W. J. DE BUCK, Secretary.

TEAM to BORDEAUX.—The City of Dublin

Steam Packet Company will resume their intercourse, between

Dublin and Bordeaux, on the 14th of May, calling at Plymouth

to receive passengers from London and the South of England, and will

continue to ply regularly throughout the season. The Company's

new steam ship CITY of LIMERICK, 506 tens, and 200-horse

power, W. BEAZLEY, Commander, will sail frem Dublin on Satur
day next, the 14th of instant, at 10 eleok in the morning, and from

Plymouth on Saturday, the 15th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, (wea
ther permitting,) for Bordeaux. The City of Limerick is a remark

there permitting, and the season between Plymouth and

TEAM to DUBLIN and BELFAST, calling PLYMOUTH and FALMOUTH.—The THAMES, Cap WM, DONNAN, will start from off Alderman Stairs, below Tower, on Sunday morning, May 15, at 9 o'clock precisely. further information apply at the Company's offices, 16, Johnston

TEAM to PLYMOUTH, FALMOUTH, and taking goods and passengers Liverpool.—The St. George Steam Packet Company's new Steam

STEAM to WHITSTABLE and CANTERBURY

TRAIN to WHITSTABLE and CAANTERBURY.

from Dyers'-hall Steam-packet Wharf, Upper Thames-street,
near Londen-bridge.—The WILLIAM the FOURTH, Captain
THOMAS MINTER, with passengers and light goods, at 10 o'clock
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, mornings, returning from
Whitstable every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at noon, calling
at Gravesend for passengers. Fares to Canterbury:—Chief cabin,
5s.; children, 4s.; fore cabin, 5s.; children, 3s. 6d. Passengers are
forwarded from Whitstable by the railway to Canterbury; mon which
place coaches run to all parts of the coast. Goods to go by this vessel
to be sent to the wharf the day previous. For further information
apply to H. P. Wood, 3, New-square, Minorios; Philpot Wood,
Whitstable; and at the wharf.

OR SALE, a cutter-rigged YACHT, 85 ton

MPORTANT PUBLIC GOOD .- To Philan-

POR ALGOA BAY direct, with despatch, the beautiful new brig NARCISSUS, A 1, coppered and copper-fastened, burden 180 tons, —, Commander; lying in the Lendon Louding most excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to William Tripe, 3, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch street.

WANTED, as MAN-SERVANT in a boarding-for a young man, who can have a good character. Apply at Mr. Bendell's, fishmonger, Great Coram-street.

WANTED, to BORROW £20, for 12 months. A Good SERVANT of ALL-WORK WANTED, for a respect-fording most excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to William Tripe, 3, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch street.

Good SERVANT of ALL-WORK WANTED.

A Good SERVANT of ALL-WORK WANTED.

B gentleman, in a private family, within 20 minutes' walk of the street, Bermondsey.

A Good PLAIN COOK WANTED, for a respect-fording most excellent accommodation for passengers, including every charge per annum. References able chop-house in the city, For particulars apply at Mr. Clark's, street, Sermondsey.

A Good SERVANT of ALL-WORK WANTED.

A Good SERVANT of ALL-WORK WANTED.

A Good SERVANT of ALL-WORK WANTED.

A Borrow Washing put out. Apply to Mr. Jones, Russell-place, Russell-plac ANTED, a FOOTMAN. Apply, before 11 o'clock in the morning, at Mrs. Renshaw's Italian warehouse, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-street.

PESTONJEE BOMONJEE, burden 600 tons, JAMES THOMPSON, Commander. Has a poop and excellent adcommodations for passengers, and will carry a surgeon. For freight or passenge apply to Λ. Stoward and Westmoveland, Winchester house, old Broad-street; or to James Thompson, 6, Billiter-square. ANTED, a respectable LAD, age about 18, who has been used to a chymist's shop, and to wait at table. Apply

WANTED, for a young man of good address, who has travelled, a SITUATION as VALET to a single gentleman. Apply or address to A. B., at Mr. Waller's, perfumer, 208, Regentstreet. FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, will be despatched on the 11th of June, the fine teak ship BARRETTO JUNIOH, 660 tons; RICHARD SAUNDERS, Commander; lying in the West India Daeks. This ship has first-rate accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., 8, Broad-street-buildings; or to T. Haviside and Co., 187, Leadenhall-street.

ANTED, a FOOTMAN, in a gentleman's family, 8 miles from town, who perfectly understands his business, and can have a good character. A young man from the country would be preferred. Apply to Mr. Mechi, 4, Leadenhall-street. wanted the street of the post paid.

Y family, S miles from town, who perfectly understands his business, and can have a good character. A young man from the country would be preferred. Apply to Mr. Mechi, 4, Leadenhall-street.

WANTED, £1,500 on mortgage at 5 per cent., on very desirable long LEASEHOLD PROPERTY in the principal new street in the city. Applications by letter, post paid, to Messrs. Kirkman and Rutherford, solicitors, Cannon-street, city. WANTED, a HEAD WAITER, about 30 years of age, who is competent to the management of an extensive business of the first description. Application to be made by letter, post paid, in the hand-writing of the applicant, to S., at Ginger's Hotel, Westminster-bridge.

TOR CEYLON, with leave to call at Madeira, the fine A I ship AGRIPPINA, burden 300 tons, WILLIAM RODGERS, Commander; lying in the West India Export Dock. Has most excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to John Lyney, sworn broker, 24. Birchin-lane, Cornhill. No goods will be received on board after the 18th, and will positively leave Gravesend on the 21st instant. ANTED, a YOUTH, about 14 years of age, for a Warehouse. He must write a fast hand and understand a little in accounts, carry out small, parcels, and make himself generally useful. Apply, from 9 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at 9, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

POR the CAPE of GOOD HOPE and BATAVIA.

