. 9.

About four o'clock this morning the firing became very brisk, but relaxed about nine. At half-past ten the Dutch attacked the battery No. 3, and dismounted the greater part of the guns. The Dutch made a sortie this morning, and actually fallen into the city of Antwerp, and killed several took four prisoners. Upwards of 60 men have already been

> Nearly 30 shots fell into Antwerp this morning, without doing much damage.

Chasse has again protested against the occupation of Fort Montebello, and the counterscarp of the city.

The French engineers say it will take at least 21 days yet before the citadel is taken.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, DEC. 9 .- The French works made great progress to-day. Their zig-zag is advanced to the Boomroad to within 50 metres of the glacis of the citadel. The engineers are now occupied in making preparations for erect- eleven o'clock last night than all the previous days put togerously wounded. It seems now pretty certain that the ling their battering batteries, and immense pieces of timber gether. The Dutch shots are well directed, and the men have been transported to the trenches for that purpose. A new line of works has been traced out, and the miners com- present hour it is one continued roar of cannon; the bemence operations to-morrow. It is intended to bring the hatteries to play on the bastion of Duke d'Alac. This will sadly compromise the town, and render almost certain the have now brought all their force into action and are predestruction of a great part of the city.

The French are now prepared to attack the Fort St. Lauent in the flank; and it is expected that the battering batteries will be ready by Tuesday or Wednesday next. Accordng to the opinions of the engineers it would take at least four days before the breach can be effected ;-the assault cannot therefore take place, at all events, this week. This little fort, with its 80 men, gives the French a great deal of trouble. First, so many shots were to be fired into it (at the same time that the men would not be able to stand to their guns;) then it was to be reduced in 24 hours; and now it is to be taken in regular military siege by breach and assault. They have not got it yet; but when they have their next step must be to go through the same ceremony with Fort Kiel. You now may give a shrewd guess that no great deal yesterday in the trenches. He was accompanied by the of the month of December will be left before the grand attack Duke of Orleans and a French and Belgian officer. A bomb can be made on the citadel, notwithstanding the Duke of Orleans exultingly exclaimed yesterday, "I will take my coffee in the citadel on the 21st." The Dutch have unmasked a new battery on the bastion

Toledo of two pieces of 24 and two mortars, which is constantly playing on the workmen and Fort Montebello, and

There was very little firing during the day, but towards

It is impossible to give you an exact statement of the

as the men fall a pit is dug, and sans ceremonie they are Boom to Ghent. I am told the killed is considerable, and cipally, however, from musketry and swivels. The French popped in, and covered over. I cannot safely state the that in the course of this day upwards of 60 men have been firing in volleys, and the Dutch with swivels and exact loss of the French; but, if the reports at head quarters buried in the trenches. The loss of Chasse we know nothing bombs. The real loss on either side we shall, perhaps, never

orders have been given to prevent even straggling French laden with these miserable wretches going to Malines, and

soldiers from passing the gates.

The Antwerpers—that is, the patriots—call Chassé a coward, and say that he has badly defended himself. The French officers are, however, of a different opinion, and do justice to the bravery of the old veteran. This evening, in one of the idea of drying up the fosse. The truth is, that a dyke has cafes, one of those detractors was pulling to pieces the Dutch soldiers in the citadel. A French Officer listened for some time; he then suddenly started from his seat, gave the calumniator a box on the ear, called him a cochon, and told him anxious to give you facts, and not to fill your columns with that the Dutch were defending themselves like brave men. the idle stories extracted from interested narrators. To-day taken yet awhile. The Dutch have mounted on it a new He cautioned him to be careful what he said of honourable some idea of the mercenary conduct of some of these wouldbattery has been exhibited to the public at 15 cents a head. be stormed, or reduced in regular mathematical order, and The French have erected a new battery of 24 pounders on This story was publicly mentioned this morning at a table until the breaches are effected, all the information to be gain-

The King left Antwerp this afternoon for Brussels. In the course of the morning he visited the trenches. Yesterday action on Saturday or Monday next—two of them are alnow they fall into the fosse before the citadel. The French evening the band of the 6th regiment asked permission to ready mounted. The new battery, No. 11, is now comappear to point well, but they calculate badly the fime the serenade his Majesty; but owing to the miserable situation pletely equipped with four pieces of 24. bombs ought to burst; the greater part explode in the air. of the inhabitants, and the mockery it would appear to their

No smoke now issues from the citadel, and the half-burnt

Monday, One o'Clock, Dec. 10. There has been much firing during the night; the Dutch The French have been at work during the whole of the

It is supposed that the numbers killed and wounded in the trenches, from last night to the present hour, exceed 550.

The plan of attacking the Fort St. Laurent from the front There was a council of war this morning at 11 o'clock at

spicuous mark for the French artillerymen. I have not heard Marshal Gerard's; the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were present. Several French soldiers having entered some uninhabited

siasm among the soldiers in the citadel-I believe the great- houses and stole a few trifling articles, the marshal published est sceptics must now change their opinion. The Dutch are an order of the day, threatening with the severest punish-ELEVEN O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. The French took ad-

hoisted on the Fort St. Laurent, and that a flag of truce had been sent to Marshal Gerard to inform him that a new hospital had been erected in the citadel.

About half-past six the firing became very strong, and The poor remaining inhabitants of Antwerp are cursing before seven o'clock a number of wounded men were taken

The whole of this day the batteries have been firing on gency, and deposited, I suppose, among the archives of the the Fort St. Laurent, and, according to report, the Caponcity. I have now more reason than ever for supposing that miere, a stone wall mounted with mortars, and communi-Chasse will not fire on the city. The French have become cating from the fort to the citadel, had been greatly damore complaisant. The neutral telegraph, on the top of maged in many parts-the bricks impeded the gangway, Antwerp cathedral, has been taken down, it being offensive and the soldiers were obliged to climb over heaps of brick and stone. Only two guns played on Fort Kiel.

saw a poor fellow brought from the trenches on a litter: on The latest accounts from Sebastiani are dated Saint Nicho- arriving near the village of Berchem, he turned to a coun-

A great deal is said about masking the Fort St. Laurenttaking it by assault-flanking, and attacking in the rear and front-which amounts to nothing. No one knows the intentions of Marshal Gerard, much less those of General General Chasse's hint about peaceable negotiations is the

general subject of discussion at Antwerp, and our wiseacres are breaking their heads to make out what he means. Gerard either does not, or will not, understand the Dutch General, and tries to irritate as much as he can. He wishes to dare Chassé to take umbrage at his firing from Fort Montehello; and that his wishes may not be misunderstood, he is daily pushing his works nearer to the esplanade. I trust the veteran will not be entrapped. He will gain no advantages by destroying the town, and his master may lose many a friend.

'The Belgians are daily becoming more convinced of the real intentions of the Cabinet of the Tuilleries. They see that it is intended to annex them to France as a province with all the expences and gaudy appendages of a regal pre

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, DEC. 11. There has been a tremendous firing during the night, and i s said that there have been more killed and woulded since found it almost impossible to work in the trenches. At the siegers and besieged are setting-to in real earnest.

I am told that the Dutch, following the system of Carnot, venting the French from advancing their works. The French are thus thrown on the strength of their batteries, and they are firing with all their might at the citadel—the Fort St. Laurent is forgotten.

I cannot give you any details, excepting that early in the morning several holes were visible in the walls of St Laurent:

A great many wounded are being carried away to Ant-

All is quiet in Antwerp. There is only a steam-vessel are lying in the polders.

Sebastiani makes little or no progress-the waters beat

HALF-PAST ONE.—I have just heard, from the best of sources, that the King of Holland has sent positive orders to afoat to-day in the best circles. It is said that Prussia, Chassé, to spare Antwerp as much as possible.

Tuesday, Eleven o'clock .-- Chassé is defending himself bravely, and Marshal Gerard must put in requisition all supported the last proposition of Prussia in favour of Holhis military knowledge to subdue the citadel. We no lon- land. This is a pretty way of settling the Belgian question, ger hear the hangers-on of the blood-spilt peaceable system or rather propping up the rotten throne of Louis Philipentertain the gaping ruined peasantry with the idle invention of "The Dutch are only waiting until the French have British honour compromised to force on the French nation reared their works, to capitulate. The King of Holland is a revolutionary despotic Monarch. If Belgium is to bend to watching a decent pretext for withdrawing his troops from Holland—if the claims of William are just, why prodigally veying away the materiel." The tone is changed now to storming the citadel, if it is previously arranged that the headstrong and selfish motives, and, when hard pressed, conditions declared by Prussia are to be accepted? they confess that the Dutch know something about military King of Holland, it is said, with slight verbal mudification, tactics, and that they are defending themselves much better is willing to agree to the last terms. Leopold will do as he not been more than 200 killed and wounded. They forget killed and wounded, no official returns having been made. than was expected from them. The whole of last night, and is bid. There cannot, therefore, be any honest reason as

the greater part of to-day, the firing has been incessant, prinknow. I am informed that the loss of the besiegers has been very considerable. The killed, as I mentioned before, are buried in the trenches, but the wounded, I know for certain, are very numerous. I met this morning several carts every hospital at Autwerp is completely filled.

The admirers of Gerard pretend that he has succeeded in draining the ditch of the fortress; this may be true or not, but those who really ought to know the fact laugh at the been cut which enables the water to enter the ditch before the town of Antwerp, and the caterers for early information have construed it into the idle tale of the ditch. I am there has been absolutely nothing fresh. The French are attacking the citadel with the intention of taking it, and, consequently, they are firing, and the Dutch are defending ed must be very uninteresting.

It is supposed that the mortar batteries will be ready for

One of the reasons assigned for abandoning the attack on Fort St. Laurent, as was at first planned, is the increased protection given to it by the Bastion Toledo and Pacietto. It is now marked, and the citadel is the grand point of

The French bombs are not better pointed than they were at the commencement of the siege. Several of them continue falling in Antwerp. This afternoon a bomb burst in the neighbourhood of the Exchange. I was seriously told this morning that the reason why the French missed their aim, was owing to the bombs having been cast in Belgium, and that the French were unacquainted with their strength. This is a sad excuse, and would make us almost doubt the skill of the French artillery. Lam credibly informed that the French have had seven of their own men killed from the balls of batteries 5, 6, and 7.

It must be confessed that the French soldiers are brave, and bear their reverses with great gaiety and sang froid. It is a pity they are engaged in so disgraceful a cause. I went this afternoon into the hospitals, and held conversation with several wounded officers. One of them, who had had his leg amputated the second day of the siege, told me that he felt the time hang heavy on his hands, and that he was anxious to get well, in order to join the trenches again. In leaving the hospital I met several convoys of wounded, on litters, escorted by a guard. The soldiers were singing the following air, and the poor wounded men joined their feeble

> " Tambours, du convoi de nos frères, Roulez le funêbre signal! Vengeons-les-marchons, Decouvrons nos fronts, Soyez immortels, vous tous que nous pleurons: Martyrs de la victoire.'

There has been much cannonading the greater part of the day on the lower part of the Scheldt. It is supposed that the Fort St. Marie has been firing on the frigate Eurydice. There are now five gun-boats lying on the inundated

There is great disaffection in the Belgian army in consequence of the decoration of the order of Leopold being given to a French soldier. This is the first orders that has been given for real merit, and the army feel nettled that Leopold should not have given them the opportunity of signalizing themselves; and that a stranger, who is fighting his own battles, should have carried off the first prize. There is a great deal of truth in this; but, I suppose, in the eyes of Leopold, it is of little consequence who obtained the bauble-French or Belgian: he knows no distinction between the two countries.

Wednesday, Dec. 12, half-past One o'clock.

There was very little firing last night and this morning. About noon it, however, became brisk. The French have succeeded in erecting two batteries of six mortars, and four pieces of 24-pounders. Batteries E., F., and G. are completely mo nted.

There is very little stirring as yet to-day. St. Laurent stands where it did, and the Dutch flag flies as proud as ever it did on the ramparts of the citadel. The principal firing to-

day has been from the French musketry. A French serieant has been publicly disgraced and degraded of his epaulets for leaving his post the night before last. The poor fellow declared that the firing was so strong

that it was impossible he could keep his position. The engineers are busily engaged in making hurdles; eardly a shrub will be left near Berchem if the siege should last a month longer.

There are very few killed or wounded to-day.

BRUSSELS, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 7. There is not a particle of news stirring; all the world is either at Antwerp or Berchem. The Ministry is forgotten iltogether.

Several waggons with French wounded came into the city It is reported that 25,000 more Frenchmen are to reinforce

the army of the North, from the neighbourhood of Givet and Longwy.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

The supporters of the defunct Lebeau Administration had nother defeat yesterday in the chamber of Representatives. Twenty carts Inden with sick Frenchmen have reached Brussels within the last twenty four hours.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 10 .- The town is very quiet. The theatre was filled last evening with well-dressed ladies and military gentlemen; and there is no truth that the government intend contracting a fresh loan with Rothschild, notwithstanding the treasury is empty. Leopold is making preparations to give up Limburg and Luxemburg.

A Grevenmacker letter says that three Austrian generals passed through that city on the 5th and 6th for the fortress visible on the Scheldt. The greater part of the gun-boats of Luxemburg; and the Luxemburg Journal of the 8th says, that on the 6th and 7th several superior officers arrived in the fortress. They form part of the commission appointed by the Germanic Diet to inspect the Confederate fortresses. TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11 .- There is a curious report Russia, and Austria, gave their consent to the entry of the French into Belgium, on condition that England and France

Thousands of lives must be lost, a whole nation sold, and

signed why the before as after Eleven wag Brussels this m

We remain h gard to the proing to a people sected by creep nity is, howeve contrary, we ha of which we are ment of St. Nid St. George is to

The Prince c Highness is a se he is almost ubit arrived here in his family, and for the army las able company, l held on the occa deliberations w meeting of minis I have reason to of the Prince ma received the new day. The peop English Ministr

course of policy During these have been going the landsturm. poor Negro serv of no murmuring just aggression.

In reply to th proper to criticis do better than neral Bellavene

defence of strong

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TACT

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"This examp! question, "suffic that, if the besieg rapid advance, th on his near approa himself. The de more brilliant if t and precipitately quantity." You may judg his ammunition i

moment, when th

glacis, and does n The following to Commanders o " Art. 55. --- I rank, who shall d strong place, or p shall surrender or

shall be summone of such council, s cordingly.
"Art. 57.—Sh mander of a besie or abandou it, eve before the enemy he shall have been ammunition."-C

of defence, to wh

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calls the Edinbur his theatre of An An English la her countrymen the Boulwards;" a of having "a Dio THE PROPHET ship.—The follo young lady who

-, will you be At a late meet Burnett, in a lect come was derived this once useless ton, were prepar large trade is also Ireland, particula

Galway.
In the Irish P teenth century, 4d, of a citizen was sitting, and

He who defined which serves as truth, since the gr directly at variant ncessant, prin-The French ith swivels and perhaps, never besiegers has ntioned before, ed, I knowlede z several carts Malines, and

as succeeded in be true or not t laugh at the hat a dyke has he ditch before rly information ditch. I am columns with ators. To-day be French are taking it, and are defending he citadel must cal order, and, ion to be gain.

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naking hurdles he siege should ING, DEC. 7.

all the world is stry is forgotten nine into the city

n are to reinforce bod of Givet and DAY, DEC. 8.

lministration had Representatives. n have reached n is very quiet. Il-dressed ladies

th that the goith Rothschild, bpold is making burg. lustrian generals

for the fortress of the 8th says, fficers arrived in ission appointed derate fortresses. a curious report id that Prussia, the entry of the land and France favour of Hol-Belgian question, of Louis Philip. nation sold, and e French nation bum is to bend to why prodigally advanced by the tranged that the accepted? The bal modification, old will do as he ionest reason as

signed why the treaty should not have been signed as well before as after the destruction of the citadel. Eleven waggons, with wounded Frenchmen, came into Brussels this morning.

THE HAGUE, DEC. 7. ing to a people whose dwelling is upon a dead level, inter- reply. sected by creeping canals and stagnant ditches. Our solemnity is, however, by no means of a sad character; on the

ment of St. Nicholas's feast-day. This Saint is to us what

The Prince came up from the army on the occasion, His Highness is a second Petersham-he travels so quickly that he is almost ubiquitous. He left Bois-le-Duc on Wednesday, arrived here in the evening, and having spent the day with able company, because there was a solemn Cabinet Council held on the occasion, at which he had to attend, and whose leave this place immediately." deliberations were rather protracted. The object of this meeting of ministers has not been generally understood, but English Ministry to misgiving as to the propriety of their late

During these last few days the functionaries of the town have been going round to all the houses in order to turn out the landsturm. A friend of mine is obliged to surrender a poor Negro servant for this service. I have however heard of no murmurings, but all are resolved upon resistance to unjust aggression.

TACTICS OF GENERAL CHASSE.

In reply to those military diplomatists who have thought proper to criticise the defence of General Chassé, I cannot do better than give you a few extracts from a work of General Bellavene. After speaking of the ancient mode of defence of strong places generally, he proceeds-

"It is true the sieges cited above took place before the discovery of the tir a ricochet. This discovery is due to Marshal Vauban, and was first made use of at the siege of Ath in 1697. This manner of firing forces the besieged to employ his artillery during a certain time with moderation, when all the works shall be equally engaged; and this circumstance is much in favour of the besiegers, as it enables them to approach more rapidly. The besieged, however, the opportunity of taking complete revenge when they shall be established on the glacis. It is then that the besieged profits of the means which he has been forced to husband. and that he struggles with advantage against his adversary by the redoubled efforts of his mines and artillery. The defence then only begins to draw its superiority from the Spaniards in 1637, commenced on the 20th of May, of which progress is reported:—'At first the besieged kept up a conBon Mors.—'When Metternich (said Byron) was demoment, when they had most occasion.

rapid advance, the defending party has ample compensation on his near approach, of which he does not fail fully to avail himself. The defence of Hesdin would have been infinitely more brilliant if the powder had not been consumed hastily and precipitately, or if the besieged had had a greater

You may judge by this that General Chassé is reserving his ammunition to give his friends a warm reception on the glacis, and does not spend it uselessly against the trenches. The following articles of the Dutch penal code are relative

to Commanders of places besieged:-"Art. 55. - Every Commander, without distinction of rank, who shall deliver up by treason a town, a fortress, a

strong place, or post to the enemy, shall be hung. "Art. 56.—Every Commander of a besieged place who shall surrender or abandon it without the advice of a council of defence, to which the chief of the artillery and engineers shall be summoned, or against the opinion of the majority of such council, shall be considered a traitor, and hung ac-

"Art. 57 .- Shall be punished with death every Commander of a besieged place who shall deliver it to the enemy, or abandon it, even with the advice of a council of defence, before the enemy shall have made a practicable breach, or he shall have been constrained to do so by want of food or ammunition."-Correspondent of Morning Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN TWILIGHT.—The twilights of India are known to ments, and other securities.—Steward's Dublin Dispatch. be increasing; they are now as distinct as in Europe, and have been for some time becoming more and more distinct. rich on the point of death, and women on the departure

his theatre of Anatomy."

An English lady in Paris is said to have invited one of her countrymen to accompany her to see "the Diarrhaa on of having " a Diorama in his Bowels."

At a late meeting of the Medico-Botanical Society, Mr. Burnett, in a lecture on the ulga, stated that an immense income was derived by noblemen and landed proprietors from this once useless sea-weed-20,000 tons of kelp, at 201. per ton, were prepared in Scotland and in England. A very large trade is also carried on in it on the western coast of

In the Irish Parliament, towards the close of the seventeenth century, the daily pay of a county member was 10s 4d, of a citizen 7s, and of a burgess 5s, while Parliament was sitting, and while journeying to and from their homes:

He who defined a compliment to be an agreeable falsehoud directly at variance with internal conviction.