The fast sailing, newly coppered, British built barque FAMA,
A. 1, 280 tons register, WILLIAM PURVIS, Commander; Jying in
the London Docks. This fine vessel has a high quarter deck, with
extensive and elegant accommodations for passengers, and is under
especial engagement to sail on the 20th of the present month, having
only a few tons of room to spare. Apply for freight or passage to
fill and Co., 26, Fenchurch-street; or to William Martin, 1, St. Maryaxe, Leadenhall-street. ANTED, a good PLAIN COOK, from 25 to
40 years of age, cleanly in her person and work: must have a
good six months' character. Wages £20 per year. No cooking after
2 o'clock on Sundays. Apply at the Dover Castle inn, Broadway,
Deptford, Kent. No Irish need apply.

WANTED, for a small family, a young woman as
good PlAIN COOK. She must have a good character from
her last place. No knives or boots to clean. Wages £14. For address
apply at Stevens's newspaper office, 42, Tottenham-court-road, before
1 o'clock.

ONDON LINE of PACKETS for RIO JANEIRO, to sail positively on or before the 10th of June, full or not, the remarkably fine brig YARE, A 1, coppered and copper fastened, burden 268 tons, H. H. FAWCETT, Commander, Freight and consulage to be paid in London. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; er te J. G. Marzetti, 9, Cooper strow, Crutehedfriars. TOW, Crutchedfriars.

TEAM to LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRAL-TAR.—The new, first-rate, river-built Packet TRANSIT, PER-KINS WRIGHTSON, Commander, will leave the river from off the Tower on Thursday, the 19th of May, at 9 o'clock in the merring, and Falmouth the 21st of May. Further particulars may be obtained of Messrs, C. Barry and Co., 38, Mincing-lane; Mr. H. Underwood, 68, Haymarket; and at the British and Foreign Steam, Navigation Company's Office, 8, Fenchurch-street.

W. J. DE BUCK, Secretary.

ANTED, in a gentleman's family, residing a Blackheath, a single young man as FOOTMAN, well as quainted with his business, and would be willing to make himsel generally useful. One who values religious privileges would be preferred. Apply personally at 2, Camberwell-terrace, near the church south side of the road.

WANTED, to RENT, for two or three years, from Midsummer next, a HOUSE, standing in a moderate sized park, or in its own grounds, with gardens attached, Furnished, and fitted for the residence of a family of the first respectability; distance 20 or 30 miles from town. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. W. and E. Snell, 27, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

or required and given. Address, post paid, to A.B., at Messrs. Toplis and Son's, St. Paul's churchyard.

WANTED, by a wholesale house in the city, whose connexton is with linen and woollen drapers, a part the take an active part or otherwise. The most satisfactory references will be given and required. Apply, in the first instance, by letter only, post paid, with real name and address, to Y. Z., at Messrs. Sweet and Sutton's, Basinghall-street.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, four miles from town, a good COOK, who will be required to understand the management of a small dairy; a FOOTMAN and also a LAUNDRY-MAID. None need apply who cannot give the most satisfactory references to their last employers, with whom they must have lived at least 12 months. Apply at the counting-house of Mr. Isaac, 26, Bucklersbury, city, any morning before 12 o'clock.

WANTED, in a private family in the country, a lady of the Established Church, as GOVERNESS to two and the country of the

ANTED, within six or seven miles of one of the following towns, viz:—Canterbury, Maidstone, Southampton, Salisbury, Bath, or Exeter, (the latter would be preferred.) a good substantial HOUSE, with from 200 to 300 acres of land. The advertiser would be happy to treat with any gentlem in about to relinquish his farm. Letters, post, paid, enclosing particulars of rent, taxes, stock, quality of land, &c., to be addressed to A.Z., Esq., eare of Mr. Valpy, elerical and school agency office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street

Whitstable; and at the wharf

I ULL STEAMERS.—Won, lerful,—Fares :—

Chief cabin 4s., fore cabin 2s., by the those powerful and splendid steam ships, possessing superior accommodation for passengers, from alongside the Custom-house-quay, viz.—

The MONARCH, Capt. JAMES WOOD Tuesdars.

The YORKSHIREMAN, Capt. JOHN AGARS, Thursdays.

The YORKSHIREMAN, Capt. JOHN AGARS, Thursdays.

At 80 clock in the morning.

Further information may be obtained at Custom-house-quay, where carriages, horses, metchandise, &c., are received every day, and shipped with the greatest, care. The above packets sail-from Hull overy Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at the same hour.

Agents—BROWNLOW and FEARSON, High-street, Hull.

WILLIAMJOHN HALL and Co., Castom-house-quay, London. The Wrekin tavern, Broad-court, Bow-street, Covent-garden.

Young lady, competent to instruct in the general routine of English education, and the rudiments of music, French, and drawing, wishes to ENGAGE herself as TEACHER in family or establishment. A comfortable home more the object of the advertiser, than salary. Respectable references given. Address, post paid, to C.H., 18, Hereford-place, Commercial-road.

RENCH INSTRUCTRESS.—A lady will be happy to ATTEND FAMILIES, in the above capacity, within 5 miles west of the city. She can be highly recommended, and is competent to teach music and drawing if required. Address, post paid, to M. A., at Mr. Smith's newspaper office, 13, High-street, Kensington.