Dice are said to have been invented by Palamedes, at] the siege of Troy, for the amusement of the soldiers.

BROKEN RIBS .- Paddy Murphy married two wives, and after spending their fortunes, he was tried and transported ous counties. for his pains. " Where's Paddy Murphy gone," asked a We remain here in a state of phlegmatic quietness in re- friend of one of his relations. "Sure, and the poor boy gard to the proceedings at Antwerp, which is not unbecom- broke two of his ribs, and is now suffering for it," was the tablished Church was, on Wednesday afternoon, chased out

ONE LETTER -A letter was lately found, in which one friend spoke so freely of another, that it led to an irreconcilecontrary, we have entered with all the exhileration of spirits able quarrel, "I am surprised," observed W., "that such of which we are naturally capable into the accustomed merri- bitter hostilities should arise out of so trivial a cause." "I am not at all," replied J.; it is quite natural; for a friend becomes a fiend if you drop a letter."

having given umbrage to a certain scion of Nobility by refusing to accept his play, the disapointed author, in a moment of aristocratic indignation in the Green-room, told the his family, and in other less agreeable company, set out again | manager that "he was a man he could not call our;" to which

from Hand-werpen, or Hand-thrown, so called from a legend I have reason to think that it was to consider the propriety | which informs us that on the site of the present city once of the Prince making a move in advance with his army. We stood the castle of a giant who was accustomed to amuse received the news of the partial relaxation of the blockade to himself by cutting off and casting into the river the right day. The people here in general attribute this act of the hands of the unfortunate wights that fell into his power; but special constables to counteract this atrocious contrivance. that, being at last conquered himself, his own immense hand was disposed of with poetical justice in the same way.

LORD BYRON AND CANNING.—Lady Blesington, in her amusing "Conversations with Lord Byron," represents the of Laurence Strange, Esq. at Aylwardstown, in the county noble poet as saying—"Canning only wanted to have been born to a good estate to have been a great statesman. For tune would have saved him from tergiversation, the bare suspicion of which is destructive of the confidence a statesman but not great, with all the elements in him that constitute

REMORSE.-In the "Sloane Collection," in the British Museum, is a box containing "Donations" It is a manuscript book of " Meditations on Theological Topics," written by the left hand. The circumstance is remarkable from the occasion, which is stated by the late Dr. Glasse; it is the left-hand writing of a gentleman who fought a duel with a friend and killed him. The event so preyed upon his mind as occasionally to produce fits of insanity, and at those moments he would mangle his right hand in such a manner as to render it unserviceable.

GLASS-BLOWING .- Among the prizes awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences, at their last sitting, was the following :- "To Israel Robinet, workman, for the substitution of the action of a machine for that of the human lungs, in does not cease altogether to annoy the enemy in waiting for glass-blowing, 8,000 francs. By means of this valuable invention the health of the glass-blower will in future be preserved, and the product of his manufacture greatly improved both as regards accuracy of form, and the capability of of their mandates. It is to be added, that the character of making articles of greater dimensions than was formerly pos-

Mount Ararat.-Professor Parrot has lately made a moment that the enemy reaches its works; but all the sieges successful journey to Mount Ararat. After being baffled in which have been maintained with vigour give proofs of this repeated attempts, he at length succeeded in overcoming the superiority; and as one example of this superiority we will obstacles which beset him, and ascertained the positive elecite the siege of Hesdin, reported by M. Carnot, and de- vation of its peak to be 16,200 French feet: it is, therefore, scribed by the Chevalier Deville. Not that this defence is more than 1,500 feet loftier than Mount Blanc. He deto be compared to many others, but because all the circum- scribes the summit as being a circular plane, about 160 feet stances are detailed with so much clearness, and altogether in circumference, joined by a gentle descent, with a second convincing from the military renown of him who directed and less elevated one towards the east-the whole of the the attacks. The siege of Hesdin by the French against the upper region of the mountain, from the height of 12,750

resources very badly in the beginning, in having fired with. over-rated.-Ward's answer was as courageous as admirable. out necessity and certainty. They wanted them at the last He replied, that Napoleon had rendered past glory doubtful, and future same impossible.' This was expressed in "This example," proceeds the Editor of the work in French, and in such pure French that all present were struck question, "suffices to prove what has been advanced above, with admiration, no less with the thought than with the mode that, if the besieging party receives some advantage by his of expressing it." I told Byron that this reminded me of a reply made by Mr. Ward to a lady at Vienna, who somewhat rudely remarked to him, that it was strange that all the best society in Vienna spoke French as well as German, while the English scarcely spoke French at all, or spoke it ill. Ward answered that " the English must be excused for their want of practice, as the French army had not been twice to

IRELAND.

The magistrates of the county Cork have applied to government for an extraordinary establishment of police. Two factions lately fought a pitched battle near Carricbeg, counly Waterford; two men were killed, and several

The outrages by the Whitefeet, in the county of Kilkenny, still continue to be of the most atrocious description. Seve-

ral houses have been burned during the last few days. It is a singular thing to see two officers in his Majesty's service-Lieutenant' Macnamara. 8th Hussars, and Cornet Daly, 7th Hussars, going into Parliament for the purpose of enforcing a Repeal of the Union between both countries-

the former in Ennis, the other in Galway. NEW BANKING ESTABLISHMENT. Mr. Alexander Baring, M.P. the celebrated merchant and banker of London, is, we understand, about to establish a bank in Dublin, upon a plan altogether new in this country—the principle of which is to lend money upon deposit and transfer of bonds, judg-

REPRESENTATION OF KERRY.—We always said that the return of O'Connell for his "native county" was a very There are two classes of persons who are inconsolable, the doubtful matter, and that this was the sole cause of his coquetting with his tools, the "Politicals" and the "Trades" of Dublin. The whole secret is now out. The agitator left Sir Walter Scott speaking in one of his letters of Jeffrey, town on Saturday, "haste, poste haste" for Kerry, and here is the reason—the High Sheriff of that county has resigned his office, and means to stand a contest for its representation with him of Darrynane !- Dublin Times.

James Leddin, a faithful steward of Captain Garrett the Boulwards;" and her friend excused himself on the plea Hugh Fitzgerald, was murdered, on the borders of Melon, near Pallas Kenry, in this county, on Wednesday evening, THE PROPHETIC WIDOWER, OR ANTICIPATORY COURT- when on his return home from this city. The body, dis-SHIP.—The following letter is one sent by Lord P. to a figured with wounds, was found in a field off the road. young lady who caught his " truant fancy:"—" Dear Miss Ledden was a principal witness for a civil bill process against Ledden was a principal witness for a civil bill process against a tenant on the property of Captain Fitzgerald. This is the only cause assigned for the murder. On Wednesday evening, William Cremer, servant to Thomas F. Maunsell Esq., returning from the fair of Cahercoulish, was killed .-

THE LATE MURDERS IN WEXFORD .- There are two or three painfully-interesting circumstances, which appeared in Iteland, particularly in the counties of Mayo, Clare and evidence at the inquest of the unfortunate Maddox family, lately murdered in this county. One of them we shall relate. A son and daughter of Maddox escaped the fury of the mishearing the cries of her father, rushed back, exclaiming, "Oh! my God, are you going to murder my father!" Pour

Government have issued orders for the suspension of proceedings (whether by process or otherwise), for the collection of tithes, during the progress of the electiont in the vari-

doubted authority, that a beneficed clergyman of the Esple, to vote for Messrs. Lefroy and Shaw, at the coming Government .- Verb. sat .- Evening Packet.

High Sheriffs of the several counties, that it is the intention duct, however, had excited the hostile feelings of the naof the priests and their underlings, wherever they and their tives, and having found a favourable opportunity, they atfor the army last night, at 11 o'clock. I say other less agree- Kemble answered, with perfect coolness, "But you are a candidates are likely to be beaten, to organise mobs, to sur- tacked him and put him to death. This event had taken man whom I can turn out, and therefore I desire you will round the booths and all avenues leading to the places of place a short time before the arrival of the Caledonia, with polling, and hy intimidation, or, if necessary, by brute force, Captain Browning, when carried away by the pirates from Antwerr.—The name of this celebrated place, is derived to prevent the approach of the electors. The sheriffs should be prepared for this, and be ready to resist such a course of proceeding by force of arms. They should have large bo- death of their friend, were at that period making strenuous dies of troops and detechments of yeomen and police in attendance, and swear in a sufficient number of Protestant

Dublin Evening Mail.

night a violent call for admittance was made at the hall-door Kilkenny. There was scarcely time to answer the fierce and shots, apparently without any precise object, and with the sacrifice to the indiscretion and imprudence of others. butt ends of guns and other means of the kind, destroyed two valuable looking-glasses, a clock, some pictures, and other costly furniture. They immediately called upon him obeyed, duty had obliged them to commit in the house of a haved with something like what might be conceived of the him in that capacity. urbanity of highwaymen. They went through the house, however, searching for arms; but at the suggestion and request of Mr. Peter Strange, turned instantly from a course. when informed by him that it led to his mother's room. They would allow no candlelight; the night was very bright. In a tolerably reasonable time they departed, taking away one gun, and proceeded eastward to Carrickloomey, where they burned the house of a farmer who had disregarded one part in the heavy burden of taxation.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

inst., about 11 o'clock, as William Lusbington, of Walworth, with 18-pounders two of the angles of a square in the buildwas passing along the Grand Surrey Canal, he observed a ling, and thus its progress was arrested. The supply of young woman walking along the banks, apparently in a state | water was very bad, being chiefly from the trenches and the of great agitation. On a sudden he saw her plunge into the steam-engine, handed up by the European troops in buckets. water. He instantly ran to the spot, and throwing off part . About three weeks ago, a poor woman, named Lucas, the of his clothes, he also plunged in after her, and with great wife of a labouring millwright, in the employ of Mr. Penn, difficulty succeeded in saving her life. From a letter which one of the candidates for the borough of Greenwich, was was found in her pockets addressed to her father, it was dis- safely delivered of three children, two girls and a boy, which, covered that her name was Susan Eliza Hutchinson, the with the mother, promised to do well; but, unfortunately, a tinuous fire, but at length ceased to fire as they had been pecrating the genius of Napoleon, in a circle at Vienna, daughter of Mr. Hutchinson, of the Kent-road, and that she few days afterwards, the nurse in attendance on the mother, accustomed; in consequence it was conjectured that they where his word was law and his nod a decree, he appealed had been driven to this rash act by grief for the death of a gave her damp sheets to lie upon, and through this shame-liad no more bullets or powder. They had husbanded their to John William Ward if Bonaparte had not been greatly young man to whom she was shortly to be united, and of ful negligence the poor woman was thrown into a fever, whose virtues and goodness the letter spoke in almost reve- from the effects of which she died two days afterwards. The rential terms. The father of the unhappy young woman father of the babes, who are going on favourably, has five handsomely rewarded the person who saved her life.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. On Wednesday, between 12 A Young Ruffian. A few evenings since, William and one o'clock, an accident of a distressing nature occurred Webster, a boy about 11 years of age, was passing along to a young lady, between 13 and 14 years of age, the se- Tottenham-court-road, when a lad about 15, who appeared cond daughter of Mr. Edward Sinton, a gentleman living in to affect intoxication, pushed him intentionally into the road, George-street, Portman-square.-Miss Sinton, it appears, and he nearly fell down. On being remonstrated with he was in the front parlour by herself, and while in the act of was exceedingly insolent, and taking a knife out of his pocplacing some papers in a cord-rack over the mantelpiece, ket, he made a rush at Webster, and stabbed him in the arm, London to teach them, as they had at Vienna."-New Monthly with her hands the sleeves of her dress also caught fire, and which the young ruffian made a plunge at him also, but he directly ran to her assistance, and, with great presence of Laing and Mr. Rogers, at Hatton-garden. mind, snatched down a travelling cloak that was hanging in the hall, and, wrapping it round her, succeeded in put-ting out the flames; but the injuries she sustained are so liste addressed the members on the subject of a remedy for serious and extensive, that she is not expected to survive.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE, Dec. 10. John Jones and John Leek, were charged, upon an Excise information, with being in possession of private stills,

and concerned in an extensive distillery for the illegal manufacture of spirits and wines.

Mr. Mayow, the Solicitor for the Crown, called Excise officers, who proved that on the 18th of September last they went to a house in Surrey-row, Blackfriars-road, and there discovered two copper stills, expensively fitted up with all necessary apparatus, tubs, and implements for carrying on the illegal trade to a great extent; the whole of which they seized, together with 150 gallons of molases wash and 17 gallons of spirits. It was further stated that the liquor, although of inferior quality, was sold as foreign smuggled

The judgement was, that the stills, goods, and liquor, seized, be condemned to the use of the crown and the full penalty inflicted.

, ABROAD.

The Hamburgh Reporter of the 7th inst. announces, that the troops of the German Confederation will soon be assembled, and that the contingents are actually preparing. Prussia herself has no less than 200 cannon on the Rhine. It is impossible that movements on such a scale can be without

Charlestown papers to the 13th Nov., state that a dreadful mortality raged at New Orleans, which had proved exceedtook place, faster far than coffins could be made, and, for away. All business was entirely at a stand.

The French Chambers have voted the provisional collection of the taxes for the whole year 1833 amid considerable tempestuous weather, which almost precludes further search. creants at first, by pretending to be servants of the family, murmurs; it is said that the state of the Exchequer debut, when at some distance from the house, the daughter, on | mands some rather ultra-constitutional proceedings. The Gazette de France epigramatically observes-" Everybody proceed from Oporto to Marseilles. The opinion of the mawhich serves as a net to catch dupes, is not far short of the thing! she fell a victim to her filial affection—she was immetruth, since the greatest part of compliments are expressions diasely shot by one of the savages who surrounded the it was impossible to refuse it. The whole sitting, there- the coast and of the storm, it seems impossible that a single fore, may be summed up thus:—Blame and consent."

MASSACRE OF A SHIP'S CREW. (Abridged from the Sydney Herald of July 2.)

It is with unfeigned regret that we have learned by the CASTLE ELECTIONEERING. - We understand, from un- Lady Rowens Russell, which left Sydney on the 2d of November, 1830, and arrived, with 600 barrels of sperm oil on board, on Wednesday last, that the crew of the ship Oldof the Castle walls, in the most grossly insulting and intem- ham, of London, has been massacred at Wallis Island by perate manner, by a certain mushroom semi-demi French the natives. The particulars of the case are but imperfectly functionary of Government - because the said clergyman known, but we have gleaned the following scanty details: had the candour to avow his having promised, from princi- It would appear that the greater part of Wallis Island had been reduced to subjection by George Minini, a native of election for the College. We hope, in our next, to be able Wahou, and a particular friend of the American traders. to give the details of this disgraceful transaction. Such Being of an enterprising disposition, he had become owner TURNING-OUT v. CALLING-OUT. The late Mr. Kemble doings are not likely to increase the number of the friends of of a fourth part of an American schooner, the Chinchilla, which was employed in gathering beche-le-mer among the INTIMIDATION. - We think it necessary to apprise the islands of the Pacific. His exactions and oppressive con-Moreton Bay. The natives being aware of the feelings. which the Americans would entertain when they learned the preparations for defending themselves against their attacks, should the Americans visit the island to revenge the death of their confederate. It is supposed that the Oldham had made her appearance during the time that the natives were in this WATERFORD, Dec. 8 .- About the middle of Tuesday state of excitement, and as they could make no distinction between the natives of countries so widely separated in distance, but whose appearance was the same, they had fallen upon them by stratagem, and had cut them off to a man. untimely summons, when the door was broken in with two What means were employed to lull suspicion to sleep, and sledges. All the family were in bed except the eldest son, to effect the murderous purpose, or what has become of the Peter Strange, Esq. who was reading in his own room. He ship has not been ascertained. She was seen by the Lady ought to inspire. As it is," said he, " Canning is brilliant, lost little time in coming to the hall, which he found in pos- Rowena at the island, without a person on board to navigate session of about 30 well-armed strangers, who fired several her. These unfortunate men have, without doubt, fallen a

> One of the evils, or rather inconsistencies, attending elections, is that of the persons attending on the day of nofor arms, and regretted the mischief which, in consequence of mination, and addressed as electors by the candidates, their call for entrance not having been promptly enough very few of them being such. There is an evident absurdity in a man addressing himself in vehement earnestness to a gentleman whose conduct had uniformly entitled him to uni- body of persons whose suffrages he is professing to solicit, versal good will. They then desisted from mischief, and 'be- while he knows all the time that not one in ten stand before

Those amiable and impartial persons, the Surveyors of Taxes, known in many parts of the country by the significant appellation of "Window Peepers," are in absolute despair at the prospect of being thrown overboard by the repeal of the assessed taxes. Some of them, it is thought. contemplate a temporary resource in the gratitude of some of those whom they have so kindly screened from bearing their

A very alarming fire broke out on the 8th of August in Mr. Strange and his family has never by any means been the arsenal of Fort William at Bombay which at one time threatened the total destruction of the armoury and the whole of the buildings; the wind providentially changed, and, by the greatest exertions, its rage was stopped. It was even Love AND ATTEMPTED Suicide.—On Saturday the 8th found necessary, to stop the devastation, to batter down other children living

her clothes came in contact with the bars of the grate, and and was about to repeat his violence, when a gentleman pasimmediately caught fire; in attempting to extinguish them sing and observing the knife in his hand, interfered; upon communicated to the upper portion of her apparel. In a few escaped without injury, and his assailant was secured and seconds she was enveloped in one entire flame, and, in this taken to the station-house, while the injured boy was conveyed dreadful situation, rushed into the passage uttering the most to the Middlesex Hospital. The prisoner gave his name piercing shrieks. Mr. Sinton, who was in an adjoining room | John William Springatt, and he was fined 20s. before Mr.

> CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—At the meeting of the Mehydrophobia, new to this country. The learned baronet stated that he had received from South America three bottles (containing about a quart each) of the extracted juice of a plant of the cactus family, which are well known to be harmless in their effects; some of them being used as a salad, and cattle being fed on others when there is a dearth of grass. The mode of application in South America is to put the patient up to his neck in sand or earth, and pour two ounces and a half of the extract down his throat by force as soon after the bite as possible; it has, however, been cured effectually even when given after confirmed symptoms of the disease have set in. Sir Anthony stated, on the authority of his informant, that the strait waistcoat of sand or earth

was not absolutely necessary to the cure. T SHIPWRECK OF THE RIVAL.—We inserted a letter from

Roundstone, county Galway in our last, giving an account of a shipwreck on that coast. The following further particulars are from a letter addressed by Mr. Martin Evans, of Clifden, to a Galway Paper :- "On Wednesday morning last a portion of a ship was seen floating near the entrance of Roundstone Bay, and by the active exertions of the coast guards on that station, under the command of Lieutenant Hunter, R.N., it was immediately secured. On the following day the remainder of the wreck was discovered at some few miles distance from the first-named place. Some uniforms and several bodies having been washed ashore, it was at first concluded that one of his Majesty's ships had been lost somewhere in the offing. However, lately a few trunks, with mutilated papers and other articles, have been found by Captain Busby, R.N., Inspecting Commander of this district. She was a brig of about 350 tons burden, Captain William Wallace, Commander, bound from Greenock to Oporto, with recruits and stores for the ex-Emperor Don ingly fatal, the yellow fever, the cholera, and the cold Pedro's service. The vessel's name was the Rival; but, plague, all existing in the city. On the 2d ult. 177 deaths although I cannot find out the exact number of troops on board, still it is to be presumed that it was considerable, as four or five preceding nights, from 20 to 50 had been left the charter-paper states that she shall take not more than unburied. Many entire families of the poor have been swept | 480 men. Up to the present time five bodies have been washed ashore, and it is more than probable that others would have been found, had it not been for the prevalent It appears by a letter from the owner to the Captain (being brothers), couched in endearing terms, that the ship was to agreed in declaring that the provisoire was pernicious, and riners on the coast is that this deplorable wholesale loss of individual on board could have escaped."

The Alfred.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1832.

THEIR Majesties remain at the Pavilion in the enjoyment of their usual health.

THE Morning Herald has earned a strong title to the gratitude of all who are interested, (and who is not?) in the progress of affairs in Belgium. A second edition of that journal published on Saturday morning contains news from the seat of war up to Thursday evening. The following are extracts:

> BERCHEM, Head-quarters of Marshal Gerard, Wednesday night, Eleven o'clock, Dec. 12.

There was not much firing last night. The greater part of to-day the Dutch have been annoying the Fort Montebello and battery No. 1, from a battery on the right flank of the Bastion de Toledo. Fort Montebello is a species of headquarters to the French artillerymen; for no sooner is a bomb fired from it than all the other batteries, as if by a concerted plan, follow the example. It is against the occupation of this fort that Chassé protests; and yet Gerard will risk the anfety of Antwerp rather than confine himself to his own works. We are told that it would take longer time, and cost many lives, if Montebello were to remain neuter. Be it so; but then do not bully the old General, and threaten him with the heavy responsibility for all damage done to the city Gerard might just as well fire from the Esplanade as from this fort, and the manner he is pushing his works in that direction, leaves no human doubt that he is endeavouring to brave Chassé, and to dare him to become the aggressor. You perceive it was all a flash in the pan about reducing the citadel in three days. The French have been nine days trying to take the little Fort St. Laurent, and they seem as far from obtaining their object to-day as they were at the commencement of the siege. I trust I am mistaken, but I feel morally convinced that Gerard will be compelled to enter Antwerp, and make use of the Belgian works. He, no doubt, would wish to throw the odium on Chasse; but, sooner than protract to an indefinite period the taking of the citadel, he will dash into Antwerp soute qui coute.

There has been a great deal said about undermining the Fort St. Laurent, and one of our morning papers tells us that the miners are within seven metres from the fort itself. They must be very clever fellows if they are able to effect a mine at all, for there is 18 feet water in the ditch, with a soft number of the slain, by burying them almost immemuddy soil. I should say that the story about mining is like draining the citadel ditch. The report at head-quarters is, that St. Laurent is to be taken by assault, and that every thing will be ready by to-morrow afternoon, four o'clock, for commencing operations. I have spoken to a French engineer-he is not of that opinion, and shrewdly told me that the fete of St. Laurent will pass by ere the Fort St. Laurent is in the possession of the besiegers.

In the course of to-day two new batteries of mortars have been placed in the second parallel, and they commence playing about one o'clock.

The trenches already cut occupy a space of nearly 12,000 meters-rather more than two and a half leagues. They are named according to the direction they bear towards the citadel-such as Berchem Trench, Welryk Trench, Monte bello Trench. At first it was intended to have christened them with the names of illustrious personages-as Leopold Maria Louisa, Palmerston, &c. This idea was abandoned as it was supposed that neither of the parties-particularly my Lord Palmerston-would feel best pleased at being mixed up with such dirty, work.

The hombs continue to fall from the French batteries into Antwerp, and, in the course of this morning, several persons were killed, and some seven or eight houses partially destroyed. Chasse may now with justice say, "Thou can's not say I did it.".

The French are sadly out in their calculations about the bursting of bombs, for the greater part continue to either fall in the fosse of the citadel, go into the Scheldt, or burst in the Esplanade. This morning one of them burst near the French sentinel at the battery, close to the Brussels gate. The French infantry are likewise very irregular in their firing; in more instances than one they have shot their own comrades. For the first three days of the siege they fired when they liked, without orders, but now they are regularly under command.

The French officers are as loud in the praise of the Dutch as their warmest friends could wish. A superior officer told me to-day the defence of Chasse was best calculated to annoy his enemy, and do great havoc among the miners; and that although he employed only 200 artillerymen, and 400 infantry, at the point of attack, he was enabled to keep in check all the force the French could bring against

THURSDAY, Two o'clock. I have nothing fresh that is worthy of sending you; the French continue working-slowly, but surely. Every now and then a wounded man is brought from the trenches, and the military are passing and repassing to the trenches.

There was very little firing during the night. This morning the battery of mortars C has been playing on the capital of the Lunette St. Laurent.

I am told that, although you cannot perceive the advancement of the French works, they are approaching close to the citadel; and that it is expected that in a few days they will be prepared to attack, in full force, the bastion

HALF-PAST Two .- I give you the following piece of in formation as I received it:-"It is intended to blow up St. Laurent this night."

A letter from the Brussels correspondent of the Herald which reached London at the same time states that the French have begun to plunder the miser-

sels, of a great number of wounded from the French | perilous-will induce the Tories to listen to the foolish and particular interests; esteemed and respected army. The Marshal has published a proclamation to prevent his worthy associates from plundering their friends and allies. A French soldier cannot the Whigs and Tories. If experience were of any expect to gain by sacrificing such a man as we have fight without the hope of plunder. The greatest en- use experience would abundantly show the declen- described, to the voluble Popinjay they have electthusiasm is said to prevail in the garrison.

THE result of the elections is far from affording cause of congratulation to the Conservative party. Wherever the Government could occasion the defeat of a Tory candidate by assisting a "destructive," its full influence has been exercised, and every manœuvre of which electioneering tactics are susceptible has been brought into play. Had this unprincipled coalition been imitated by the Tories, many estimable and able candidates who have thus been jockied out of their seats, would have been returned. In Dublin only, have ministers adopted a different course. Dreading as they might well do, the great power and the vindictive ferocity of the REPEAL faction, they have generously taken part against them with the Conservatives! They well knew they could do no otherwise without endangering not only the safety of the country, but what is far dearer to them—their own places. What with lukewarm friends, and secret and avowed enemies, the Tory cause has suffered a depression from which nothing but the greatest energy on the part of its supporters, and the most determined resolution to use those weapons in their defence which are employed by their opponents for their destruction, will ever be likely to raise it.

THE news from Antwerp during the last week has been of a highly important character. So far from the French having possessed themselves of the Fort St. Laurent, as was stated by the newspaper mercenaries in the pay of Louis Philippe, they were repulsed from it with great slaughter, and have at length relinquished for the present, all operations against it. All parties concur in eulogising the noble conduct of the Dutch, and the energy and gallantry with which they have defended themselves from the overwhelming force of their powerful and sent ministry when they where in opposition, were Square. Instead of insersing the amende they poured vindictive assailants. The fire of Chasse which it the encouragers, the fautors, and the teachers? fresh abuse upon the party, to the great confusion of was affirmed was in the first instance feeble and What is it that excites so much alarm in England for their Antwerp minions. The original offender, in ineffective, has, during the last four days, proved the stability of our institutions and the security of allusion to the publication of his libel in the Times. so unintermitting and destructive, as to satisfy the | rank and property, but the violence of the revolution-| says, "that his colleague at Antwerp not only knew most sceptical of his enemies that he has commenced his operations in good earnest. What with the ra- men who now call for the aid of the Tories to exorcise but highly disapproved of them," a circumstance vages of sickness, arising from cold and damp, and the dirty fiend whom they have raised? What other the well directed and incessant fire of the Dutch, the consequences should result from the possession of the greater part of the Antwerp correspondence of French army has already suffered an enormous loss; power by the Whigs, the adulators of Popery, Atheand although every means is adopted to conceal the ism, Jacobinism, treason, and madness of every kind, dard's expresses of the preceding evening. The condiately within the trenches, the dreadful sacrifice of inat their Saturnalia had arrived? With what face Herald is of a piece with much of its later policy. life cannot be kept much longer from the knowledge can men who have by turns defended all the homici- It is, however, rather beyond a joke to endeavour to of the "admiring Parisians," for whose gratification dal theories of the French Revolution—the patrons hang a man because he supplies a rival journal with Thursday, reminds us a good deal of the bulletin country of the globe appeal to the Tories to assist counted for. The retractation was probably not published by Napoleon, after the battle of Leipsig, them in maintaining order and resisting the attacks sent and paid for as an advertisement? To contraby which it appeared, that he only confessed to the of the "canaille" upon authority? To such an apdict a libel without a fee, would be to forego a very death of Prince Poniatowski by drowning, the peal only one reply can be given, and a babe need be considerable source of emolument, in the pursuit of destruction of one or two officers and half a dozen at no loss for it:—"Gentlemen, the troubles of which what the late Lord Tenterden once characterised, in terrain of the trenches would, we suspect, if closely assumption of power which has driven the people House Square, "a very profitable trade." investigated, afford some thousand proofs that the un- mad. You have for forty years abetted them in all principled aggressors in the present infamous war, their folly, all their knavery, and all their violence, THE sincerity of the denunciatious, in which minisconsidering the number of bombs and balls directed against it by the French, almost miraculous. Disheartened at the slight impression, he has hitherto short of the matter. Whatever trouble and danger occasions, however, in which the chances of a Conbeen enabled to make upon the citadel, Marshal we may be in, is solcly owing to the belief amongst servative and a Destructive have been balanced journals, that the French have advanced their third be beat in Downing-street before Lady-day. parallel within thirty metres (forty-five and a half yards) of the fortress be correct, the pretence on which their commander has sought permission to compromise the safety of the city, is altogether an evasion, as he cannot now be in danger, of being reduced to the necessity of carrying on an attack against the fortress from the small portion of ground situated between the Fort Montebello and the Lunette St. Laurent. The King of Holland has instructed General Chasse to spare Antwerp, if possible. Its destruction, therefore, if it be destroyed, noble position maintained by the oppressed party in this unnatural struggle. Even the Times (as likely to be in the pay of Louis Philippe as it was to have been in that of Napoleon) confesses that the French general has committed the enormous blunder of attacking a fortress, without first making himself acquainted with its means of resistance. What additional forcehewould have organised for the purpose may be guessed, from the fact that he has already brought some 80,000 men, and a corresponding force of artilthe offensive. After all, it is suspected, by well-informed persons on the spot, that he will be compelled to raise the siege at least for the present.

we foretold to our readers some two months ago,that the priests would return sixty-four members to the new parliament; but they draw an inference from who has spent the greater part of a laborious life in under Sir John M. Doyle. Don Miguel is still at this fact which we should have been slow to discover | devising plans for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, | Villa Nova. A revolt in Oporto is one of the ru--that it is therefore necessary that the Tories should and whose exertions in the cause of humanity have mours in circulation, but the report wants confirms unite with the Whigs and support the Government obtained for him the approbation of persons of all tion. We confess we regard such a termination of against this " destructive faction." We trust that no parties throughout the country; intimately connected Pedro's miserable and hopeless expedition as highly

sion and the subversion of Tory power were both ex- ed in his stead, we are at a loss to conceive. One clusively owing to their adoption of Whig measures thing is certain, namely, that they have inflicted a under Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning, and that stigma upon themselves which will not readily be their ruin was consummated by the Duke of Welling- removed. As for Mr. Marshall-his father's wealth, ton's Relief Bill. They were upheld by the people in and the notorious subserviency of the Liberals of all manner of difficulties, so long as they pursued an Leeds, to say nothing of his having from local cirundeviating system of policy, conducted upon fixed cumstances, somewhat stronger claims upon their principles, but when they began to adopt the politics gratitude than Mr. Macauley, will sufficiently account of another party, the public soon convinced the Tories for his return. We have, therefore, no desire to that they had no affection for any particular set of quarrel with it. The idea of weighing so utterly inmen, and they were turned out of office with all the significant a person against such a man as Mr. Sadcontempt which their vacillation deserved. Since ler, would be ridiculous. We shall not therefore they have been in opposition they have in some degree insult the latter by a comparison. Leeds, Pressretrieved their ancient character by reverting to their ridden Leeds will ere long have sore cause to repent ancient principles, but they have not yet re-established her of her choice, but as they "have made their themselves in public estimation, and they cannot af- bed so let them lie." ford to temporize. They must be ultra-Tory or they are nothing—and if they design to return to power of IT is due to the enterprise of the Proprietors of the which they have a very excellent chance, they must Morning Herald and the Standard to acquaint our above all things be jealous of their consistency. We readers, that we are indebted for our narrative of the have no hesitation in asserting that there can be no events of the war in Belgium to the daily expresses possible combination of circumstances during the en- of those journals. In acknowledging our obligation, suing Session of Parliament in which a Tory member we cannot refrain from giving expression to our discan with due regard to the interests of his party, give gust, in which newspaper proprietors, and readers as his vote to Ministers. His first duty, if he honestly well as writers of all parties, can hardly fail of partibelieve in his own doctrines, must be to turn out the cipating, at the atrocious conspiracy got up by the present cabinet, and this is to be done-per fas aut people of the Times to deprive the Herald of the serper nefas—by whatever means may present them- vices of its Antwerp correspondent, by causing him selves. Every difficulty that can be thrown in the to be arrested upon the false and odious charge of way of a Whig minister is a rut smoothed in the road being a "foreign Jew in the pay of the Orangeists," to Downing-street for the Tories,—but every com- The temperate and judicious manner in which the promise is a wall built across their path—a stumbling | Herald has exposed this infamous plot, has stung the block and lapis offensionis. We have, in fact, guilty "Thunderer" to the quick; and he has endea. very little sympathy with the "embarrassments of Go- voured to cover his retreat by a cloud of falsehoods, vernment,"—for the plain reason that they have been By the statement of the Herald it appears that the created by themselves,—exist only through them,—| Times libeller at Antwerp not only retracted his inand would vanish with them. What is it that con- famous accusation, and expressed his regret at having fuses and disturbs Ireland, but the insolence of the indulged in it, but actually sent home a contradiction Popish priests, and the Popish mob of whom the pre- of the statement to his employers in Printing House ary mob,—whose bell-weathers were precisely the nothing of the attacks until he saw them in print, -but that turbulence and anarchy should believe duct of the Times in its affair with the Morning this precious expedition was undertaken. The ac- of Tom Paine, of Carlisle, of Thelwall, of Queen Ca- earlier news than the Times is enabled to obtain. count of the French losses, as stated in the Times of roline,—the advocates of every insurrection in every | The refusal to contradict the calumny is easily acrank and file. The hospitals at Antwerp and the vou complain are created by yourselves. It is your allusion to the conduct of the people of Printing have invoked upon their heads a just and grievous re- and they cannot understand that you could have any ters have lately indulged against the Destructives, tribution. How long General Chasse may be enabled objection to see your own theories carried into prac- has been prettily exemplified throughout the whole to hold out against a force so monstrously dispropor- tice! You have preached discontent and insubordi- of their electioneering manœuvres in town and countioned, seems uncertain. As yet, the loss of life nation,-you have flattered revolt and misrule, and try. Wherever the interests of a Destructive apwithin the citadel is said to have been very trifling; now, when you have them in action you do not like peared likely to clash in the slightest degree with Gerard is evidently seeking to provoke the Dutch to the populace that the Whig Government is roling the against each other, the Whigs have invariably assisted destroy the town. Indeed, the correspondent of the country upon its own declared theories, and whilst and voted for the latter, whilst the Tories, on the Standard affirms that he has already made an appli- this delusion lasts nothing in the British empire is contrary, have, in numberless instances, where no cation to King Leopold to be allowed to commence worth a year's purchase. It is, if this be true, the candidate presented himself of their own principles, an attack from the side of the esplanade, and was object of every man of sense to get rid of such a party given their votes to the moderate reformer, as a referred, by the royal cipher, to his master, the King as soon as possible, and they can only be expelled by pledge of the principles by which they profess to be of the French, who, for reasons, no doubt of state, firm, uncompromising, vexatious, opposition. In such actuated. This honourable and consistent course has discountenanced the requisition. The blustering a state of things, it is a compliment to call that man has secured the return of several Whig aspirants, who marshal, who had undertaken to sup in the cita- a fool who advises any compromise between the Todel within a week of his arrival before it, is greatly ries and the Whigs. Our motto is "Delenda est nobly with the mean and selfish policy of Lord Grey's disconcerted. If the statements of the Belgian Carthago,"—our hope that the "Rogues march" will supporters.

THE ministerialists and mill-tyrants, aided by the gave all the influence they possessed to the candidates most profligate newspaper press that ever disgraced of the Political Unions, Messrs. Protheroe and Wilany country, have it seems succeeded in defeating liams. This consistent exercise of their power, whilst M. Sadler at Leeds, in favour of a silly young man, it did not prevent (as it was intended to do) the rethe son of a great mill-owner in that neighbourhood, turn of the Conservative member, went nigh to exand Mr. Thomas Babington Macauley, who pos- clude the moderate Whig, Mr. Baillie. The same sesses no claim under Heaven to the honor of repre- game has been repeated elsewhere, and, in many insenting that populous district, but that of being the stances, unluckily for the country, with better sucrecipient of ministerial favours for "work done and cess. When ministers found themselves opposed by will rest entirely with the French. The cause of performed" to the tune of nearly 2 000%, per an- the Destructives in Westminster and Marylabonne, truth and justice has reason for congratulation in the num, in fulfilling the onerous duties of a place which they were unequivocal in their expressions of deboth Mr. Creevy and Mr. Tierney have declared to testation of revolutionary principles, but when the be a complete sinecure. Such is the man trammelled interests of Destructives do not clash with their own, as he is by a lucrative connection with the minister they betray the greatest avidity to coalesce with them, of the day—who has been elected to represent the wherever the result of such a coalition is likely to people of Leeds-to procure for them the abolition prejudice the return of a Tory candidate. When of the very taxes from which he derives his subsist- they find themselves in the minority on some importence; to investigate the conduct of government in ant question, on which all but the parasites of a precipitating this country into a war with an ancient venal government are agreed, we shall not, we supally, for no ostensible motive but that of aggrandising pose, be subjected to any further cant about the the power of an old and irreconcileable enemy-that iniquity of a "coalition, for party purposes, with the lery, to attack a garrison of 5,000. Had he been government of which he is himself an integral part and Destructives." Hitherto the Conservatives have masame principles have doubled his means of acting on the pretended abolitionist of slavery abroad, the real candidates of their own principles, to support those and sincere advocate of slavery (infant slavery, too,) whose opinions were the farthest removed from pilat home;—a conceited, flippant, pragmatical coxcomb lage and revolution. The Whigs have set them the making up in volutility for what he wants in solidity example of acting with less candour for the future. and experience; and sincere in nothing but his desire to win his way to a still more lucrative post than Portugal.—There has been no news of the least THE London daily papers have just announced what the one he has at present, and to keep it as long as importance from Portugal. The entrance of the

able Belgians. It mentions also, the arrival in Brus- difficulties in public affairs, -no emergency, however with Leeds, and every way able to promote its local robable.

and treacherous advice of certain public writers who alike by the rich and the poor; and possessing, withby urging the argument of the existence of a general out the parrot-like pertness of his rival, oratorical tadanger to property, seek to effect a coalition between lents of the highest order. What the people of Leeds

would otherwise have been rejected; and contrasts

In accordance with this principle, his Majesty's government, anxious, if possible, to exclude Sir Richard Vyvyan from the representation of Bristol,

Dougo is still subjected to a strict blockade. A grand On the other hand the rejected candidate is a man sortie of the Pedroites is expected to be attempted BRIDGWA

We regret t of the occurre which was pe town, on the n in the evening near the house this paper) w three other pr the public stre fare, and the e crowd comme against Mr. B continued for notice of by a number) who for the protect At about ele home during

premises being consisting of n were armed w diagnise. So were uttered b pull down the out and joine who were defe with the mob mob refused t way into Mr the constables Three or four and disguised Mr. Bowen th immediately for attacked him the head and mises, followe him. A volle thrown at the and they wer forced the gat room, in a been confine great violed rescued them street, and the was about two with the Town who rushed, a protect the pr spected by all nity, arrived. culty, nor more than o stored. We many of the w identified jail for trial, main who are trates. Unde viously impro lamentable ev clude our acc injuries recei confinement t medical atten or writing, pe essential to hi he a sufficient favors may no any inaccurad

The Electi day last; in been read, a been gene th inquired if th pose a Candid Mr. Boys ing, and pro proper person Mr. Freder the proposition

number of the

C. K. K. was received by saying tha the more imm he was anxio occurred on given him m pain to their of yesterday. from two of through the tlemen who the Borough their minds t ceiving this i rity, it was i himself for o and truth. evening, he fe a report hav the intention Poll on the fo allaying this those who he ing was des own friends. upon the car for the purp alteration ha the morning much uneas part had app of the cando had been ma thus publicly further from would say th acquainted, more readily private char whose public that of the pr nation of Mr and appeare

ad respected sessing, withoratorical taople of Leeds in as we have y have clectnceive. One re inflicted a ot readily bether's wealth, Liberals of om local cirs upon their ently account no desire to so utterly inas Mr. Sadnot therefore. eeds, Pressuse to repent

e made their

rictors of the acquaint our rrative of the ily expresses ur obligation. n to our disnd readers as fail of partiot up by the ild of the sercausing him pus charge of Orangeists." in which the has stung the e has endeaf falschoods. ears, that the acted his inret at having contradiction nting House they poured confusion of offender, in n the Times, t only knew em in print, circumstance andard that spondence of om the Stang. The conhe Morning later policy. endeàvour to journal with ed to cobtain. is easily acprobably not To contraforego a very

which minis-Destructives, but the whole wn and counstructive apdegree with most violent arty. On all ces of a Coneen balanced riably assisted Cories, on the es, where no vn principles, former, as a profess to be istent course spirants, who and contrasts f Lord Grey's

he parsuit of

racterised, in

of Printing

his Majesty's exclude Sir on of Bristol, he candidates oe and Wilpower, whilst to do) the ret nigh to ex-. The same

, in many inbetter sucs opposed by Marylabonne, ssions of deut when the th their own, ce with them, is ikely to late. When some importparasites of a not, we supnt about the oses, with the ves have mae absence of support those ved from pilset them the the future.

of the least rance of the ade. A grand e attempted uel is still at ne of the runts confirmaermination of ion as highly The Alfred.