Rensington

ALLY GOVERNESS.—A lady, long accustomed to instruct in the usual and higher branches of fetnale education, including French, pianoforte, guitar, singing, drawing, dc., is desirous to ATTEND a few PUPILS three or six mornings in the week. The terms are moderate, and reference to families of the first respectability will begiven. Address to G.L., at 61, High Holborn.

OVERNESS.—A lady is desirous of a SITUATION in a family of the Established Church. She teaches music, French (acquired in Paris), drawing, Italian, arithmetic, history, geography, &c. Salary £99. But in a family passing a few months at the sea-side a smaller salary would be a sufficient remuration. Direct, post paid, to L. M., care of Mr. Shaw, bookseller, Southampton-row, Russell-square.

Agents—BROW NLOW and PEARSON, High-street, Hull.
WILLIAM JOHN HALL and Co., Castom-house-quay, London.

OR RAMSGATE, the EMERALD, to-morrow morning (Saturday) at 12 o'clock precisely, from Nicholson's Wharf.—May 13.

Offices, Fish-street-hill, facing the Monument, and 29, Oxford-street.

OMMERCIAL STEAM PACKET COMPA—

NY's new and splendid VESSELS.—The PRINCE GEORGE, will be launched to-morrow (Saturday) from Messrs. Wallis and Co.'s yard, Blackwall, at 12 o'clock. The Duchess of Kent will be launched in a few days from the same yard. On that occasion the Directors and Shareholders intend elining together, and of which due notice will be given.

JOHN BLEADEN, Secretary.

Fish-street-hill, May 13, 1836.

THE very beautiful and fast sailing brig ARGOS, burden per register 185 tons, coppered; is Spanish built, and supposed to be about three years old; depth of hold 9 feet; was condemned at Sierra Leone November last, being a prize to His Majesty's brig Charybdis. Her sailing qualities are very superior. She would make a splendid yacht for a nobleman or genleman, or suit any trade requiring great despatch. Also the very fine brig William Galt, 140 tons register; lying in the West India Export Dock. For further particulars apply to G. C. Redman, 48, Lime-street.

ORNING GOVERNESS.—A lady residing at the west end, who has been for the last six years living in the most respectable families, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as MORNING GOVERNESS. She engages to teach French, Italian, Latin if required, drawing, the pianoforte, and singing, without the aid masters, and the use of the globes, besides the usual routine of a solic ducation, Address, post paid, to X.Y., 8, Middlesex-place, Paddington

OGG's NEW MAP of ENGLAND.—The public in general, are most respectfully informed, that a new and very beautiful MAP of ENGLAND, with the Railroads, intended as a companion to that sopular work, is now ready for delivery, price £2 in a case. Published by E. Mogg, Office of Roads, 14, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden. Where may be had, Mogg's new Plan of London, price 7s. in a case.

TO MASTER TAILORS.—WANTED, by a young man of experience, a SITUATION as CUTTER. Carries unexceptionable references as to ability, &c. Apply by letter EDICAL APPRENTICE WANTED, in a highly respectable family. Satisfactory references will be treen and required. Apply to Messrs. Corbyn and Co., Holborn Premium 300 guineas.

MERCHANTS.—A gentleman, having each day two or three hours at disposal, is desirous of an engagement as GERMAN and FRENCH CORRESPONDENT: Direct, post paid, to B. A., 11, Thornton-street, Dockhead. DOOKBINDING.—WANTED, an APPREN-TICE to a bookbinder, where he may learn the trade in all its branches. For address and reference apply, post paid, at Mr. Haddon's printing office, Castle-street, Finsbury. Premium £40.

OUCEUR.—£500 will be given to any gentle man who will procure for the advertiser a permanent MERCAN-TILE SITUATION of adequate value. Address, post paid, to G.R., Porter's lodge, Staple-inn. Holborn.

O PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A person, in a healthy situation, is in want of a steady well-disposed lad, as an APPRENTICE to a tailor. To prevent trouble, a premium of £30 will be required. Apply (if by letter, post paid, to H. C.) at 6, Circus, near the Surrey Theatre.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—There is a YACANCY in a first-rate upholstery and auctioneer's establishment for an intelligent and respectable youth as an OUT-DOOK APPRENTICE. The opportunity is one possessing unusual advantages. Address to A. B., at Messrs. Durie and Millers, 20, Watling-street.

IGHT, lucrative, and genteel EMPLOYMENT for time and capital—WANTED, an active PERSON, of good address, to promote the manufacturing and sale of an article of great consumption and noted celebrity in London. He will be required to advance £100, for which ample security will be given, and a certain implementation of the properties of t

NE HUNDRED POUNDS.—A young gentle man of most respectable connexions is willing to give the above DOUCEUR to any iperson obtaining for him immediately a PEF MANENT MERCANTILE SITUATION, producing not less that £1 ibs. weekly. The advertiser is not particular as to the mature the situation. N.B. As no security deposit (previous to the who

Of the Studeton, to A.B., 12, Branch-piace, Hexion.

Othe MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The friends of a YOUTH, 18 years of age, who has been in the habit of dispensing medicine for a year and a half under the superintendence of a medical gentleman, are anxious to place him with one of the faculty in town, for a regular APPRENTICESHIP of 5 years, the last 3 of which he shall be allowed to attend the hospitals from himself's house, As he will be of immediate use not more than £10 will be given as a premium. Apply by letter, post paid, to Messrs Gibson and Whichelo, solicitors, 79, Lombard-street.