BRIDGWATER, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17.

We regret to have to inform our readers this week, of the occurrence of a scene of outrage and violence which was perpetrated, by a lawless mob, in this town, on the night of Monday last. At an early hour in the evening, a crowd of persons had assembled near the house of Mr. John Bowen, (the Editor of this paper) which is situate, together with two or three other private bouses, in a garden detached from the public street, through which there is no thoroughfare, and the entrance to which is by a gate. The crowd commenced by uttering cries of vengeance against Mr. Bowen, and "all the blue party." This continued for some time, and was taken little or no notice of by a few persons (about eight or ten in number) who were placed on Mr. Bowen's premises for the protection of his property.

At about eleven, Mr. Bowen (who had been from home during the evening) returned to his house, his premises being at that time surrounded by a mob consisting of not less than 200 persons, most of whom were armed with large sticks, and many of them in disguise. Soon after Mr. Bowen had entered, cries were uttered by the mob, "we will have him out or pull down the premises." Mr. Bowen then came out and joined the constables, and the other persons who were defending the outer gate. He remonstrated with the mob and requested them to go home. The mob refused to disperse, and attempted to force their way into Mr. Bowen's premises, when he ordered the constables to take some of the mob into custody. Three or four of the ringleaders, who were armed and disguised, were then secured by the constables. Mr. Bowen then went outside his gate, and the mob immediately fell upon him; five or six men in disguise, attacked him with large sticks, beating him about the head and back; he retreated into his own premises, followed by the mob who continued beating him. A volley of stones and brick-bats were then thrown at the constables, several of whom were struck, and they were obliged to retreat. The mob then forced the gate, and advanced in great numbers to a room, in a void house in which the prisoners had been confined by the constables, and with great violence and threats of destruction, rescued them. The mob then retreated into the street, and there remained in considerable force. It was about twelve o'clock, that the Mayor, together with the Town Clerk, and many respectable persons, who rushed, at the first hearing of the outrage, to protect the property of a person who is so much respected by all the good and virtuous of our community, arrived, but it was not without much difficulty, nor until after the Riot Act had been more than once read, that quiet was finally restored. We rejoice to state that the persons of many of the wretches concerned in this riot were identified. Some have been siready committed to jail for trial, others have been bailed, and many remain who are yet to be brought, before the magistrates. Under these circumstances it would be obviously improper to go more into detail upon this lamentable event. It is with great pain that we conclude our account by informing our readers that the injuries received by Mr. Bowen, principally about the head, are so violent as to have caused his total or writing, perfect quiet and repose being considered essential to his recovery It is hoped that this will be a sufficient apology to any correspondents whose favors may not be attended to this week, and also for number of the BRIDGWATER ALFRED.

The Election for this Borough was held on Tuesday last, in the Corn Market. The precept having been read, and the usual preliminary forms having inquired if there was any Elector who wished to propose a Candidate.

Mr. Boys then claimed the attention of the Meetproper person to represent the Electors in Parliament. Mr. Frederick Axford, in a few words, seconded

C. K. K. Tynte, Esq., then came forward and through the medium of the Mayor, that the two gentlemen who had been for some days past canvassing | Corporation of Bridgwater." the Borough, upon the Tory interest, had made up their minds to withdraw from the contest. Upon receiving this information from that respectable authohimself for one moment, doubt its perfect correctness and truth. But upon coming into the town in the evening, he found considerable excitement prevailing, upon the candidates themselves at the Royal Hotel, for the purpose of inquiring from them whether any thus publicly to assure the Mayor that nothing was would say that there was no man with whom he was acquainted, in whose honor and good faith he would more readily confide; that there was no man for whose private character he entertained greater esteem, or and appeared to be perfectly satisfactory to the the reformed Parliament would be to extinguish, or,

electors, which he did at some length. He said that his past conduct was the best pledge of what his future would be, and that that conduct was approved of by the electors, was evinced by the requisition which he held in his hand, which was signed by a greater number of electors than had ever before called upon him to represent them in Parliament. (We are unable from want of room to give any of the speeches which were delivered upon the occasion.) At the conclusion of Mr. Tynte's address,

John Evered, Esq., rose for the purpose of nominating William Tayleur, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent this borough in Parliament.

Mr. Inman seconded the nomination. William Tayleur, Esq. then came forward, and commenced by saying that he fully concurred in what had fallen from Mr. Tynte, relative to the explanation to the Mayor, he then addressed the Electors at considerable length. His address was received with much applause, and, at its conclusion,

The Mayor asked if any other Elector wished to propose any Candidate, and, after a short pause called for a show of hands upon the two Nominations which had been made, both of which were carried in the affirmative, and the Mayor then declared that C. K. K. Tynte, Esq. and William Tayleur, Esq. were duly elected to serve as Representatives for this Borough in Parliament.

The two Members severally shortly returned thanks after which they were chaired by their respective friends, and paraded through most of the streets and lanes in the town.

A very numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Friends of Mr. Chatteris and Mr. Twiss assembled, at the invitation of those Gentlemen, at the Royal Clarence Hotel, on Wednesday evening last The company met in the Ball Room, which was crowded to excess in every part, and there could not have been less than 350 persons present, a very large proportion of whom were electors. The worthy hosts of the evening entered the room soon after seven o'clock, amidst deafening shouts of applause, and as soon as the cheers had subsided, Mr. Chatteris rose to propose the first toast, which he said it was unnecessary to preface by any lengthened remarks in a eompany, the whole of whom were remarkable for their warm attachment to the principles included in the toast. He gave them "Church and King," with three times three.

Mr. Twiss next rose and gave the " Queen and the rest of the Royal Family," which toast was re ceived with the most unbounded expressions of

The Rev. W. J. Allen next addressed the meeting, and said he regretted that (owing to the absence of u gentleman, Mr. Ruscombe Poole, whom he hoped to see amongst them at a later hour,) the pleasing task of proposing to that large company, the health of their distinguished hosts had devolved upon him. His regret, however, arose only from his fear that he was not competent to do justice to the merits of those Gentlemen. He lamented that he did not then see them in the character of Representatives of this Borough, but he hoped and believed that at the next election, come when it, might, he should have the meeting that no one felt more zeal for their cause confinement to bed, and, under the directions of his no one was more ready to do all that in him lay, to medical attendant, he is precluded from either reading | ensure their ultimate success, than himself, and it was with a full approbation of their principles and conduct that he then begged to propose "the health

of Mr. Chatteris and Mr. Twiss.' We never saw in any meeting a toast received with any inaccuracies which may appear in the present more hearty manifestation of delight than this, which was again and again bailed with cheers by the throats of nearly 400 honest supporters of the Conservative cause. As soon as silence was obtained,

Mr. Chatteris rose and said, that the kind and enthu Biastic manner in which that great meeting had received been gone through, the Mayor stepped forward and the toast proposed to them by his good friend, Mr. Allen, was a sufficient assurance to him that he had been fortunate enough to obtain, even during his short acquaintance with them, not only the political ing, and proposed C. K. K. Tynte, Esq. as a fit and support, but some portion of the private esteem and regard of a vast proportion of the electors of Bridgwater. He hoped and trusted that a more extended knowledge of his political principles, and a more intimate communion with him privately, would increase was received with much cheering. He commenced | that support, and confirm that esteem; and he assured by saying that, before he addressed the electors upon them he coveted no object in life more assiduously the more immediate object of their meeting that day, than these. He begged to inform the meeting, that he was anxious to explain a circumstance which had | the canvass he had made with his friend, Mr. Twiss, occurred on the preceeding evening, which it had since the election, exceeded their most sanguine exgiven him much uneasiness to hear had caused some | pectations, and left no doubt upon their minds that pain to their excellent Mayor. It was in the forenoon upon a future occasion they would, by their votes, of yesterday, having previously received the news obtain the honor they so eagerly desired, of being from two other gentlemen, that he was informed, their Representatives. He would, with their permission, give them "the health of the Mayor and

Mr. Trevor then rose and spoke as follows :- I am requested by my friends who stand near me to return our thanks, in the absence of the Mayor, for the rity, it was impossible that he could, and he did not kind manner in which you have been pleased to drink our healths. The Mayor is well know to most of you, and I shall have occasion therefore to say but little in his praise.—But I have been honoured by a report having got into circulation, that it was still the friendship of that gentleman for many years, the intention of the opposing Candidates to go to a and I must say a more honourable, worthy, and poll on the following morning. For the purpose of smiable person, both in his public capacity of a Maallaying this excitement (which he believed most of gistrate, and in the private relations of society as a those who heard him would agree with him in think- Friend and Neighbour, does not exist. Under the ing was desirable), at the request of some of his peculiar circumstances of this Election I believe own friends, in company with Mr. Tayleur, he waited very few of you, Gentlemen, had an opportunity of witnessing the proceedings; indeed I believe that I was almost the only person in this room who attended alteration had taken place in their intentions since the hustings, where it was, as you know, the duty of the morning, and he repeated that it had given him the Mayor and myself to be present. I regret the much uneasiness to learn that this conduct on his circumstance exceedingly, because it deprived you part had appeared to the Mayor as implying a doubt of the opportunity of giving your voices in favour of the candour and truth of the communication that | of the two honourable Candidates who are now had been made to him in the morning. He begged | present, and because it also deprived you of the pleasure of listening to the beautiful and eloquent further from his mind than such an intention, and he speeches of the gentlemen who proposed and seconded your present honourable Members (much laughter). Gentlemen, I hope you do not imagine for a moment that I speak ironically, for the Gentleman who seconded one of the Hon. Members, emwhose public conduct he more respected, than he did | braced that opportunity of expressing his abhorrence that of the present Mayor of Bridgwater. (This expla- of Corporations, more especially that of Bridgwater, nation of Mr. Typte was received with much applause, and his ardent hope that one of the first measures of

mitted that there might be, and that there were. private situations in life were of amiable character and entitled to respect, but as a body they were deserving only of execuation and abhorrence, or words to that effect. It is possible that under the auspices of a reformed Parliament you may at some future period enjoy the distinguished honour of having that Gentleman preside over you as Chief Magistrate of this Borough, but I hope I shall never live to see it (shouts of laughter). I am satisfied with the Magistracy as at present constituted; I have had the honour of acting under them for upwards of twenty years, and I defy the breath of slander to fix one unworthy imputation on their conduct. Of the rest of the Corporation I will say nothing; but I will, fearless of censure, leave their characters and conduct in the hands of yourselves and the rest of their brother Townsmen.

Mr. Twiss, in rising to propose the health of the

Electors of Bridgwater, said that if upon former oc-

casions he had had great pleasure in meeting the

Electors whom he saw around him, he felt on this evening,-when he had an opportunity of informing them that, since yesterday, his friend, Mr. Chatteris, and himself had been able to repeat their visit to the | party; but when I look around this room and see the Electors, and had obtained from them such renewed | weight, influence, and numbers which fill it, I imagine and increased assurances of support, as could leave | they will not find it an easy task. We are bound tono doubt of ultimate success, not for one candidate gether by Conservative Principles we are friends of only, but for both,—he felt, he said, that his original good order, anxious to uphold all the institutions of sentiment of pleasure was heightened into a mingled the country, which we have been taught to venerate emotion of gratitude and triumph. Some of the from our infancy, and which some of the wild Re-Electors were already aware of the course which the formers of the present day seem disposed to lay proselection had taken; but it was desirable that they trate at the feet of the multitude. On the memorable should all be informed of it, accurately and distinctly. It was on this day se'nnight that the blue candidates by the name of the Bridge Committee, contributed had been first presented to the notice of the electors, and on the following morning they commenced their canvass. The lateness of their arrival had forestalled many votes on which they had trusted that they might rely; but they were resolved that this discouragement should not dishearten them from completing their visit to all the electors, and giving themselves the chance that the conclusion of their canvass would compensate the small deficiency which they had encountered at its commencement. But when after the completion of the whole on the Monday morning, they found that their supporters, though numerous enough to have justified them in proceeding to a poll, under ordinary circumstances, were not an actually certain majority, they felt it a duty to the Electors at large, and a courtesy even to their opponents, to lose no time in announcing their resolution to decline any further contest on the present occasion. They therefore communicated their intention to the Mayor, with an intimation to him that he was at liberty, if he thought | excuse me, if I trouble you with a few words on the proper, to convey it to the present members. He did | same subject. It is now too late to enquire whether the so accordingly. "But the lower members of the adverse faction," continued Mr. Twiss, "suspecting (from what cause I know not, unless from something in the constitutional trickery of their own minds) that some fraud was about to be practised, spread a rumour that the announced resignation was but a of the Borough. Whether it was wisely done, or feint, and that some trick was in contemplation .- | not, it is useless now to consider, but you will all, I This rumour rose from their lowest to their middle am sure, agree with me, that after it had been made, triumphant majority of the electors. He assured the ranks, till the alarm at last found its way to their Can- we were bound to abide by it, and I fearlessly asdidates themselves. A deputation, consisting of two of sert that we did abide by it, and that none of our their agents, was sent, on Monday evening, to desire opponents can bring forward the shadow of a pretext an interview with us, which we declined, referring for accusing us of a breach of faith. Nor were we them for an answer, to two friends of our own.-Their delegates stated the reports which were preva- opinion was setting most strongly against one of lent in their own ranks, and requested an explanation | those gentlemen, who have now been elected Repreof our further designs. Our friends answered, that sentatives of this Borough, because he was of opinion they knew not from what circumstances the reports | that the measure of Catholic Emancipation, which alluded to had arisen, that they believed the in- had been so long prayed for, ought to be granted, I tention of the Candidates, communicated to the am sure that one word from the Fory Party, at that tents would best appear upon its perusal. The gentlemen, who had been parties to that compact, dedelegates then left the room carrying away about | part from their word, and break off that understandmake another experiment. The ambassadors hav- a still stronger temptation, a still stronger inducesurely could have no title to be acquainted with it. no difficulty of assuring them, that though the possiyet our intention, which we apprehended no probaundisturbed election of the present Members.of one of our most distinguished and talented friends subject because it has already been put into a course ample justice. So much for the past: I turn with read this morning, the signs of future victory, in the eves of every woman and the hand of every man. I speak not in the common-place flourish of an anxious candidate, but in a confidence, which I am entitled

to assume from accurate examination and personal

Mayor.) Mr. Tynte then proceeded to address the at least, to open all Corporations. With regard to both the Members will be by a blue procession; that the Corporation of this Borough, he certainly ad- you will not have a freedom of election effected by bludgeons and brickbats, not purity of suffrage amongst its members, gentlemen who in their accomplished by Manchester Bank Notes, - but a choice of conservative members, honestly pronounced by independent electors, and a permanent triumph of that ancient banner, the banner of the Old English True Blue, which no violence will ever spot, and no falsehood ever fade .- Gentlemen, 1 drink, 'Your noble selves,—the Honest Electors of Bridgwater." Mr. Twiss sat down amid loud and long continued

> Mr. Toogood next claimed the attention of the meeting, and said-" We are now, Gentlemen, much in the same state, as a party, as we were in 1806.. We were then a beaten but merry party, and so we are now. On the 5th of May following, Mr. (now Sir George) Pocock and Mr. Astell manfully fought the battle, and so completely discomfitted our opponents, that we heard nothing more of them for eleven years, when they again took the field against us, only to sustain a more signal defeat. After this an arrangement was entered into, which it was hoped would satisfy all parties; and all I can say on that subject is, that I believe we lost no honor and broke no faith. Our opponents, not content with sharing political power with us, now attempt to extinguish us as a Fifth of May, a party of Constitutional friends, known greatly by their exertions to the victory, and in token of the estimation in which the gentlemen who were returned as our Representatives held their services, they presented them with this Cup, out of which I propose, that the toast which I am about to give, may be drank. This Cup, the emblem of friendship and social feeling, has lost its parents, but not its friends; I hope, therefore, that the Gentlemen who do us the favor to preside this evening, will adopt it, and that it will always be a rallying point for sound Constitutional Principles .-

"The Glorious Fifth of May." This toast was received with much applause, and as proposed by Mr. Toogood the cup was circulated round the room that each elector might drink the

Mr. Ruscombe Poole, then rose and said,—" Gentlemen, I wish to propose a toast; -my friend, Mr. Toogood, has just given you a sketch of the history of the Borough, since the Election in 1806, but you must compact, which Mr. Toogood has alluded to, & which we entered into with our opponents, was right or wrong. We were induced to make this compact, or rather concession (for concession it was, we being the stronger party) for the purpose of securing the peace without temptation; for when the tide of popular Mayor in the morning, still remained unaltered. time, would have given such preponderating influ-They then desired to know the contents of the ad- ence to the supporters of the Third Candidate, as dress which they understood we had sent to our would have deprived his opponent of all chauce of printer. Our friends answered, that its consuccess. But how could I, how could any of those as much knowledge as they had brought. Dissatis- ing, which they had agreed should prevail between fied with this result, the opposing party resolved to the two parties in this Borough? We had, however, ing failed, it was determined that their principals ment to do so. There were many of our friends, should renew the interrogation in person; and Mr. | who not having been parties to that compact, did not Tynte and Mr. Tayleur, therefore, about ten in the feel themselves bound to adhere to it. They accordevening, did us the honour of calling upon us them | ingly left us, and supported Sir Colin Campbell, and selves, to ask whether they were to calculate with thus, by remaining true to our promise, we occasioned certainty upon the intelligence which they had a split amongst our party, from which we have received from the Mayor. We should have been scarcely yet recovered. For those gentlemen, who justified, I think, in wholly declining to answer such left us on that occasion, I have always entertained the an enquiry. There being no secret our opponents greatest respect, as I know they were actuated, in already knew all; and if there had been a secret, they | doing so, by purely concientious motives. Their consistency and independence I have always honoured, But conscious as we were that our own designs were and I felt more grief at their departure from us than wholly frank and fair, and feeling as we did the I am able to express. Nothing is more fleeting than good breeding and courtesy of manner with which | popular applause. Accordingly in a few short years a our opponents conducted themselves in an interview, change had taken place, and when the mad cry for into which we saw they had been forced, and in Reform was strongest against our late worthy Rewhich their situation was evidently painful, we made presentative, Mr. Astell, how did our opponents act? Did they follow the example we had set them? Did bility of some unforeseen occurrence determined us they remember with gratitude, and repay with readito give no positive pledge, as to our future conduct, ness, the assistance we had rendered them when their own candidate was in danger-no, the contrary was bility of being obliged to alter, was distinctly to the fact; scarcely one of Mr. Tynte's supporters give them no further trouble here, however likely it gave Mr. Astell a vote, and only a few of the most might be that certain steps might be taken before respectable among them refrained from voting the House of Commons by the Electors. Upon against him. From that moment, gentlemen, the this we parted; and the sincerity of our declaration compact was at an end, from that moment it became was evinced on the following morning by the only a question of prudence, when we should think proper to fight the battle, not for one seat only, but Meanwhile it might have been hoped that the result for two. Since therefore we have now no ues to of our interview would have satisfied even our most, bind us to the other party, let us instantly exert our violent opponents; but the election was not to pass | selves, let us rouse our sleeping energies, let us give off without some outrage on their part. In what our voices, not for one of our Tory Candidates only, numbers, and in what force, they assailed the house but for both;—let us hold up both our hands in sup port of those two gentlemen who have boldly come you are well apprized. I do not enlarge upon this forward to fight our battle, and have undertaken the defence of our country's cause, and our own. They of legal procedure, and the law I doubt not will do have already raised the standard-true, they have been defeated, but they are not vanquished,-let us brighter and better hopes to the future. I could rally round them in all our strength, for never was unity and energy more necessary. Let us drink then with the enthusiasm, it deserves, our old toast:

"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." Several other loyal and constitutional thasts were drank, and the company separated at a late hour, knowledge, when I say that, at the next election, I not | after an evening which will be long recollected by only hope but stedfastly believe that the chairing of the True Blues of Bridgwater.