A detive habits and conciliating disposition, who has been used conduct an office of great responsibility, in which much exertion at attention were required, and who can produce testimomials from hobit men and gentlemen of the highest respectability, and give security to considerable amount should it be necessary, wishes to be employed an AGENT to manage an estate in any part of the United Kingdor or to take the responsible charge of any work or works of magnitude such as railroads, &c. The gentleman has had considerable experien in the construction of roads, bridges, and buildings of various describins, and as he has no employment pieceware to be

IVE HUNDRED POUNDS.—WANTED,

wishing to relieve themselves from the fatigues of business will fine this a desirable opportunity. Address, post paid, to R. E., at Mr Silvester's, solicitor, 19, Great Dover-road, Boroughi

PARTNERSHIP.—A gentleman of respectability, with a capital of £2,000, would be admitted a PARTNER in a manufactory and rolling mills, situate in the metropolis. It's a ready money, scientific, and profitable business, it consists of mixing and flattening most kinds of metals, of manufacturing a variety of article in universal demand for local consumption and exportation, and the principal occupation of the nature would be to expectation, and the

RENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT by CON-VERSATION.—169, Regent-street.—A Parisian, Professor of French grammar and general history, ATTENDS FAMILIES, and receives private pupils at his own residence. The quickest way of acquiring the fluency of an idiom being by practice in speaking, his plan is particularly calculated for forwarding the learner in the conversation of that desirable language. Address to Monsieur Brunet, 109, Regent-street.

O the LOVERS of GERMAN LITERATURE.

—A native of Germany, member of several literary societies, author and translator of various works, pledges himself to enable his regular pupils to speak with ease the now fashionable language of Goethe in the short space of three months. He is highly qualified to explain every idiom and difficulty, both in French and English. His

DOARD and RESIDENCE.—A gentleman and lady, with one child, are desirous of meeting with a comfortable and domesticated family, where no other boarders are kept. The advertiser would prefer a neighbourhood where fishing and shooting could be procured. Address, post paid, stating terms, &c., to W. C., post-office, Totness, Devon.

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN, or Families Visiting Town.—Ladies, gentlemen, or families who are desirous of avoiding the hustle and expense of an hotel, will find a domestic, quiet, and respectable home at 40, Charterhouse-square, on the most moderate terms. Or apartments, if preferred, for any period.

TO SCHOOLS.—A lady, who has resided uptain BOARD and LODGING in London or its vicinity, where her abilities would be desirable. A separate hed room is required, and she

A PARTMENTS to be LET, genteelly Furnished, for single gentlemen, in a small family, about 15 minutes walk from the bridges; well adapted for medical students, being near Guy's and St. Thomas's. For address apply at 41, Great Suffolk-Street.

Cuy's and St. Thomas's. For address apply at 41, Great Suffolk-street.

URNISHED APARTMENTS, in the most desirable part of Old Brompton Yoad.—A small respectable family, residing in a neat little house in the above pleasant and healthy situation can accommodate a gentleman of regular habits with a SITTING ROOM, Bed Room, and Attendance, on moderate terms. For particulars apply by letter only, post paid, to A.Z., at Boustead and Bensou's, newspaper azents, 20, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TO be LET, Unfurnished, in the pleasantest part of Totteham, a FIRST FLOOR of 3 rooms, with a large attic; if required, kitchen, use of wash-house, and other conveniences; on moderate terms. The above would suit a widow lady and daughter, or two single ladies and servant. Respectable references will be required.

INEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

WANTED, in a good market town, an ESTABLISHED BUSINESS in the above branches, where the returns are considera-

THE UPPER PART of a HOUSE WANTED, in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Paul's; consisting of a kitchen and 5 or 6 rooms, as a dwelling; to enter at Midsummer. New Bridgestiret or Chatham-place would be preferred. Address particulars, post paid, to R.M.J., 4, Stationers' hall-court, city. URNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, for about four months, for a family without children, a FURNISHED ISE. enable of making up not less than 8 bads, within 10 per less than 10 per less tha

BUSINESS WANTED, or a House and Shop.—
WANTED, within five railes of London, a respectable BUSINESS, in which a female could take an active part, or a House and Shop where there may be a good opening to commence. Address, post paid, stating particulars, to Y. Z., 5, Racquet-court, Fleet-street.

COTTAGE WANTED.—WANTED, from 12 to 20 miles from London, in a dry healthy situation, a genteel deached COTTAGE, in thorough repair. It must contain two good titting, and at least four bed rooms, tegether with all other requisite domestic offices, and a plentiful supply of water. A neat garden and small paddock are also indispensable. Address, post paid, with full particulars, to J.H., post-office, Kingston-on-Thames. Particulars, to J. H., post-office, Kingston-on-Thames.

OUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.—MR. J. H.

CLARK, land and estate agent, 23, Holles-street, Cavendishsquare, begs respectfully to solicit instructions from those ladies,
woblemen, and gentlemen, who are desirous to SELL or LET their
COUNTRY SEATS, either for the summer months or for a term of
years. J. H. C. begs to say that no effort will be spared to carry their
views into effect, and as daily applications are made at his established
office, the favour of descriptive particulars, with the least possible
delay, will be punctually attended to. J. H. C. begs to announce that
his list of houses is now ready for inspection at his office, Holles-street.