ASTOUNDING LIBERALITY. - The King and Queen o Belgium as we are informed, have been graciously pleased to command that 4,000 florins (about SSSI. sterling.) should be distributed among the most distressed of the inhabitants of Answerp. [There are upwards of 10,000 poor turned out of their houses and homes, in order to enable the army of Louis Philip to support him on his throne by energetic measures. We greatly wonder whether the father-in-law of the Belgic King will give any thing. He is not famous for acts of good ness, but ostentation in benevolence has been already found by him exceedingly serviceable in his ricketty kingship.]

There is some nice work just being carved out for our talented and business-loving administration, in the Mauritius. Advices from that colony, received on Thursday, state that "affairs there were in a most distressed state, and the governor had in vain required of the inhabitants to return to a sense of civil duty, and to fulfil their private engagements to each other. A very savage murder had been perpetrated on an individual in the king's service, who had been very active on the government side during the recent disturbances; but it was supposed the perpetrators would not be discovered. I was understood a general cessation of the payment of all private debts was about to be put in execution.? Why does not our noble Colonial Secretary follow the example of his coadjutor, and protocol upon the subject? Sixty or seventy of these interesting documents, followed up by a "demonstration," would put things right at once.

Intimidation in the Borough of Oldham. - The following is sent us by a known correspondent: -A butcher light.] of the name of John Farrar, living at Shaw, was called upon by Cobbett's canvassers, and was asked, "Is there a vote here for Mr. Cobbett?" The answer was, "No." "Then we can buy no beef but 'green beef" (Cobbett's colour is green), and they weut away. On Saturday he could not sell any meat: on Monday morning he sent 20s. to the Political Union, with a message that there was a vote for Mr. Cobbett; and before night he sold all his meat."-Manchester Paper. This is an excellent commentary on the loud-mouthed professions of the patrons of freedom of election. Independence is over on their lips and in their actions they are the veriest tyrants breathing. Such dirty scamps should be exposed in all their naked deformity throughout the world. We are happy to find that some spirited individuals of Bury have obtained a true bill of indictment against certain fellows in their neighbourhood for a like attempt. It is clearly a conspiracy, and should in every instance be visited with its lawful punishment—tread mill, bread and water, and lasting infamy.]

The French Journal Le Temps sarcastically says-"The combined fleet, that grand mystification of the Cabinet of London, left the Downs too late, and returned too early. We should not be astonished to hear that the English vessels were gone to be taken into dock at Portsmouth to repair their damages. Ministers seem to want but a decent excuse to get out of this expedition:" [But why did they ever get into it we ask? What national purpose could be answered by it-what national interest enhanced? The Dutch are our best customers, and we insultingly turn them from our market; as if our hardy and well-meaning artizans had not enough to contend against without being deprived of their largest bidders and most willing payers. This comes of entrusting our foreign affairs to such a thing as Lord Palmerston-an egotist, a political renegade, and an imbecile.]

The accounts in the Belgian papers furnish us a very pretty exposé made in the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday last. M. Coggan, ex-Minister of Finance, stated some time since that the bank was indebted to the government. M. Meuss, the governor of the bank, on the day mentioned, declared that the bank did not owe the government a sous, and that if it thought it had any claims, the tribunals we open to all parties. [A pretty state of things this-the lie direct given to the government-aye, and bearded and dared to its redress besides. What a situation for a once happy and improving country! Here in the whole annals of history is stands unrivalled for its desperate position! These are the bitter fruits of successful rebellion." A country without a responsible ministry—a treasury without money or credita chamber refusing to levy taxes—a court to which nobody goes-an army dissatisfied-and 100,000 Frenchmen destroying the property of her peasantry! And this is what my Lord Palmerston calls a kingdom consolidated by the excitement and rioting to day. One man was killed in the election of Leopold. Yes it is consolidated—of every vice disturbance. and every disease that can knaw the strength and afflict the peace of nations.]

Letters from Madrid authoritatively assert that the British Cabinet has addressed a diplomatic note to all the Courts of Europe, to apprise them that, in consequence of the present? state of Portugal, and the interest of her commerce, England considers herself called upon to take an active part in the establishment of Donna Maria II. of Braganza as legitimate Queen of Portugal and the Algarves. The note further adds that England, in conjunction with her Ally (France) would very soon resort to energetic measures to carry that object, which was equally indispensable for the preservation of peace and the prosperity of commerce—that the expences of an expedition to be undertaken with the above object, will be paid by France, for the Duke of Nemours is, in consequence of arrangements already made, to marry Donna Maria da Gloria. More intervention and more French interests to protect!! If we are to believe this account, the wily Talleyrand is still trifling with England, and turning her power and greatness to the accomplishment of alien objects. How is this once great and independent country insulted! How is she fallen from her high estate! To be played with by the greatest political juggler of the day—by him who has been counsellor to hundreds and faithful to none—is indeed drinking the dregs of national prostitution. Louis Philippe prides himself on having a large family, and well he may do so when he can find principalities for them in this way. There is another thing he may likewise pride himself upon-his friend; were it not for Eugland he dare not dream of these infamous family aggrandisements. What united the Powers of Europe against Napoleon? His selfish, grasping ambition. The mob-king should reflect upon this ere it is too late.]

There is no character that "wondering nations" delight so much in as that of a hero. In the present day these meteors are so scarce,—Wellington, Hill, Murray, and the rest being unworthy of remembrance,-that the advent of one will naturally be hailed with rapturous exultation and delight. We verily thought last week to luxuriate in the first annunciation of such a phenomenon. The mob-king's son, who is at present impeding his father's soldiers before Antwerp, last week got "wet through," with min, and refused the earnest solicitations of his nurse to change his clothes, valiantly declaring that in playing at soldiers one must not mind "the little disagreeables." This was indeed a great step towards the desired honour. Since this however, he has airly acquired the lofty title. He must now be y'clept a hero,-deny it who can, after perusing the annexed extract from a French paper: —"The Duke of Orleans takes his turn at the trenches. This morning he was standing behind a workman. The Dutch were firing. The work man seeing a shell coming, threw himself on his face. The Duke laughingly desired him to stand up, and not be proceeding to the poll. The voters were not only beaten alarmed,—"The Dutch fire too high to hurt us," said the most shamefully, but in hundreds of instances stripped of Duke, "and do not you see, that I am taller than you, and their coats, waistcoats, and shirts, and many of them of their still I am not afraid?" What nurse would not have such a trowsers also, and this was done by men who talk about the child—what nation such a prince!

SIGNS OF PEACE.-A general order has been issued to every regiment in the French service to prepare to take the field at a moment's notice; and there is a rumoured intention of forming an " army of the Alps."

The following is an extract of a letter addressed by Mr Steele to the electors of Clare: - Catholic electors of Clare! -May the anathema of your long persecuted, and still persecuted holy church—and may the malison of the LORD GOD ALMIGHTY scorch the soul of any recreant Judas Iscariot traitor among you who, for the vile lucre of a base bribe,

shall betray his country and his religion!" [This brute, we suppose, calls himself a Christian.] In consequence of the death of Mr. Hyde Villiers. Secretary of the Board of Control, Earl Grey has offered that important post to Mr. Macaulay, by whom it has been accepted.—Leeds Mercury. [The editor of this ministerial

hack might have spared himself the trouble of stating that the proffered secretaryship had been accepted. Offer a Whigling my thing in the shape of place, power, or pelf, and catch him refusing if you can. Such "great stomachs" have room for any thing.]

It is intended in future that field officers of marines shall be attached to each of the principal foreign commands. One will proceed in the Vernon to the American station. Major Woolrige is to join the Melville in the East Indies; another will be sent to the Mediterranean, and a fourth will join the Spartiate for the South American station,—[This is ministerial retronchment with a vengeance. With all their talk hardly a day passes but these Whig "filchers" find out some novel method of creating patronage. Take the above paragraph as an instance amongst hundreds that never see the

The Court party in Paris still insist that general tranquility is not likely to be compromised by the Belgic affair, threatening though it looks; but the activity displayed in every bureau of the War-office, and every branch of the military service, strongly contradict that assumption. Thus we find that the 14th regiment of the line, in garrison at Bayonne (180 leagnes south of Paris) was, on the 6th instant, ordered to march for "the Army of the North," although only four days had elapsed since it relieved the 63rd regiment in that town. This does not promise well for " general tran-

Mr. Stratford Canning has been suddenly sent off to Madrid, charged it is said, with powers to conclude a treaty with the Ministers of France and Spain for the immediate recognition of Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal. The matter has been for some time in negotiation between these powers, and, it is said, only awaited the return of M. Zea Bermudez to the Spanish capital to be ripe for immediate settlement. The terms to be imposed upon Don Miguel were much discussed, and we are told the following as the bases of those eventually agreed upon :-- that he is immedidintely to quit the country; and return to Austria, where he will be permitted to enjoy the whole of his private fortune, which is immense, without interruption, and to retain all his rights as Infante of Portugal. An amnesty of the most plenary kind is also to be extended to his partisans, oblivion of their past conduct assured them, and every facility to be given to such as are unwilling still to remain in Portugal under the new order of things, but who are still to retain all their rights as Portuguese citizens. [Another instance of the ministerial "non-intervention" system. Lord Grey's foreign policy reminds us of Mr. Matthews' celebrated method of driving a pig-" if you want to get to Cork, tell him to go the other way, and you'll be in Cork, my jewel, in no time.' Now, in the ennobling occupation of pig-driving, this saying one thing and doing another is very pardonable, but its adoption in the councils and conduct of a great nation is, in our opinion, but ill calculated to raise us in the eyes of thinking men.].

ELECTION RIOTS.

We present our readers with the following commentary on the much-vaunted beneficial effects of Lord Grey's Reform Bill. It is a distressing narra-

BOLTON, DEC. 12 .- There was some rioting here to-day, and the military were called out; no lives, we understand,

PRESTON, DEC. 12 .- There has been a good deal of

DOVER, DEC. 12 .- SECOND DAY .- The polling having dragged on very heavily the whole day, about two hours before the time appointed by law for its final close, a very serious disturbance took place, the mob having, in a body, broke in upon the hustings, with the view of gaining forcible possession of the poll-books from the clerks. Not succeeding in this, they rushed forward and destroyed part of the hustings, and assaulted the special constables. It therefore became necessary for the returning officer to declare the poll closed. After a considerable lapse of time order was restored by Sir John Reid and Mr. Halcomb addressing the populace.

Nonwich.-A letter dated Monday night, states that there was considerable rioting at that place, where a multitude consisting of the members of the Political Union, which had recently joined the colours of Gurney and Ker, made a rush on the booths of Stormont and Scarlett, and in a few minutes demolished them, and afterwards burned the wreck in a bonfire in the Market-place. The mob was armed with large staves, and made free use of the stones in the street to assai any person who offered them any resistance. The sheriff in consequence adjourned the poll. The riot then assuming an alarming aspect, and the civil force not being deemed sufficient to disperse the mob, the magistrates sent for the assist. ance of the military.

WEYMOUTH .- On Tuesday, in the Mayor's Court, James Reed appeared to answer to the charge of an assault against T. F. Buxton, Esq. It appeared by the evidence of complainart, that as he was passing along St. Thomas-street, on Monday afternoon, Reed came towards him from among a number of his associates, and momentarily placed his leg in such a position across the path of Mr. Buxton as to nearly trip him up. Reed then immediately returned to his companions, followed by Mr. Buxton, who remonstrated with im on the interruption offered to his peaceably passing charge at the next session, himself in 401, and two sureties

COVENTRY, Dec. 10 .- This city -has just been the scene of the most disgraceful outrage the oldest inhabitant ever remembers. This was the day appointed for the election; the candidates were Messrs. Ellice and Bulwer, against Messrs. Fyler and Thomas, all of them reformers, the latter more moderate than the former. The chances were so equal, that the friends of both parties were sanguine, and men unconnected with either party admitted the result to be doubtful; but the election has been carried by mob force. The friends of Ellice and Bulwer, with the assistance of bullies, and the Political Unions of Kenilworth, Nuneaton, &c. have deterred hundreds of voters in the interest of Fyler and Thomas from freedom and purity of election.

DISGRACEFUL ELECTION OUTRAGES. - The cowardly mob assembled in front of Mr. Cordy's private house in St. George's Place, on Tuesday afternoon, about half-past three with Mr. Wigney's band and colours. Mrs. Cordy went to the window, when one of the villains hurled a large stone at her, which of course went through the window and occasioned her great alarm. After uttering a shout the whole party moved off. On Monday morning Mr. Welsford, in going to the poll, was covered with mud by the advocates of freedom, Mr. Crosweller was struck by a stone on the face, and several voters experienced such obstructions, that the Returning Officer was obliged to threaten an adjournment of the poll. Yet, when we called for polling places in various parts of the town, we were told that such an arrangement was unnecessary! But this is not all. Besides the outrages which are elsewhere enumerated, Major Allen was cut by stones on the face, the windows of the White Horse and Blue Coach Office have been broken, and all sorts of insults offered in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall, to people who were supposed to be friendly to any candidate except Messrs. Wigney and Faithfull. But this is freedom of election !- Brighton Gazette.

HULL.-The Hull Packet of Tuesday, in describing the opening of this election, says, "The Sheriff and his attendants proceeded to the hustings by way of Whitefriar-gate, Parliament-street, the Old Dock side, and Lowgate. On passing the Dock side we regret to state a most disgraceful scene occurred. A party of ruffians, instigated, it would appear, by their own evil propensities-for it cannot be believed that the friends of any of the candidates could have given sanction to such an outrage-rushed upon the procession, and having singled out Mr. Hill, one of the candidates, assaulted him violently, and ill-treated him to such an extent that he was unable to attend to his duties for the remainder of the day. The above we believe to be the bare facts of the case, for we have not had time to ascertain the particulars; and, if we had, our space is too limited to go further into them. Mr. Hill was rescued from the violence of these blackguards, and conveyed to a place of safety. Subsequent accounts state Mr. Hill to be seriously injured and in great danger.]

Leeps-election commenced on Monday. The most interesting incident of the day was the "Battle of the Stan-The Ten-hour Bill party, the Whites, having consistently and honourably joined in support of the man who had done so much to prove his devotion to the cause of the poor, carried in the procession a hanner containing the representation of Mr. Marshall's factory, time five in the morninga snow storm. When Mr. Marshall began to propose Mr Macaulay this offending banner was made an object of attack. Mr. E. Baines, jun. had previously called to his hired band to "pull it down;" but as that was a task of some hazard he was not obeyed; Mr. Richardson therefore renewed the incitement by calling louder to have "that disgraceful ban-ner torn down," till a rush was made at it, and a fight ensued which ended in the complete defeat of the aggressors. In a few minutes, the banner, which had been "torn down," was rescued, the assailants beaten back, and the flag of the Holbeck Political Union was in turn "torn down" and destroyed. This was the signal for a helter-skelter retreat.—Leeds Intelligencer.

WALSALL, Dec. 12.—Last evening, about ten o'clock, most desperate and outrageous attack was made upon the George Inn, where Mr. Forster's committee and about 300 of his voters were assembled. The windows, doors, &c. were demolished, and but for the spirited resistance made by the gentlemen within, the house would have been plundered, and probably the lives of the inmates sacrificed, so ferocious was the conduct of the mob. The magistrates having deemed it necessary to call in a company of the 33rd regiment to the aid of the civil power, by their united efforts the tumult was put n end to, the riot act having been previously read. Many individuals are seriously wounded. Several persons who the agricultural labourers and mechanics, at the rate of 40t. are known as leaders and speakers in the Political Union, were among the rioters, inciting them to their lawless and it may, almost any season of the year, form some estimate of ruffianly proceedings, and Mr. Attwood's speech to the multitude a few hours previous was of a similar tendency. About But the admirable cultivation of the land, and the punctual-30 of the rioters are in custody. The S3rd are reinforced by ity and gratitude with which the small rents are paid, afford the Scots Greys, and the peace of the town is now secured. The Attwood party came to the hustings with banners bearing the following mottoes,—" Cheap Bread, cheap Government, cheap Religion," "More Pigs and less Bishops."

DISTURBANCES AT WARWICK.—Warwick has for some time presented a scene of considerable disturbance, the supposed to have perished in a tremendous gale. It would partisans of the various candidates exhibiting the greatest appear, however, that one of these boats had been picked rancour toward each other, whenever, in their canvassing up during the storm by a vessel on its way to America, and progress through the town, they came into collision. Scarcely a day passed but what some one or more individuals were seriously, if not dangerously, wounded; the houses of many of the inhabitants were attacked, and the front windows of some demolished. On Friday, the 7th inst. an affray took place, which at one time threatened the most serious consequences; the Blue party, rushing out of one of the committee rooms, attacked the Orangemen with iron bars and sticks loaded with lead, a considerable number of whose wounds were deep and dangerous. A meeting was then held at the mayor's house, and the wounded men were taken there, that | deliverance wrought out by an inscrutable Providence for the he might himself see their actual state. After a deliberation of some time, it was decided that the military should be that the other boats have been equally fortunate. called in, and a troop of Scots Greys arrived about eleven o'clock. At that period, however, all was quiet, and after parading the streets, the troops retired to their quarters. The military having disappeared, the rioters took fresh conrage, and in the course of the night attacked the gas works, broke the large entrance door, and pulled down the iron palisades. A constabulary force making their speedy appearance, the mob dispersed, and the town has since been comparatively tranquil.

HERTFORD.-Monday was appointed for the nomination. At an early hour all was bustle and activity. In the morning a large hody of men, strangers to the place, mostly from Ware, presented themselves, bearing an intimation of their wishes for reform in their hats, "Duncombe and Spalding." A band from Welwyn, who had proffered their gratuitous services to the reform party, in attempting to play round the Town-hall, met with some interruption from the other Mr. Hainsworth not complying with this requisition, many party. The men from Ware, who had been supplied with short staves, immediately commenced an attack upon Lord through the streets, on which Reed struck at Mr. Buxton Ingestrie's party, and a dreadful conflict ensued. Several ploy; among whom were James Benson, a native of Ireland two or three times, and in the second assault Mr. B's waist- on both sides were severely injured. Some comparative (a young man about nineteen years of age), and his sister, coat was torn. Reed was held to bail to answer to the tranquillity being restored, the nomination proceeded; but such was the collision of parties it was almost a dumb show. On Tuesday, at a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning, accompanied by his sister, left Mr. Hainsworth's house, the polling having been arranged to commence at half-past where they had been working, and set out on their return eight, an additional reinforcement of men from Ware presented themselves, marching into the town to the amount of When they had proceeded rather more than half a mile, a about 300, and proceeded to take possession of the hustings number of men, to the amount of 30 or 40, who appeared to in the Market-place. A strong party in the opposite inter- be lying in ambush, suddenly started up, and instantly sufest, dividing themselves in two portions, surrounded them. An immediate conflict took place, which was more dreadful than that on the Monday. Broken heads were in abundance sister fortunately effected her escape, not, however, without on both sides. The Ware men were out-numbered, and were completely defeated, they were driven out of the town, and at ten o'clock tranquillity was restored, and the her master's house, two persons were instantly despatched to polling was at the time proceeding with great briskness in the spot, who found the young man lying near the foot-path. favour of Lords Ingestre and Mahon. Mr. Duncombe and in a dying state, and perfectly insensible. He was immediately a continued to the Libert Continue Mr. Spalding, the Liberal Candidates, were unable to withstand the powerful influence of the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Ingestrie and Lord Mahon, two Tories, being the suc- too great, to render medical skill of any avail, and he excessful candidates.

Colchester. The election for this borough closed on Wednesday. In the early part of the day bills were posted on the hustings that they were not to be destroyed; but at five o'clock a great number of persons collected, and they began to demolish them. The constables interfered, and

several of the depredators were securely lodged in gaol. Oxford, Dec. 12.—A correspondent says,—in consequence of certain symptoms of defection among those classes most susceptible of ****, Sir Charles Wetherell deemed it due to himself and his supporters to resign last night; and the scene that followed this morning beggars all description, We dare not state the sum said to be given by either party for individual votes, but this we may say, that a better satire on the freedom of election and the purity of the electors was never witnessed.

WOLVERHAMPTON. - Several disgraceful outrages were committed against Mr. Whitmore's (conservative) friends. who were on their way to meet that gentleman at the Swan Compton; the flags were torn, the instruments broken, and sharp flint stones and mud thrown, by which several severe wounds and contusions were given. Mr. Fryer was received by the vast assemblage, which had now filled the square, with deafening shouts of applause. Mr. Holyoske soon after arrived, accompanied by Mr. Giffard and several other friends in his carriage. A scene of outrage and violence now occurred, than which a more disgraceful one never degraded the most corrupt borough, and which, for the credit of the working classes in the town, we blush with shame to record. Stones, which must have been brought for the express purpose, and mud were thrown at Mr. Holyoake, and Mr. Giffard, and his other friends. A sharp flint stone struck Mr. Giffard just on the side of the eye, and indicted a deep gash from which the blood spouted profusely. Mr. Holy. oake and his party were obliged to leave the carriage and take refuge, after receiving several severe wounds, in one of the adjoining houses. Nor was this the only scene of violence; so virulent was the feeling of the people manifested against Mr. Whitmore and his friends, that they did not think it safe to venture to the hustings, and sent a formal notice to that effect to Mr. Ryton, the Returning Officer. We ought not to omit to mention that the special constables, a large force of whom had been sworn in, were overpowered by the crowd, when they attempted to keep the peace, and their staves of office were thrown about the rquare, amid the contemptuous laughter of the populace.

FAITHFUL SERVICE.—A head-stone has been recently erected in the church-yard of Bishop's Lydeard with the following inscription; - "Sacred to the memory of John Pike, fifty years a servant (to the family of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart.) at Sandhill Park, aged 58 years."

A GOOD START FOR THE ELECTION.—T. B. Macaulay, Esq. the popular candidate, according to the Whig oracles, at Leeds, was burnt in effigy on Saturday the 8th inst. in the presence of about 10,000 people. An amusing allegorical variation was managed upon this occasion, by causing a skyrocket to ascend from the mouth of the hon, secretary of the Board of Control, early in the conflagration. This was instantly apprehended by the spectators as symbolical of his superhuman eloquence—going up with a blaze, going off with a crack, but coming down in smoke, and ending in nothing at all; it was received with roars of laughter. . The figure was burnt to the last stick, without the slightest opposition; and the people afterwards paraded the streets,

headed by a band of music, shouting "Sadler for ever!" THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM .- The benefits of the allotment system are not confined to the estates of Mr. Throckmorton, in the parish of Molland only; they prevail also in the parish of Martinhoe, in this county, and in Sampford Brett, in the county of Somerset, in each of which parishes he is the proprietor of by far the greatest part of the lands. In the lastmentioned parish, where there is not any common or wast, a field of excellent land is allotted by him in small parcels to an acre. Travellers along the turnpike road by the side of the comfort thus afforded, by the luxuriant crops produced. the most satisfactory conviction of the benefits of the system. -Exeter Gazette.

PROVIDENTIAL CIRCUMSTANCE.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that in the course of last summer a great many fishing boats in Shetland, with their crews, were the whole boat's crew, except the skipper, who was crushed to pieces by the collision of the ship and boat, were hauled on board by fixing ropes round their waists. After being carried to America they were brought to Liverpool, and from thence, to the astonishment of their countrymen, they arrived at Lerwick. They were received as the dead alive again, with every demonstration of joy and kindness. The return of this boat's crew has raised hopes in the breasts of the widows and orphans of the other sufferers, in regard to their supposed safety. But, notwithstanding the extraordinary boat's crew in question, there is no just ground for inferring

ATROCIOUS MURDER, In our last, we mentioned the fact of an atrocious murder having been committed on Wednesday, the 5th inst. in the neighbourhood of Farsley, a manufacturing village, about six miles from Leeds. Since then we have ascertained the full particulars, from which it appears that a difference had existed for some time between Mr. Abimelech Hainsworth, cloth manufacturer, of Farsley, and his workpeople, respecting an advance of wages, and with those demands he had complied, only requiring them to sign an agreement that they were willing to work for him upon these terms; intimating, at the same time, that those who refused to sign this paper would be discharged from his service when they completed the work they had in hand. This stipulation, it seems, was offensive to the Trades' Union, and he, Mr. Hainsworth, received a notice from their secretary, John Powleft, stating that, if he did not continue to employ the whole of his workmen, a strike would take place. of his workmen quitted his service. Some, however, who were not members of the Trades' Union, remained in his emby which they became, in the slang of the union, black sheep. About a quarter past eight o'clock, this young man, home on to Stanningley, about a mile and a half distantrounded them. The young man, who appeared to be the principal object of attack, received his death-blow, but the receiving several severe blows on the arm from a ruffian whofollowed her a considerable distance. When she arrived at ately conveyed to his master's house, when surgical assistance was instantly sent for, but the injury he received as pired about five o'clock on the following morning.

His due Good may When "Election Yet non Too true, But fet Mike Sca But vair To sit with Tho' on Tho' asinin

It cant't b

He knows About th Then Fins Two law Yet one m Was by On law, th In princ He certain Than eit

A fact w

Then Evan Has bee 'Tis plain · To place None know Cheap b To serve t What m Another pl

And Wa The sage S With his Yet one w To suit He has no Advanta Though H Yet, judgi Like poor In spite

They may

My Lord,-

Your numerous su

justly excited the Lordship as the throw out Mr. Hu Your Lordship mu tion you have give advocate; that kr have been made b given them an opp ing the election. case. But the fac certain of being re trouble of going to coming forward a vented any other; we may therefore more to secure the country. You ha the electors of Mi offered for putting -and then desert tion has entirely s this county, and doubly insolent, b be able to find a manliness to prev false pretences, at jest of their oppon

[We must say reprobation of Lo his cause; but th hardly surprise s with his Lordship letter. He is no betrayed his frien have not sympath laudations of this always regarded l faith. The wor cline the contest nest Tory might h stead.-ED.]

Among the temporary distre who has a son ser The Archbisho are taking measur their gift, not lim they are to be a 2001, and augment an immediate pay further payment after the first ren upon which the pa bishop, upon the abatement in the will be chargeable Present year the the livings in his there are only eig he has gone throu gradually to 300%

been recently

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of Sir Thomas aged 58 years."

B. Macaulay,

nate. ted on Wednesrsley, a mabulacnce then we have t appears that an Mr. Abimelech y, and his work-nd with those dehem to sign an k for him upon that those who ed from his setd in hand. This Trades' Union, from their secre-I not continue to vould take place. requisition, many e, however, who named in his emnative of Ireland .), and his sister, the union, black this young man, neworth's house, on their return d a half distant. n half a mile, a who appeared to and instantly surbeared to be the th-blow, but the however, without om a ruffian who. on she arrived at tly despatched to ear the foot-path, Henwas Immedin surgical assist he received was vail, and he exornjug.

THE GREAT UNCHOSEN.

(A LAMENT FOR THE RADICALS.)

It cant't be said that Christians err, His due who give the devil, Good may come from a leveller. When brought down to his level. " Election sure !" a host have bawled. Yet none has got his nose in; Too true, tho' many have been called, But few alas! are chosen.

Mike Scales, the great unknown, has tried, But vainly has he spoken; To sit with Aldermen denied. Tho' one of the Port-soken! Tho' asinine is Michael's plan, A fact we cant't conceal, sir, He knows as much as any man. About the public weal, sir.

Then Finsbury and Marybone, Two lawyers have elected. Yet one more qualified we own, Was by the last rejected. On law, though Murphy cannot croak, In principles a Yankey; He certainly knows more of Coke , Than either Horne or Spankie.

Then Evans, who o'er Cam would jump, Has been deceived -od rot 'em! 'Tis plain his party was " the Rump," To place him at the bottom. None knows the plan so well as he, Cheap bread to make us buy, sir; To serve the poor he's gone to see What may be done with Rye, sir,

Another plans to bleed the great, And Wakley would advance it; The sage Sangrado of the state, With his reforming lancet: Yet one we shall not find more fit To suit a Tory's palate; He has not gained, all must admit, Advantage from the Ballot.

Though Hume, their chosen head, extols This radical Ambition, Yet, judging from their other polls, They're in a sad condition: Like poor men's pledges, theirs, 'tis plain, In spite of all their scheming, They may at once despair to gain A chance of a redeeming.

TO LORD HENLEY.

My Lord,-

Your sudden and uncalled for desertion of your numerous supporters in the county of Middlesex has justly excited the indignation of those who looked up to your Lordship as the only gentleman likely to enable them to throw out Mr. Hume from the representation of the county. Your Lordship must be aware that by this ill timed resigna tion you have given a fatal blow to the cause you appeared to advocate; that knowing as you do, the great exertions that have been made by your friends, you ought at least to have given them an opportunity of publicly recording their names 35 opponents of Mr. Hume, even if you had been sure of losing the election. That however, was far from being the case. But the fact is this, because you could not make quite certain of being returned, you would not give yourself the trouble of going to the poll. You ought to recollect that by coming forward as you did to oppose Mr. Hume, you prevented any other person from offering himself to the electors; we may therefore safely say, that your Lordship has done more to secure the return of Mr. Hume, than any man in the country. You have now for ever forfeited the confidence of the electors of Middlesex as there can be no possible excuse offered for putting your friends to great expense and trouble -and then deserting them at the day of trial. This desertion has entirely separated you from the respectable voters of this county, and has rendered the friends of Mr. Hume donbly insolent, but I trust that at the next election we shall be able to find a gentleman possessing sufficient honor and manliness to prevent him from misleading his friends with false pretences, and then insultingly leaving them to be the jest of their opponents.

I remain, my Lord, Your obedient servant,

AN ELECTOR OF MIDDLESEX. [We must say that we agree with our correspondent in his] reprobation of Lord Henley, for his premature desertion of bis cause; but this sneaking and temporising conduct willbardly surprise some who happen to be better acquainted with his Lordship's real character than the writer of the above letter. He is not the first MOCK CONSERVATIVE who has betrayed his friends. Let no such men be trusted. We have not sympathised with our Tory contemporaries in their laudations of this sanctimonious gentleman, because we have always regarded him as one unsound in his professed political faith. The worst part of the affair is that he did not decline the contest sooner, in order that an abler and more honest Tory might have had a chance of being elected in his stead.-ED.]

Among the families thrown into deep, but fortunately temporary distress, by the unfounded report of the loss of the Snake sloop of war, was that of Chief Justice Denman,

who has a son serving on board her. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London are taking measures for augmenting all the small livings in their gift, not limiting them to 2001. as the point to which they are to be augmented, but beginning with those under 2001, and augmenting them partly by charging the see with an immediate payment of a certain annual sum, and with a further payment to commence at the end of fourteen years after the first renewal of the lease under which the estate apon which the payment is charged is holden. The Archbishop, upon the next renewal of the leases, will make an abatement in the fines, proportioned to the payment which will be chargeable on the estates; and by the end of the present year the Bishop of London will have augmented all the livings in his gift under 2001. a year, of which, however, there are only eight; and therefore it is his intention when he has gone through them all, to begin again, and raise them gradually to 3001.—British Magazine.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE NEW PAR-LIAMENT.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

LONDON.—George Grote, Esq. Ald. Wood, Ald. Waithnan, and Ald. Sir John Key. WESTMINSTER .- Sir F. Burdett and Sir J. C. Hobhouse. SOUTHWARK.-W. Brougham, Esq. and J. Humphrey,

MARYLEBONE. -B. Portman, Esq. and Sir W. Horne, Tower Hamlers.—Dr. Lushington and W. Clay, Esq. LAMBETH.—Right Hon. C. Tennyson and B. Hawes, Esq. FINSBURY.-Right Hon. R. C. Grant and Mr. Serjeant

LEOMINSTER. - Lord Hotham and Mr. Bish. BEVERLEY, Dec. 10.—Hon. Charles Langdale, 516; H. P. Burton, 490; Charles Winn, 464.—Two first elected. TAMWORTH, Dec. 11.—Lord C. V. F. Townshend, Sir R. Peel, Bart.

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 11.-C, K. K. Tynte, Esq. W. Tavleure, Esq. Wallingford, Dec. 11 .- W. S. Blackstone, 202; Eys-

ton, 165.—First elected. MARLBOROUGH, Dec. 11.-Lord E. Bruce, 135; Mr. Baring, 118; Sir A. Malet, 73.—Two first elected. STAFFORD, Dec. 11 .- Captain W. Chetwynd and Captain

Gronow elected; numbers not declared. RADNOR, Dec. 10.-R. Price, Esq. without opposition-Nonwich, Dec. 11.—Lord Stormont, 1987; Sir James Scarlett, 1908; R. H. Gurney, 1731; H. B. Ker, 1702 .-

HARWICH, Dec. 11 .- Herries, 97; Tower, 93; Leader, 90; Disney, 89.-Two first elected. EVESHAM, Dec. 11.—Sir C. Cockerell, 230; Mr. Hudson,

212; Mr. Borthwick, 127. - Two first elected. Lincoln, Dec. 10.—Heneage, 543; Bulwer, 490; Sibthorpe, 402.—Two first elected. HAVERFORDWEST, Dec. 10 .- Sir R. P. B. Phillips, with-

out opposition. BEAUMARIS, Dec. 10.-F. Paget, Esq. MIDHURST, Dec. 11 .- The Hon. F. Spencer.

BANBURY, Dec. 11.—H. W. Tancred, Esq. GLOSTER, (City.) Dec. 11.—Capt. Berkley, 685; John Philipots, Esq. 657; - Hope, 547.—Two first elected. HUNTINGDON, Dec. 11 .- Col. Peel, 177; F. Pollock, 171; Duberley, 128; Maltby, 94.—Two first elected.

HORSHAM, Dec. 11 .- Robert H. Hurst, 114; Blount, 74 -First elected. Mr. Blount resigned at two o'clock. TAUNTON, Dec. 10 .- H. Labouchere, Esq.; E. T. Brainoridge, Esq.

BRIDDORT, Dec. 10 .- Warburton, 279; Romilly, 218; Astell, 182.—Two first elected. DENBIGH, (Borough,) Dec. 10.—John Madocks, Esq. COVENTRY, Dec. 11.—Edward Ellice, Esq.; Henry Bul-

WIGAN, December 10 .- Thicknesse, 302; Potter, 296 Kearseley, 175; Whittle, 12.—Two first elected. PONTEFRACT, Dec. 10 .- The Hon. H. V. S. Jerningham and John Gully, Esq.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 12.—Thomas Attwood, Esq. and Joshua Scholefield. BOWDLEY, Dec. 12 .- Sir C. Winnington, Bart. BODMIN, Dec. 11 .- Peter, 171; Spry, 114; Vivian, 106.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 12.—(Final Close.)—Wigney, 877 Faithful, 720; Pechell, 610; Crawford, 392; Dalrymple, 52. Two first elected.

BRIDGNORTH, Dec. 11.—Robert Pigot and T. C. Whit-CANTERBURY, Dec. 12.—Watson, 836; Fordwich, 805 Courtenay, 378. Two first returned. CAMBRIDGE, (Town,)-Prynne, 980; Rice, 711; Sug-

den, 538. Final state of the poll. CAMBRIDGE, (University.)-H. Goulburn and C. Man-

CARDIFF, &c.—J. Nicholls, Esq. DARTMOUTH, Dec. 11.—Lieut.-Col. Seale, without oppo-NEWPORT. I. W., Dec. 12.—Hawkins and Ord elected

Sir. W. Gordon resigned. YARMOUTH, Dec. 12.—Anson and Rumbold. Majority about 60.

ROCHESTER. Dec. 12.—Bernal, 354; Mills, 350; Colingwood, (resigned,) 293. HERTFORD, Dec. 12.-Ingestrie, 432: Mahon, 581

Duncombe, 329; Spalding, 186. Two first elected. MAIDSTONE, Dec. 12.—Robarts and Barnett. Windson.-J. Ramsbottom, 408; Pechell, 221; Beau-

voir, 204. Two first elected. LYMINGTON, Dec. 12.-Neale, 158; Stewart, 128; Blakiston, 77. 👌 Sandwich, Dec. 12 .- Trowbridge, 485; Marryat, 495

Price, 361; Owen, 265. Two first elected. STAMFORD.—Chaplin and Finch. Guildford.—Mangles and C.B. Wall. Morpeth, Dec. 11 .- Howard, without opposition. NEATH, Dec. 11.-J. H. Vivian, Esq.

WESTBURY, Dec. 12.—Sir Ralph Lopez. MALDON.-Lennard, 447; Dick, 417; Wright, 277 Two first returned.

HELSTON, Dec. 11.—S. L. Fox, Esq. without opposition. PLYMOUTH, Dec. 11.—John Cullen, Esq. Thomas Bowes,

WYCOMBE, Dec. 12 .- Smith, 179; Grey, 140; D'Israeli, 119. Two first returned. LICHFIELD .- Scott, 497; Anson, 372; Finch, 167.-

Two first elected. MERTHYR TYDVIL, &c. J. J. Guest, Esq. SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12 .- A. Atherley, 646; E. Hoy,

603 / Penleaze, 533; Mackillop, 249 .- Two first returned. TAVISTOCK, Dec. 11.—Lord Russell, 159; Col. Fox, 129; Sir F. Knowles, 64.—Two first elected.