BRUNSWICK-PLACE, Regent's-park.—Mr. J. H. CLARK, 23, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, is instructe to LET on LEASE, a HOUSE, adapted for a bachelor or for a smalfamily. The situation is particularly desirable, the premises in the best state of repair, and the rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Clarks above.

season, a spacious MANSION, containing a noble eating room, breakfast parlours, and gentleman's dressing room, an elegant suite of drawing rooms, with bed rooms and offices suitable for a family of the first consequence; double coach-house, six-stall stable, and rooms over. For cards to view, apply to Mr. Clark, estate agent, 23, Hollesstreet, Cavendish-square. All letters to be free of postage. FITZROY-SQUARE.—To be LET, for an unexpired term, a modern-built HOUSE, containing 14 rooms exclusive of the offices, which are well arranged, and three water closets, the whole in an excellent state of repair, and held at a low rent. The furniture may be purchased on moderate terms. Application to be made at Mr. Clark's office, 23, Holles-street, Cavendish-square. All letters to be free of postage.

ICHMOND, Surrey.—To be LET, Furnished, Family Mansion, pleasantly situate on the banks of the Thames, containing spacious dining and drawing rooms, and ample accommodations for a large family, with every requisite office, stabling, &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. Clark, estate agent; 23, Holles street, Cavendish square: if by letter free of pestage.

petrersham.—To be LET, elegantly Furnished, for one or more years, a VILLA RESIDENCE, suitably arranged, and adapted for a family of distinction, with pleasure grounds, gravel walks, and lawn extending to the river Thames, productive kitchen gardener's cottage, double coach-house, stabling, &c., with excellent supply of soft and pump water. For eards to view apply to Mr. J. H. Clark, 23, Holles-street, Cavendish-square. All letters to be free of postage.

WORK-TERRACE, Regent's-park.—Mr. J. H. CLARK, house and estate agent, 23, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, has received instructions to SELL by private treaty, a substantially built HOUSE, in the above first-rate situation, in the most perfect state of repair, together with the excellent and appropriate furniture. The house, which contains every accommodation for a moderate size family, is held for a term of 80 years and upwards, at a ground rent. Cards to view may be had on application to Mr. Clark, as above. All letters to be free of postage.

"TRATTON-STREET, Piccadilly.—A Freehold House.—To be SOLD, a FREEHOLD MANSION, containing every accommodation for a family of distinction, consisting of noble dining and reception rooms, numerous bed Irooms, superior servants' offices, and an unusually commodious stable and coach-yard, approached from Bolton-row, to which the said estate has a long frontage, and presents great capabilities either for occupation or investment. The whole of the above property possesses a space very difficent.

TO BUILDERS and others.—To be LET, numerous plots of BUILDING GROUND, eligibly situate near the bridges, on the Surrey side. Apply to Mr. Cottingham, architect, Bazing-place, Waterloo-bridge-road, Lambeth. TO be SOLD, or LET, an excellent SET of CHAMBERS, with atties, in complete repair, in Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, leoking over the gardens. Particulars may be hand of T. Handisyde, 55, Lamb's Conduit-street; or Mr. Griffith, Steward of Gray's-inn.

OTTAGE.—To be LET, Furnished, on moderate terms, for a long or short period, a very desirable COTTAGE RESIDENCE for a small respectable family, situate in the vicinity of the parks. For cards of address apply to Messrs, Blakealey, 89, Highstreet, Marylebone.

HIGHGATE.—To be LET, Furnished, for six months, a HOUSE, pleasantly situate in the Grove, near the church; consisting of 2 sitting rooms, 6 bed rooms, and 2 dressing rooms; a garden and suitable offices for a family. To be viewed by cards, from 12 to 3 o'clock, by applying (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Sadler, upholsterer, North-road, Highgate.

A Convenient FAMILY RESIDENCE to be LET in complete repair, with chaise-house, 2 stall stable, a yard, and shed in ditto. The house consists of two kitchens, two parlours, a drawing room; and six bed rooms. There is a lawn before the house only four miles from town, on the Romford-road. Coaches every hal hour. Further particulars had of Mr. Legg, 1, Carnaryon-terrace Stratford-green.

REEHOLD to be SOLD by Private Contract, a thorough state of substantial and ornamental repair; contains 8 rooms, with fore-court and garden behind; situate in a lar thoroughfare. Omnibuses and coaches pass every 10 minutes. It to a most respectable tenant, at £30 per annum. Price, including texcellent fixtures, £600. No land tax. For further particulars ap to Messrs. Butler and Harris, Finsbury-square. Letters must be pa

ANUFACTURING PREMISES,—To of London, PREMISES of great extent, with show room 60 r long, and 3-story workshops at the back, and back entrance, suited a coachmaker, pianoforte maker, cabinet maker, or any other biness requiring extensive premises. Apply at 26, Bowstreet, Cove garden; or Messrs, Scott and Parsons, 6, St. Mildred's-court, Poult

W INCHMORE-HILL.—PART of a HOUSE to be LET, Unfurnished, for 8 or 10 weeks, as may be agreed upon, terms reasonable, only 8 miles from town, in that beautiful and healthy village Winchmore-hill, with immediate possession—one sitting room, 2 or 3 bed reoms, use of a kitchen, &o., may be had for 10s, to 12s, per week. References given and required. Apply to Mr. Sinderby, watchmaker, 18, Bull and Mouth-street, St. Martin's-le-grand.