WINCHESTER, Dec. 12.-Middinay and W. B. Baring. RICHMOND (Yorkshire,) Dec. 11.—Hon. Sir R. Dundas and Hon, J. C. Dundas. RIPON, Dec. 11.-J. R. Staveley, 168; J. Crompton,

168; Sir C. Dalbiac, 162; Markhain, 159.-Two first re-

Portsmouth, Dec. 12.—Carter, 815; Baring, 707; Napier, 260.—Two first elected. HYTHE, Dec. 12 .- Stuart Majoribanks elected .- Majo-

THIRSK, Dec. 11 .- Sir Robert Frankland and Mr. Gibson, Mr. Crompton having resigned.

Dudley, Dec. 12 .- Sr John Campbell. KIDDERMINSTER, Dec. 12.—R. Godson, 172; Phillips 59.—First elected. Wenlock, Dec. 11 .- Hon. C. Forrester, 405; Mr. Gas-

kell, 323; Mr. M. Bridges, 307.—Two first elected. NORTHALLERTON, Dec. 10.-J. G. Boss, 108; W. B. Wrightson, 97 .- First elected.

KENDAL, Dec. 11.-J. Brougham returned without oppo-LISKEARD, Dec. 11 .- C. Buller, jun. returned, Lord El liot having withdrawn.
Devizes, Dec, 12. —Wadham Locke and Montague Gore

-Sir P. Durham resigned. STROUD, Dec. 12.—Hyett and Ricardo. Numbers not

TEWKESBURY .- C. Hanbury Tracy and J. Martin. HEREFORD, Dec. 12.-Clive, 391; Biddulph, 380; Blakemore, 346.—Two first elected.

HONITON, Dec. 12 .- Final close .- Lord Villiers, 359: R. Todd, 301; Cockburn, 109 .- Two first elected.

LANCASTER, Dec. 11 .- T. Greeve and Sir M. Stewart. WARWICK, Dec. 12. - Greville, 701; King, 553; Tomes, 463 .- Two first elected.

SHAFTESBURY.-Poulter returned, the other candidate esigned. GRANTHAM, Dec. 12 .- Tulmarsh, 488; Welby, SO3;

Cholmeley, 244.—Two first elected. Ashbunton, Dec. 12.-W. S. Poyntz.

BARNSTAPLE, Dec. 12.—Chichester, 519; Fancourt, 348; Northmore, 226; Lord George Hervey, 129. The first two elected.

Вати, Dec. 13.-Final close.-Gen. Palmer, 1515; Roebuck, 1176; Hobhouse, 1061. Bedford.-Whitbread, 509; Crawley, 486; Polhill, 483. First two elected.

BRECON, Dec. 12 .- Final close .- Watkins, 115; Mor-BRISTOL, Dec. 13 .- Final Close, Vyvyan, 3718; Baillie

3160; Protheroe, 3021; Williams, 2693. Bury, Lancashine, Dec. 12 .- Walker, 306; Grundy, 53. First elected.

CHESTER, Dec. 12 .- Lord Grosvenor and Mr. Jervis. CLITHEROE, Dec. 12.-Fort, 157; Irving, 123. First

COCKERMOUTH. - F. L. B. Dyke and H. Aglionby. CRICKLADE, Dec. 13 .- T. Calley and R. Gordon, without

Dover, Dec. 13.—Thomson and Reid.

DURBAM, Dec. 12.—Harland, 440; Chaytor, 404; Treor, 383. The first two elected. FLINT, Dec. 11.—Sir S. Glynne, Bart.

FROME, Dec. 12.—Final close of poll.—Sheppard,163; Champneys, 1000.

GATESHEAD, Dec. 12.—C. Rippon. Sr. Iwes, Dec. 12 -Halse, 302; Praed, 168; Stephens, 39. The first elected.

KINGSTON ON HULL, Dec. 13.—Final close of poll. -Hill, 1664; Hutt, 1608; Carruthers, 1457; Acland, 433. LAUNCESTON, Dec. 12.—Hardinge, 115; Howell, 108.

LEIGESTER, Dec. 13.-W. Evans, 1682; W. Ellis, 1538; B. Leigh, 1276. First two elected.

Ludlow, Dec. 12.—Final close.—Lord Clive, 198; E. Romilly, 185; Hon. R. H. Clive, 169; Davies, 115. MALTON, Dec. 12. - C. C. Pepys and W. C. Went-

Nonthampton, Dec. 13.—Final close of poll.—Smith, 1321; Ross, 1275; Bainbridge, 1191; Fitzroy, 958. NOTTINGHAM, Dec. 13.—Fergusson, 1,846; Duncannon,

1833; Captain J. E. Gordon, 603. PEMBRORE, Dec. 12 .-- H. O. Owen. PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, Dec. 12.—Rolfe, 490; Lord Tullamore, 424; Freshfield, 338; Stewart, 83. First two

PETERSPIELD, Dec. 13. - Lefevre, 103; Jolliffe, 102. The first elected. Salisbury, Dec. 13.—Final close of the poll.—Brodie,

392; Wyndham, 269; Bouverie, 265. South Shields, Dec. 12.—Ingham, 205; Palmer, 108; Gowan, 104; Bowlby, 2.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Dec. 12. — Wedgewood and Da-

TIVERTON, Dec. 12.—Heathcote and Kennedy. WALSALL, Dec. 13. - Close of the poll.-Mr. Forster, 309; Mr. G. D. R. Attwood, 232. The first elected.

WAKEFIELD, Dec. 13 .- D. Gaskell, Esq. WAREHAM, Dec. 12.—Calcraft, 175; Drax, 140. First YORK, Dec. 12.-Final close.-Petre, 1510; Bayntun,

1141: Dundas, 887; Lowther, 684. OLDHAM.-W. Cobbett, Esq. and W. Fielden, Esq. LEEDS .- W. Marshall, Esq. and T. B. Macaulay, Esq. Halipax.—Rawdon Briggs, jun. and Charles Wood, Esc PRESTON. - Charles Fleetwood, Esq. and Charles Stanley,

BLACKBURN.—Charles Fielding, Esq. and Charles Turner,

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Deecmber 11. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS .- T. Cook, Paisley, manufacturer. BANKRUPICIES SUPERSEDED .- R. Auderton, Salford Lanca-

shire, merchant. - J. Laucashire, Draycott Field, Derbyshire, BANKBUPTS .- T. Baines, Piccadilly, seedsman .- F. Taylor South Molton Street, carpenter .- G. F. Stratton, Alcester, Warwickshire, pipe manufacturer .- T. Witter, Liverpool, joiner .- W. Peters, Oldham, Lancashire, victualler. -W. Harris and W. Harris, jun. Liverpool, linen drapers .- J. Eld, Walsall, Staffordshire, innholder .- J. Crooke, Burnley, Lancashire, ironmonger -- J Garratt, Blunham, Bedfordsbire, victualler .- J. Raby, Darling-

ton, Durham, grocer .- G. A. Whale, Bocking, Essex, innkeeper P. Wallis, Coomb Fields, Warwickshire, shopkeeper. -S. Smith, Birmingham, victualler. DIVIDENDS .- J. Bowker, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, tavern keeper.-D. Rankine, Pratt Place, Camden Town, and J. Wilson, Sydney Street, Goswell Road, merchants.-W. R. Townley,

Cateaton Street, wool dealer .- T. Poole, Fore Street, draper .-S. Crcss, jun. Lambeth, timber merchant.—R. and C. Burr, Ben tinck Street, Manchester Square, upholsterers .- W. A. Warwick, Romford, dealer in wine.-J. Hudson, Oxford Street, tobacconist. J. T. Rose, Whitney, Oxfordshire, grocer.-J. Rogers, Rochdale, cotton merchants.-T. Barrow, Manchester, and G. Geddes, Stockport, commission agents.- T. Statham, jun. Clunton, Shropshire, cattle dealer .- G. Mitchell, Trentham, Staffordshire, miller. J. Hodson and M. Hargreaves, late of Liverpool, timber merchants.-J. Gillies, Liverpool, merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED .- E. Parminster and M. Whitefield, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, milliners .- G. Robinson, T. Morris, and T. Ashall, Wigan, colliers .-- J. Ashton, J. Smith, and W. Ginn, Liverpool, shipwrights.—C. and J. B. Idle, Bishopsgate Street, wine merchants .- A. Geddes and J. Amos, Liverpool, linen drapers .- H. and J. Cottrell, Little Guildford Street, Russell Square, plumbers .- W. W. Palmer, J. Gardener, and J. S. Gadd, Hertford, linen drapers, as far as regards the said J. S. Gadd.-W. Rawcliffe and W. Roscoe, Manchester, chemists. J. Turton and J. Holt, Manchester, silk dyers.-J. Garton and J. E. Woodward, Basford, Nottinghamshire, brokers .- J. Rose and J. Pickup, Wavertree, millers.—G. and W. F. Brown, Watford, Hertfordshire, coal merchants .- J. Hunter and T. Battye, Wakefield, Yorkshire, liquid ammonia manufacturers.-C. Brooks, R. Preston, and S. Lakeman, Lower Thames Street, fish salesmen. E. Taylor and W. Warburton, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton spinners .- J. Pitcher and C. Carter, Iron gate-wharf, Paddington Basin, hay dealers.

Friday, December 14. BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED .- A. Christie, Sheffield, engineer.-R. Hamilton, Fountain Court, Bishopsgate Street, wine

BANKRUPTCIBS ENLARGED .- T. F. Lucas, Long Buckby, Northampton, stage coach proprietor .- J. Lupton and I. Hudson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, wool agents. DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY .- J. Yorke, Cheshunt, Hert-

ford, miller.—G. Yorke, Cheshunt, Hertford, miller. BANKRUPTS .- A. Townley, Stockport, bookseller .- J. Lingford, Nottingham, ironfounder .- J. Fallows, jun. Oldham, Lancashire, grocer.-A. Emmett, Holdenwood, Haslingden, Lancashire, cotton spinner .- F. Whitmore, Lambeth, brewer .- J. Sharman. Birmingham, grocer. - S. Carter, Farnbam, Surrey, surgeon .- T. Surfien, Abchurch Lane, wine merchant .- J. Blake, Norton Pal-

gate, chemist .- J. Hook, Great Alie Street, Goodman's Fields, flour dealer.-H. Savage, Oxford Street, cheesemonger.-M. Newland, Parliament Street, broken.-G. Ball, Wood Street, artificial flower maker. H. Sheen, Leicester, grocer. I. Frest and J. Nelson, Huddensheld, manufacturers of fancy goods.

THE MARKETS.—Friday.

SUGAR.—Scarcely any business has been doing since our last,

but the price continues steady. COFFEE.-The demand for foreign descriptions has ceased, and

every branch of this produce is stagnant. Rux .- Although the sale at its commencement went very heavily, and between 500,000 and 1,000,000lbs, were scratched, it has since revived, and some descriptions have gone a good deal higher than the last sale's prices. The cause for this is that more chests have been scratched (put out of the sale) than was at first thought

for, and the consequence has been a rise in prices. COTTON.—There has been some good business doing in the

Cotton Market, but it has been confined to a few hands. Phovisions,—Contrary to general expectation this market is perfectly inanimate; scarcely the common run of ordinary business has been doing in it since our last.

WARLIKE STORES .- Operations very limited.

PRUIT.—The approach of Christmas has given considerable activity to this market, and all articles in it are in brisk demand, at full prices. Commercial markets generally, however, are very dull, and in all likelihood there will be no turn in them until the commencement of the new year, and not then so long as the incubus of the Dutch war hangs over them.

CORN-BXCHANGE.

We have a good supply of Wheat and Flour this week, and the Mealing Trade is particularly dull, at a decline of 1s, per quarter. -Barley being here in some quantity has also fallen in value, we consider it full 1s. per quarter cheaper-Beans and Peas are rather lower than otherwise .- Oats scarcely support the prices of Monday.—In other articles no alteration worth notice.

Wheat, Essex Red, new, 42s. to 50s.; fine 54s. to 56s.; White 48s. to 55s.; fine 56s. to 58s.; superfine, 58s. to 60s.—Rye 30s. to 36s.—Barley 26s. to 30s.; fine malting, 34s. to 30s.—Malt 50s. to 58s.; fine, 58s. to 60s.—Peas, Hog, 34s. to 36s.; Maple, 35s. to 37s.; White, 36s. to 38s.; Boilers, 40s. to 43s.—Beans, small 33s. to 38s.; old, 38s. to 40s.; Ticks, 31s. to 34s.; old, 36s. to 38s,; Oats, Feed, 17s. to 20s.; fine, 21s. to 22s.; Poland, 18s. to 21s.; fine 22s. to 23s.; Potato, 24s. to 25s.; fine, 25s. to 26s.—Bran, per quarter, 0s. to 0s. 0d. - Pollard, fine, per ditto, 14s. to 18s.

FLOUR.

Town made per sack, -s. 45s. 50s.; seconds, 40s. 45s.; Essex and Suffolk, on board ship, 40s. to 43s.; Norfolk and Stockton 40s. to 42s.

The highest price of Bread in the Metropolis is 9d., for the 4lb. Loaf. There are others who sell from a halfpenny to three half-pence below that rate.

SMITHFIELD. To sink the offal-perstone of 8lbs. Beef 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d | Veal 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d Mutton 3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d | Pork 5s. 0d. to 0s. 0d Lamb, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0s. Head of Cattle this day. Beasts, 1207. Sheep, 4,080. Calves, 190. Pigs 90. Head of Cattle on Monday.

Beasts, 3,311. Sheep, 16,190. Calves, 110. Pigs, 430. GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN. Per Quarter (Imperial) of England and Wales, for the week ending December 7. Oats...... 18s 10d | Peas 38s 8d Aggregate Average of the last Six Weeks, which regulates Duty. Barley 30s 10d | Beans 34s 7d Oats...... 18s 10d | Peas 38s 4d Duty on Foreign Corn for the present week. Barley 16s 10d Beans 18s

SEEDS.

Red Clover, English, new, none; Foreign, none; old, 60s. to 72s.; White Clover, new, none; fine, none; old, 58s. to 70s.; Trefoil, new, 25s. to 30s.; fine, 32s. to 40s.; old, 20s. to 26s.; Rib Grass, fine, none; Carraway, English, 65s. to 72s.; Foreign, 63s. to 70s.; Coriander, 12s. to 17s. od. per Cwt.—St. Poin, 40s. to 44s.; fine, 50s.; Rye Grass, none; new, 28s. to 40s.; Pacey Grass, none; Linseed for feeding, bos. 60.; Ditto for crushing, 45s. to 50s.; Canary, 63s. to 76s.; Hemp, 42s. to 50s. per quarter.-White Mustard Seed, 8s. 0d.; to 9s. 6d.; Brown ditto, 21s. to 24s.; Tares, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 0d.; fine new, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel.-Rapeseed, English, 221, to 241.; Foreign, 211, to 231, per last.

Fine Hops are in request.

PERMANENT DUTIES ON SEEDS, &c. Coriander 15s pr cwt. Hemp......40s per quar. Clover20s Linseed..... 1s Tares......10s Trefoil20. Mustard8s. pr bush. Rape..... 10s per last.

Kent New Pockets, 6l. 15s. to 11l. 0s.; East Kent, 7l. 10s. to 111. 11s.; Kent Bags, 71. 0s. to 01. 0s.; New Sussex Pockets, Lancashire, draper .- J. Fielding and W. Tebbutt, Manchester, 61. 6s. to 71. 0s.; superfine ditto, 71. 7s. to 01. 0s.; Farnham, fine 121 0s. to 131. 0s.; Ditto, seconds, 111. 10s. to 001. 00s. per cwt.-

PRICE OF TALLOW', SOAP, &c.

Town Tallow, 51s 6d.; Yellow Russia, 47s 0d; White, 45s 6d; Soap ditto, 44s Od; Melting Stuff, 37s Od; Ditto Rough, 21s Od Yellow Soap, 623: Mottled 70s; Curd, 72s; Graves, 16s 0d. Good Dregs 5s 0d.

PRICES OF GAME AT LEADENHALL.

Grouse abundant and excellent in quality, 5s. a brace.—There are no Black Game or Ptarmigan in the market .- Pheasants plentiful and good, at 6s. and Partridges at from 4s. to 4s. 6d. a brace, but scarce. In addition to the regular supply of Hares. which still continues abundant, at 3s. each, there has been a large arrival from Scotland. These are particularly fine in flayour, had being censidered a dainty, are eagerly purchased by epicures: but from their appearance they do not realise more ihan 2s. 6d. each -There is a large quantity of Wild Ducks and Widgeon, the former at 4s. and the latter at 3s. 6d. a couple. The Ducks, however, from Essex readily obtain from 4s. to 5s .--Foreign Teal 1s. 6d. and English 2s. a couple.-Woodcocks are particularly scarce, and from the great demand for this luxury, they realise from 8s. to 9s. a couple. - Foreign Snipes, 1s. 8d.; Lincoln and Cambridge, 2s.; and Marsh Birds, 2s. 6d. a couple. the latter to-day very short indeed.

STOCKS

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	in.	l'r.
Bank Stock		187	1963.	, —,	187	186
3 per cent Reduced	825	823	823	82g	82 7	834
3 per cent Consols.,		— i		-	 `.	-:
31 per cent. 1816		–	90∄	–	_	90%
3 per cent. Red	901	908	30\ \frac{8}{4}	90}.	90용	807
New 31 per cent			1 –	- <u>.</u>		T
4 per cent. of 1826	100}	1004		100 8	too g	100
Rank Long Ann	16}	16	161	164	16	168
India Bonds	17 p	17 p	18 p	18 p	18.42	50.0
Exchequer Bills	27 p	27 p	26 p	27 p	28 7	31 ⁻ p
Consols for Account	83 3	83 7	83 8	83%	83	844
					-	



Mr. Escott afterwards dined at the Royal Clarence Hotel, where a party of about 50 highly respectable gentlemen met him.

WESTERN DIVISION .- Mr. Escott is again amongst us as a Candidate on Conservative Principles. About one o'clock on Monday, Mr. B. E. arrived at the Chard Arms Hotel, in Chard, and at two addressed the population. Mr. Escott spoke upwards of an hour, and his speech had such an effect on the freeholders present, that nearly 100, at the conclusion of it, went to him and tendered their votes .- Bath Herald.

TAUNTON ELECTION.—On Monday last, the election of two Members to serve for this borough in the next Parliament, commenced. Soon after 11 o'clock, the candidates, Henry Labouchere, Esq. and Edward Thomas Bainbridge, Esq., the late Members, with their friends, appeared on the hustings crected under the Western Arcade, and the Bellman having proclaimed silence, the King's writ to the Sheriff was read by Mr. George Cox, after which, the Bailiffs took the oaths, and the bribery act was read. Dr. Blake then proposed 11. Labouchere, Esq. as a fit person to be one of the representatives for the Borough of Taunton; Dr. Kinglake seconded the nomination. R. Ball, Esq. proposed 16. T. Bainbridge, Esq. which was seconded by Mr. H. J. Leigh, amidst the cheers of the elec-1018. Mr. Blatch Cox, the co-baliff, having enquired if there was any other Candidate, then took the sense of the meeting by a show of hands, whereupon Henry Labouchere, Esq., and E. T. Bainbridge, Esq., were declared duly elected.

FROME ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of this newly entranchised borough took place on Monday, when Sir T. M. Champneys, Bart, and T. Sheppard, Esq., were proposed as candidates. The show of Lisq., were proposed as candidates. The show of hardly yet he said to be complete but by an extensive and "and not to the individuals, that my remarks are intended hands was in layour of Sir Thomas. A corresdeep searching correction of the abuses, grown and increased to apply. That there should be high and valuable rewards" ondent of the Bath Herald states that, on the preceding evening serious disturbances commenced, insomuch that the Riot Act was read and the military called in. On the days of polling, such violence was perpetrated by the partizans of Sir Thomas Champneys, that, on the second day, the returning officer was obliged to adjourn the poll. It is stated that some persons have died from the injuries they received. On Thursday, Sir Thomas

BRISTOL ELECTION.—The nomination of Candidates for the representation of this city in the ensuing Parliament, took place at the Guildhall, on Monday last. The polling took place on Wednesday and Thursday, in Queen Square, where a number of buoths were erected for the occasion. At four o'clock on Thursday the poll finally closed. Friday, the Sheriffs, accompanied by the Under-Sheriff, attended at the Guidhall, for the purpose of declaring the state of the poll. The Under-Sheriff announced that the numbers were-for Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvvan, Bart, 3697; James Evan Baillie, Esq. 3159; Edward Protheroe, the younger, Esq. 3030; and John Williams, Esq. 2741. The statements of the numbers for Vyvyan and Baillie were received with great cheering, and those for Protheroe and Williams with hisses and other marks of disapprobation, ...

BATH ELECTION .- This Election terminated Friday morning, and the following is a statement of each oay's polling:-

PALMER HOBHOUSE ROEBUCK Wednesday 1023 Thursday 1492

Majority for Mr. Roebuck, over Mr. Hobbouse, 98. The Mayor declared General Palmer and Mr. Roebuck, duly elected. The members then addressed the meeting, after which, Mr. Roebuck declined being borne on men's shoulders, and a carriage was provided in which both Members were drawn through the city, instead of complying with the ceremony of

Wells Election .- The nomination of Candidates for the representation of this Borough took place on Tuesday last, when four gentlemen appeared in the field-John Edwards Vaughan and Lee Lee, Esgra the late representatives, and John Ridley Colborne, Esq. and Captain Lamont. Mr Vanghan was proposed by Capt, Giles, and seconded by Mr. Nicholls. Mr. Vaughan then spoke, and among other observations said -he was opposed to the £10 qualification in every town, for this reason, that in some it presented a very respectable constituency, whilst in others it was quite the reverse - but now, that the Bill was become the law of the land, it would be his endeavour to carry it into its fullest effect. Mr. Lee Lee was next proposed by Mr. Berhard in an elegant and energetic speech. Captain Lamont was next proposed by Alderman Brookes, who held in his hand a copy of the requisition which some months since was presented to the Captain, signed by a great majority of the most influential and respectable inhabitants; and he hoped all whose names appeared thereon, would have the honour and honesty now to some forward and support him, and place him trium pliantly at the head of the poll. The Captain was seconded by Mr. John Lovell, and then addressed the electors at some length. Mr. Ridley Colborne was next proposed by R. Tudway, Esq., and seconded by Alderman liesley, and proceeded to address the electors in a

of the day the Poll stood as under ;-

Reg. votes Claims Total Lamont 132 Colborne · · · · 119 125 Lee 102 104 W. C Vaughan 69 71

Finding himself so far in the minority, and suffering from extreme bodily affliction, Mr. Vanghan, through his agent, Mr. Lyons, addressed the electors and retired from the contest,

Thursday, Four o' Clock - The Poll Books are scaled -at their close it was understood the poll stood as Reg. votes Claims Total

Lee 167 Colborne 164 Mr. Colborne on retiring presented his best thanks to the electors generally, to those who had voted for him for the support they had afforded him; to those against him for the manner in which they had conducted themselves towards him during the contest, most of whom on declining to support him had tendered the refusal with regret.

Lamont 169

"TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, CLERGY, AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, "It will, no doubt, be considered by many that I am unduly obsruding myself upon public notice, and that there is no small degree of presumption in my attempting to call your attention to matters of so much national importance as a Reform" in the general distribution of landed property throughout the kingdom and a commutation of Rents; "and to those persons who shall thus judge of me, I will at once make the only apology which it appears to me the case admits of, and will say that, (vielding to no man in devotion and attachment to? the rights of landed proprietors as by law established in these realms, as well as to the persons of those who compose that most excellent and enlightened body, " and having reflected much on the dangers which now so fiercely assail both,) I have been grieved and astonished to find men in 'high places' so reluctant to come forth, and take upon themselves the deep responsibility of talking with their enemies in the gate, before advantages are gained, which no future care or courage will prevent. But it hath happened in other matters of nearly equal importance, before our time, that great improvements and benefits have been conferred upon society by humble men, of small consideration, whilst those from whom exertions might have been expected, have stood by, almost indifferent spectators." Let no man then despise my advice on account of my ignorance. The neglect of things, apparently insignificant, has often been followed by public calamities, as my great grandfather used to say, and he was by no means a Theorist on the point. 'The loss of an horse-shoe nail has deprived a prince of his crown. (" Looking, then, with no small degree of anxiety, to the signs of the times, and desiring to rouse in my fellow countrymen that watchfulness, without which, as it appears to me, irreparable evils will be engendered, and seeing no other way to preserve from destruction, and to hand down to future ages, the many advantages, which, under the blessing of the Almighty, hath accrued to this nation from that wholesome" division of landed property, which although it commenced longer ago than I can recollect, " can are attached to that system by which every man's property is secured to him " to stand forth, and be ready to give their aid, in effecting that timely reform in abuses, so much to be desired, and so loudly called for; and I hope you will permit me to offer a few general remarks, dividing) the same under two heads, 1st."-The nobles, and other men of landed property; 2nd—the Rents collected for their support; "and I shall begin with the last, by stiting that a greater evil in the State cannot be shewn than the present System of Rents' as by law established. The system is a bar to all great improvements of the land, in all ways that it can be viewed, and consequently is a large drawback upon the happiness and prosperity of the people, whether land occupiers or labourers. This may be easily proved in all parts of the country where the system" of high rents has been, or is now, in full force and operation; in some places I have known large forms left in a totally unproductive state because nobody would take them, and the result is that the landlords as a body, although generally the demands for Rent are moderate, bear the whole odium arising therefrom, and the minds of the tenantry are frequently alienated from that affectionate respect to their superiors which our religion enjoins and which "they would otherwise be so willing to testify; so that a temporal evil is immediately converted into one of a spiritual nature, and mischief incalculable is done to the present and future welfare of the Christian faith."

It is, however, very true that this is not always so; there are Rents collected in many parishes, and paid by the tenants to the landlords themselves,-"in others, with good humour, nay, with friendship - but even in such cases, no one will deny that this system impedes the best practicable husbandry; for who will be found to make his hand bear to. the utmost, through great labour and expense, when he knows" that a Rent in proportion to the whole of his im- in this name, but if there be meaning in it, is provement, whatever it is, may be "drained from him by a there usefulness? The name might remain. But, for claimant who has never moved a little finger to cause the the sake of all that is sacred, let our country gentlemen increased produce? To the question-Why is all this? some will answer, it has long been so ; and some will say-How is it to be remedied? but these are no valid reasons for leaving unattempted some remedy. Besides, there are remedies, plain, simple, and easily made practicable-and which will soon be put in force, if the people of England will speak out and call for them. And, I would, therefore, advise you, the independent inhabitants of the county of Somersel, soon after the meeting of Parliament, to call county and district meetings, and prepare petitions to both Houses of Parliament, couched in strong but respectful terms, setting forth the grievance of the present system of Rents, and calling for such remedies as the wisdom of such bodies of men may devise; and calling also, on his Majesty's Ministers, without delay, to apply their minds to this important subject. This would be an overt act, which would emitle you to respect and attention; and would, I doubt not, be attended with the desired effect. But it may be asked-What is your remedy? I answer-A perpetual and general commutation of all the Rents under an Act of Parliament, which should at once and for ever repeal all former Acts, enabling Rents to be collected, as well as any customs growing out of the common law of the land, and in lieu thereof, to provide for a fixed tax upon the land—the same to be made upon a valuation, by direction of Commissioners to be named in the Act." This measure would at once prevent the possibility of an unjust demand on the part of the landlord, and would for ever end all that strife and contention, the bane of all harmony and social feeling, between the landowners and their tenants.

"And since it is ascertained" that a great part of the rents of the United Kingdom are in the hands of men, who do not always reside on their estates, that some men have two or more estates, one for instance in Somerset, another in Charles, Plymouth.

most forcible and gentlemanlike manner. At the close I Hampshire, yet pass much of their time in London, that out of their Rents, little or nothing is paid towards the comfort or support of the small occupiers who are always at work on their estates, I propose further, that another act be passed commanding the sale of all property held by such persons "the proceeds of which should be funded in the names of certain Commissioners, who, under other legal enactments should have the power of augmenting all" small estates, leasehold, copyhold, or freehold, whose present incomes are under £400. a year. I know not why it should be £400, I should prefer £300.; but Lord Henley has fixed that sum for the clergy, and I have taken all my thoughts from him £100. may be applied to the repairs of the overgrown country houses, which may be converted into receptacles for the poor and needy, Hospitals for the sick, Asylums, where all who are inclined to commit suicide, (including country gentlemen) may be prevented by force. For £400 every estate should have a resident Landholder, unless two estates that were adjoining were so small in population, that one resident landowner with the same income, might relieve the wants of the indigent in both. With such an income, every landowner "would be enabled to fulfil those acts of Christian hospitality and charity, so much to be cherished, and so beneficial to the poor. What reasonable objection could be made to such a law?" No landed proprietor " whether sole or aggregate, lay or ecclesiastical, could, with any justice, object to this scheme since the proceeds of the sale would supply a revenue, freed from all that odium which the power of exaction (even if it be not exercised) attaches upon them; should there be some deterioration of their property, surely the benefits they would be contributing on their fellow countrymen would be full compensation."

"But it will be asked, whence are the funds to be drawn to supply the money for such purchases? I answer, in many cases the owners of the lands and others, would be the wil ling purchasers, and in the event of purchasers not being found, let a sum sufficient be raised by Parliament by Exchequer Bills, to be paid again with a low interest, by

sale of such" estates as shall be augmented as so described In the first instance, the present landowner should be offered his present estate, and on his declining the purchase which is not to be expected, the estate should be offered for sale to any one who may wish to become the owner of it "Herein I see no serious difficulties; some there may be, but they are far from being insurmountable. Whilst the evils which at present appear, and which are every hour" rendering all property insecure, are so striking, that any attempt to remedy them is justifiable. I say nothing of the power of Parliament over Manorial Rights, Fines, Herriotts, as they are called, those remnants of Feuda Tyranny; "but it is quite clear that they might be easily made available (without infringing on any vested rights and interests) to the supply of every deficiency which may be found in my remedy of a sale of the Rents above named and if they were not equal to the object, there can be no valid reason shown why Parliament should not avail itself of the" reversionary property of all members of Corporations, and of all Minors, as well as of all wealthy persons now allowed to sit in the House of Peers. This might be effected by some prospective measure of legislation, which brings me to say a few words on the first division of my subject, the Nobles and other Landowners, including Baronets, Knights, and Esquires, but especially the Peerage, and it is with the most unfeigned respect and regard that I do so; that respect and regard, however, is best testified by plain & open statements, and I would at once say, that it is to" the system that governs that latter sage and august body, v neglect and the lapse of time,) I request all those who" in the State, for those of the body of landowners, who are declared to be in favour of Mr. Langton and Mr. their many patriotic virtues, no friend to real order would deny. But that these rewards should be bestowed for meanness and tergiversation in country gentlemen, "is a blot that will ever cause regret, and it is this part of our system which calls the loudest for revision and alteration, and consequently he will be the most sincere friend to the Nobility and country gentlemen, who would propose the abolition of translations to the House of Peers, and would point out the most efficient plan for re-modelling the political unions, and establishing committees of safety, where all the great interests of the state "might be dis cussed and arranged, to be, when necessary, afterwards legalized by Acts of the Legislature." An inferior Baronet once sat in the Commons House of Parliament. It is recollected by most how and when that was prevented by' public contempt, and since no evil that 1 can perceive has accrued to the state from this alteration, so neither would any accrue if the said Baronet were never permitted to sit in the House of Lords, provided the full powers of changing his principles and opinions which he has always enjoyed were given him, to which others might be added, suited to the wants and necessities of the times in which he lives. I say this because I think Rank and Property do not well accord. There is a quiet usefulness in the one, (or there ought to be) ill suited to the other, and I believe there are few persons who will not now agree in the unseemliness of a large Landowner aspiring to a Peerage, by Political truckling and active ministerial partizanship. If therefore all matters relative to the rights of Property and the State, can be better settled, away from the strife and contention of Parliament, why should it not be so? I know many are pleased with the high sounding name of" my Lord so and so," but is there not more sound than there is meaning be separated from political intrigues, this is the surest mode of uniting rank with virtue, and the only one to make the people respect and venerate both.

There is another Reform in regard of our Peers and Aspirants to Peerages, worthy consideration, why should there not be an elective Peerage? Would not this prevent creations through political intrigue, "where the merit of the candidate for honour and advancement is lost sight of, in a sole regard being had to some unworthy feelings, arising out of" his political meddlings, or such like base considerations, "such like minor considerations,"

"But, my Lords and Gentlemen. I must conclude my remarks; they have already extended to an unjustifiable length. If, however, I shall have roused 'a dozen' individuals to think upon this great subject, I shall have done something: and as I have written this letter with a humble desire to serve "myself" (ere the time is past for so doing), I will only add, that should any of you wish to have a County Meeting convened, 'I shall be ready to co operate with you,' to effect such an object." I have the honor to be,

> With all due respect. A humble but faithful imitator of T. BUCKLER LETHBRIDGE,

THE SOMERSET SUBSCRIPTION PACK OF FOX HOUNDS will meet on Tuesday next, the 18th, at Buncombe Bottom: and on Friday, the 21st instant, at Cockle Combe:-at half past ten each morning.

The privilege of franking will recommence on the 20th instant.

The Rev. S. Courtney has been elected Vicar of

COUNTY ELECTION.

EASTERN DIVISION OF SOMERSET.

NOMINATION AT WELLS.

Wells, Saturday, December 15, 1832 .- This city displayed a very animated scene this morning, it being the day appointed for the Nomination of Candidates for the representation of the Eastern Division of this County. At an early hour people began to flock in from all quarters, with the emblems of their respective parties. Many hundred Electors in Mr. Miles's interest came, in a body, from Wedmore and the neighbouring parishes, and, having been joined on the road by large bodies of gentry and yeomanry from the North Marsh, Axbridge, Cheddar, and other places, formed a cavalcade which extended more than a mile in length. They entered Wells about ten o'clock, and soon after their arrival, another party escorted Mr. Miles into Wells from Old Down. On the other hand, the gentlemen in Mr. Langton's inteest, and the Political Unions and other supporters of Mr. Brigstock, had not been idle, but assembled in great strength in favor of their favorite Candidates.

Between 11 and 12 c'clock, the Sheriff took his station on the hystings, which were erected in front of the Town Hall, and the three Candidates shortly afterwards appeared, accompanied by their respective friends. Mr. Miles's party posted themselves on the left side of the area, in front of the hustings, and Mr. Langton's and Mr. Brigstock's party were blended together on the right. There was a marked difference in the appearance of the twothat of Mr. Miles was evidently composed for the most part of the yeomanry of the county, whilst that of the other Candidates seemed to consist partly of yeomanry, but chiefly of the lower orders of the town population.

As soon as the business of the day was opened by the Sheriff in the usual manner, Colonel Gore Langton was proposed by the Honorable Captain Waldegrave, and seconded by Captain Scobell,-Mr. Miles was proposed by Mr. Dickinson, and seconded by Mr. Jolliffe; after which, Mr. Brigstock was proposed by Captain Strachey, and seconded by the Rev. J. Dampier; each of the Candidates addressed the electors at considerable length, but from the confusion that prevailed, scarcely a word was heard, (except by the Reporters who were conveniently placed for the purpose) either on the hustings or by the electors in the market place.

Owing to the early hour at which our paper went to press, we are anable to give even a sketch of the different speeches that were made. A show of hands was called for by the Sheriff, and was Brigstock, and a poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Miles. We observed amongst the friends of the latter on the hustings, Sir Abraham Elton, Bart., Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., Mr. Phelips, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Jollisse, Mr. Knatchbull, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Alderman Daniel, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Phippen, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Bean, Mr. Emery, and many other gentlemen of influence in the Eastern Division of the county. As the candidates were about to leave the hustings, some of the other party made a savage attack on three of Mr. Miles's friends, who were gently retiring to their Inn, and severely injured two of them.

We congratulate our readers on the re-action that has taken place in the Eastern Division of this County since the last Election, and which we have no doubt will be proved to be real by the result of the poll, at the head of which we confidently expect Mr. Miles will be placed by the exertions of his numerous and influential supporters.

We earnestly exhort the voters in Mr. Miles's interest, to be early in their attendance at the poll on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The polling will begin each day at nine o'clock, and close at four, at Bath, Shepton Mallett, Axbridge, Wells, and Wincanton.

Printed Lists of the Parishes which are to poll at each of the above places, may be had upon application to any of Mr. Miles's agents.

Dec. 1, at the house of her mother, Mrs. Macdonald, the lady o B. C. Greenhill, Esq., of a daughter,
Dec. 11, at the Rectory, West Monkton, the lady of Capt. Le Mesurier, of a daughter. Dec. 12, at Shapwick, the lady of H. B. Strangeways, Esq., of a

Dec. 11, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. John Macauley, Vicar of Loppington, Shropshire, Edward Cropper, Esq., of Liverpool, to Margarel, daughter of Z. Macauley, Esq.
Dec. 11, at Clifton church, by the Rev. Professor Lee, Prebendary
of Bristol, George Southwell, Esq., A. B., to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Price, of Frederick-place, Clifton.

Dec. 11, at Clifton church, by the Rey. James Nurse, Lee Trotman, Esq. of Liverpool, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Rev. A. K.

Thomas, of East Charlton, Somersetshire.

Dec. 13, at High Littleton, by the Rev. H. H. Mogg, John Usticke Scobell, Esq., eldest son of John Scobell, Esq., of Nancealverne, Cornwall, to Frances Skey, youngest daughter of the late Richard Langford, Esq., of Montvale, in this county. DEATHS.

Dec. 2, at Nettlecombe Parsonage, in the 47th year of his age, the Rev. Philip Panter, M. A.; for 16 years a most active and pious Chaplin in the Royal Navy.

Dec. 6, at Edinburgh Castle, the lady of Captain Campbell, late of the 47th Regiment, and youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel

Harvey.

Dec. 8, in London, after two or three week's illness, of typhus fever, Dr. Gaspard Spurzheim.
Dec. 8, at Edinburgh, in her 84th year, Henrietta, Viscountes

Dec. 9, at Ashcott House, in this county, aged 19, Eliza, recond daughter of John Atkins, Esq., sincerely regretted by her family

Dec. 9, at Mile End House, near Taunton, William Clark, Esq. Dec. 15, Mr. Benjamin Bowering, tallow-chandler, of this town.

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To the W ELE

principle and extent of their withstanding should find a ensure the ret But though picious to the are proud to a preoccupation do not feel, believe has tal this election favour. Find and calculation able until this late to secure think it our di apprize you, time and exer ment of the of

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be offered you employ the pri admitted us, at of our being fo That we are we will not aff that, even if. s your invitation was to be unsu still have thou made, which stituency as v us, it will be of clearer refutat invited in dec

depart in repe

Gentlemen.

Election will a present Minist even in a few there are ques mined, of deep those question voice of Parli of those Electi liaments have opinion spend firget, that if, stances, Lour partially tepre retain, in your own opinions, public deliber that influence constituenciës danger, and ji the terminatio of your union and a gaining success duly energy. If v not divide von of private inte -and raise no own cause and

> Ministers are evil spirit the curdled into headlong imp selves from th the fable, who wild hunter to be placed abo shake off the If then the liands than th and reckless t the British character and if prejudice i homes, and t memory of the of their childe the sturdy E. all of these,

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Bridgwater, I