TACELLENT INVESTMENT,—To be SOLD, together or separate, at a clear 6 per cent., two capital well-built HOUSES, situate in one of the most fashionable squares in the metropolis, and let on leases of It or 21 years to tenants of the highest respectability, bringing in £340 a year clear, and with a term unexpectability, bringing in £340 a year clear, and with a term unexpectability, bringing in £340 a year clear, and with a term unexpectability, bringing in £340 a year clear, and with a term unexpectability, bringing in £340 a year clear, and with a term unexpectability, bringing in £340 a year clear, and with a term unexpectability, bringing in £340 a year clear, and with a term unexpectability of the second second

A FREEHOLD, in Surrey, eight miles from Lon-

A without 25 acres of rich meadow land, or with any part thereof to be LET. The premises are most delightfully situate at Hither green, in the high land above Lewisham church, six miles from town and contain drawing room, dining room, breakfast parlour, seven be rooms, and the usual domestic offices; coach house, stable, loft, cow

to become such, will rarely, at the very low price fixed for the olishment, meet with an offer embracing the present advantage ow rent, long lease, house in perfect repair, filled with familiate first distinction, and the London season just commercing, in the first distinction, and the London season just commercing, in the commercial state of the commercial state

Covent-garden.

PALHAM, near Clapham-common.—A delightful RESIDENCE, with gardens, pleasure grounds, and 15 acres of land, to be SOLD, or LET for a term of years. It is in every respect calculated for the entire accommodation of a merchant's family of the first consequence, presenting a most agreeable abode, with suitable offices, ceach-house, stabiling, and farm buildings. The gardens and pleasure grounds are of considerable extent, with hot and succession houses, a fountain, grotto, lake, and rural cettage, whilst 15 acres of park-like land give a pleasing extent to the domain. May be viewed truesdays and Fridays, by cards only, which with the terms may be had at Mr. George Robins's effices, Covent-garden.

Bedford-square.

Bedfor

TENDER for COALS.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, May 11, 1836.

**HE Lords and other Commissioners for Managim

A Clever HACK for SALE, the property of a gentleman, a Bay mare, nearly thorough bred. To be seen at Mr. Salter's stables, Grosvenor-street west, Grosvenor-place.

TO be SOLD, a very handsome and excellent LADY's HORSE. To be seen at Gibbs's, Trafalgar Stables, Mount-street, and particulars to be had at Laune's, saddler, Oxford-street. Price 100 guineas.

street. Price 109 guineas.

OB, PHAETON, and HARNESS for SALE, of a superior description, tate the property of a lady deceased, warranted in every respect. Apply at the stables, 25, Foley-place, Portland-place. N.B. May be had separately if required.

CRAY MARE.—To be SOLD, a GRAY MARE, 15 hands 2 inches high, sound, and quiet to ride or drive. Apply to the owner, Mr. Marriott, 89, Fleet-street; or at Osborne's Commission-stables, King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane.

CHESTNUT GELDING,—To be SOLD, a GELDING, 5 years old, fast in his paces, high couraged, and warranted sound; got by Partington, the well known Yorkshire trotter. Apply to Mr. Smith, 9, Friday-street, Cheapside, between 4 and 6 o'clock.

TOR SALE, the property of a gentleman who may be referred to, a GRAY GELDING, 5 years old, 164 hands high, warranted sound, suitable either for single or double harness; would make an excellent match heres for a light chariet. To be seen at Mr. Scambler's livery stables, 62, Bishopsgate-street without.

COB, PHAETON, and HARNESS.—To be SOLD, at Duffield's Carriage Harness Repository, 115, Aldersgate-street, at Duffield's Carriage Harness Repository, 115, Aldersgate-street, apposite Barbican, a strong, useful, COB HORSE; has four black legs, long tail and mane, is rising 5 years old, and perfectly sound and quiet; lowest price 30 guineas. The phaeton has a very good head, is fashionable, and under the duty. Lowest price of phaeton and harness, £30.

Precamy.

ORSES.—For SALE, the property of a gentleman in Sussex who bred them, a PAIR of very handsome BAY GALLOWAYS, 5 years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, and perfectly quiet in double or single harness or to ride. Also a Dark Brewn Filly, sister to one of the above horses, 6 years old, full 15 hands high, very handsonse, with superior action, and well calculated for the park. All warranted sound: May be seen this day, from 11 till 4, at Bryant's livery stables, 108, (near the Regent's-circus.) Oxford-street. The owner may be treated with.

A LDERNEY and GUERNSEY COWS and HEIFERS.—Mr. John Browne, of the Royal Oak, Stockwell, Surrey, respectfully informs the nobility and gentry he has just imported a superior choice of ALDERNEY and GUERNSEY COWS and HEIFERS, exceedingly handsome, surpassing any that has been over this spring. They are most carefully selected by the first judge of the day, and sent to any part of the kingdom by careful drovers.

DOUBLE-BODIED PHAETON.—To be SOLD second-hand, for 45 guineas, an excellent double-bodied' PHAETON, with mail axles, head, shafts, and pole and bars, to work with either one or two horses, fit for immediate (see. Apply to the head ostler, Kent's livery stables, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, where the earriage may be seen.

claims without dispute or litigation.

Full particulars are stated in the prospectus, which, with every requisite information, may be obtained by application at the office.

By order of the Board of Directors, W. J. LAWSON, Sec.

NORTH BRITTSH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter, Capital £1,000,000. Established 1809.

Offices—No. 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothburgh, London, and I, Hanoverstreet, Edinburgh. Omess—No. 4, New Bank-Duildings, Lotholity, London, and I, Hanoverstreet, Edinburgh.

President—His Grace the Duke of GORDON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

LONDON BOARD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lord Viscount Strathallan

Sir P. Laurie, Ald., Chairman.
Lord Viscount Exmouth

F. Warden, Esq., Dep. Chairman.

HIS. Company was established in 1809, and offers to the public every benefit Life Assurance is capable of affording, viz.—

1. Rates of premium nearly 5 per cent, lower than most other offices acting on the system of participation of profits.

2. Premiums may be made payable either in a single payment, or by annual, half-yearly, or quarterly payments.

PENCER CLUB.—The PROSPECTUS of this Club is now READY for delivery.
By order of the Provisional Committee.
mittee-room, 26, Pall-mall.
J. B. JONES, Sec. pro tem.

ot the masters of the said Court, at his chambers, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

THOMAS WEBB GILBERT, Philpot-lane, London, May 6, 1836.

DURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause "Street v. Morris," the CREDITORS of JONATHAN BECKFORD BARNETT, formerly of the city of Bristol, but late of Ramore, in the parish of Athenree, in the county of Galway, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, Esquite, (who died in the year 1798), are forthwith, by their solicitors, to come in and prove their debts before George Boone Roupell, Esq., one of the Masters of the said decree.

THOMAS WEBB GILBERT, Philpot-lane, London, May 6, 1836.

DURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause "Street v. Morris," the CREDITORS of SARAH BARNETT, widow of Jonathan Beckford Barnett, of Ramore, in the parish of Athenree, in the county of Galway, Esq., and which said Sarah Barnett was afterwards the wife of Samuel Seaman, of the city of Bristol, gentleman, (who died in the month of May, 1815.) are ferthwith, by their solicitors, to come in and prove their debts before George Boone Roupell, Esq., one of the Masters of the Said Court, at his chambers, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-tane, London, 2001 Thomas Members, 2001 Thomas M

the said Court, at his chambers, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery lane, London; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said deeree.

THOMAS W. GILBERT, Philpot-lane, London, Plaintiff's Agent.

Philpot-lane, London, Plaintiff's Agent of Chancery, made in the cause "Borwick against Borwick," and other causes, all persons claiming to be the NEXT of KIN of HENRY THOMAS BORWICK, late of Barton-place, Camden-town, Middlessy, and other causes, who were living the content of the court of the cause of the cause who were living the court of the cause o

contract for money. Direct of Market Street, Portman-square.

UILDHALL, April 27, 1836.—The Committee for LETTING the City's Lands will meet at Guildhall, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, to receive TENDERS for LETTING on LEASE, for 21 years from Midsummer, 1836, a MOUSE. No. 123, on the west side of New Bond-street. Particulars and conditions may be seen at the Office of Works, Guildhall.

FRANCIS B. HOOKEY, Comptroller.

ARISH of St. GEORGE, Hanover-square.—To Butchers and Mealmen.—Such persons as are willing to CONTRACT with the Governors and Directors of the Poor of the said Parish, for SUPPLYING the Workhouses for three months, from the 24th day of June to the 29th day of September next, may deliver in their proposals at the Board room, in Mount-street, on or before half-part 9 o'clock on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next. Persons tendering are desired to take notice, that all offers must be made upon, and strictly in accordance with, the printed forms of tender, which may be obtained on application to the Master of the Workhouse, in Mount-street, as well as any further particulars.

By order, T. B. CHAPPELL, Vestry Clerk.

AINT ANNE, Westminster, May, 1836.—To in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, that they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, the they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready give notice, the they intent to meet in the Vestry Room of the ready and the carriage ways, and for supplying stone for paving and repairing the carriage-ways, and for supplying stone for paving and repairing the carriage-ways, and for supplying stone for paving and repairi

Taverns and tea gardens lighted on an improved principle.

AST SUFFOLK COUNTY HALL.—Such persons as are willing to ofter any PLANS for the ERMCTION of a COUNTY HALL and COURTS of JUSTICE for the eastern part of the county of Suffolk, proposed to be erected at Ipswich, in the said county, are requested to transmit the same, with specifications of and estimates for the required works (not to exceed an expenditure of £6,000), without name, sealed up, to the Clerk of the Peace at Bury St. Edmund's, on or before the 6th day of June next, when the same will be laid before the Magistrates at an adjourned General Sessions, to be held at Ipswich aforesaid, on Thursday, they dry any of the season of the T. GEORGE, Middlesex.—Parish Contracts.—

contracts would otherwise remain in office.
RICHARD WILLEY, Clerk to the Board of Guardians.
6, Wellclose-square, May. 1836.

hampton, through or near Shiffnail and Weilington, to Shrews bury, with a branch to Colebrook-dale, connecting by railway com-munication the town of Shrewsbury and the important neighbouried districts with Birmingham. Wolverhampton, and London.—Capita

listriets with Birminaham, Wolver 600,000, injl2,000 shares of £50 each. PROVISIONAL C William Anstice, Esq. Henry Bainbridge, Esq. Henry Bainbridge, Esq. George Feakes Barclay, Esq. William Botfiell, Esq. John Carline, Esq. Richard Darby, Esq. Richard Darby, Esq. Michael Goodall, Esq. William Henry Griffiths, Esq. George Holyoake, Esq. William Horton, Esq. John Horton, Esq. John Horton, Esq. Edward Haycock, Esq. Engineer—George St Bankers—Messis. Puget, Bainbridge erhamuton, and London.—Cab.
Deposit £2 a share.
DOMMITTEE,
1 to their number,
Rev. Charles Leicester
Richard Mountford, Esq.
James Oliver, Esq.
James Oliver, Esq.
Joseph Reynolds, Esq.
Charles Shadwell, Esq.
W. H. Slaney, Esq.
Jeaac Solly, Esq.
Edward Stewart, Esq.
W. R. Stokes, Esq.
Thomas Tooke, Esq.
Rice Wynne, Esq.

ONDON and BIRMINGHAM CANAL.—
Capital £3.000,000. in shares of £100 each. Deposit £2.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
Chairman—FRANCIS DOWNING, £sq.
Deputy Chairman—FRANCIS FINCH, £sq.

Badrall, J., Esq., Westbromwich Barker, J., Esq., Wolverhampton Bullock, E., Esq., Westbromwich Cobb, T. R., Esq., Banbury Cotterill, T., Esq., Birmingham Chance, R. L., Esq., Smethwick Chance, Wm., Esq., Birmingham Chance, R. L., Esq., Dudley Poster, J., Esq., Stourbridge Gibbins, J., Esq., Birmingham Greaves, John, Esq., Radford Gresley, Richard, Esq., Merden Grout, Joseph Esq., Lendon Hawkes, T., Esq., Westbromwich Hunt, T. Yate, Esq., Menched Grout, Joseph, Esq., Lendon Hawkes, T., Esq., M.P., Himley Haines, R., Esq., Westbromwich Hunt, T. Yate, Esq., Munchester With power to add to their number.

Solicitors—Messrs. Ingleby and Baxendale, Tatham, Upton, and Lloyds, Messrs. Molliet and Son, Birmingham Banking Company; Messrs. Dixon, Dalton, and Co., Dudley; Messrs. Alankey and Co., 7, Fenchurch Street, London:

Buzzard and Newpert Pagnell; Messrs. Cobb and Co., Banbury; District Bank, Manchester; Messrs. Hankey and Co., 7, Fenchurch Street, London:

CONDITIONS.

1. The Act of Parliament will provide that no person shall be responsible beyond the amount of his shares.

2. Deposit of £2 per share to be paid, and no further call will be made till the Act be obtained.

3. The deposit shall be available to the necessary expenses of the undertaking.

4. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. will be allowed on the calls, until the completion of the canal.

The root of 12 per charge to be paid, and no further call will be all the deficilition.

The root of 3, per cent, will be allowed on the calls and the root of 3, per cent, will be allowed on the calls and the root of 3, per cent, will be allowed on the calls and the root of 3, per cent, will be allowed on the calls at the root of 3, per cent, will be allowed on the calls and the root of 3, per cent, will be allowed on the calls and the root of 3, per cent, will be allowed on the calls and the root of 3, per cent, will be allowed on the calls and the root of 3, per cent, with the completion of the call and the root of 3, per cent, will be allowed on the calls and the

ONDON, SALISBURY, EXETER, PLY

MOUTH, and FALMOUTH RAILWAY COMPANY.—
SCRIP will be ISSUED, in exclarage for the Bankers' receipts, the will be increased to a business population of shares in the capital stock of this Company having been made, the DeptoSiTS are requested to be PAID to Messrs. Sooner, Attwoods, and Co., Gracechurch-street, or Messrs. Bouveries, Norman, and Co., Haymarket, the bankers to the Company, on or being still industriously circulated, the hankers to the Company, on On Donny, Shoreham, and Brighton RAILWAY, without a Tunnel,—Offices, 31, New Broad-street,——report for the purpose of informing the shareholders that the capital flow, and the shareholders that they are companied to the proposition of shares in the capital stock of this Company having the mental stocks. The mental proposition of shares in the capital stock of this Company having the shareholders greater advantages than any Banking Company in the metropolic can command.

Applications for shares, post paid, may be made to Messrs. Stevens, which will give to the shareholders greater advantages than any Banking Company in the metropolic can command.

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Applications for shares, post paid, may be made to Messrs. Stevens, which will be same principles as at their seame principles as at their establishment will be of DEFENED, at the interaction of the London, on the substitution of the London on the content of the advantage of a Bank in the city and the same principles as at their establishment will be offer

ALISBURY, ROMSEY, and SOUTHAMPTON
RAILWAY.—Capital £300,000. Deposit £1 per share.—The
Provisional Committee of this Railway announce, that since the rejection at the public meetings at Romsey and Southampton of the
line proposed under the name of "The Hampshire and Wiltshire
Junction Railway," and the adoption at those meetings of this Company, the share list has been rapidly filling, and is now nearly complete.
Applications for the remaining shares may be made to the several
bankers and agents in the country before advertised; to Messrs. Willams. Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane, London; at the head office, 71,
Lombard street; or to

ms. Deacon, and Co., Bitchick Louising, Louising, at the lead office, in mbard street; or to WILLIAM HOUSMAN, DAMAN and STEAD, to the CLEMENT and NEWMAN, CLEMENT and NEWMAN, By order of the Directors, GEORGE PRICE, Secretary. HE CITY and RICHMOND RAILWAY, to brighton, Dover, and the South Western, Southampton, proposed brighton, Dover, and the South Western Railways, with the Citre of conden and the river Thames, with a branch to Richmond. To be necrporated by Act of Parliament. Capital £100,000, in shares of 250 each. Deposit £2. DIRECTORS.

Libert W. Beetham, Esq., F.R.S. | The Hon. Warwick Lake Admiral Maitland. Major Macnamara, M.P. enrry Charles Dakeyne, Esq. ames C. Disney, Esq. | The Hon. F. W. Mullins, M.P. Frederick Polhill, Esq., M.P. Sir William Rullins, Join H. St. Leger, Esq. | John H. St. Leger, Esq. | John Henry Walker, Esq. | Solicitor—Francis Beetham, Esq. | Sq. and Charles J. Blunt, Esqrs, Engineers—William Laxton, Esq. and Charles J. Blunt, Esqrs, etween the hours of 10 and 4. | J. BINNS, Secretary. | Scretary. | John Henry Walker, Esq. | Land St. | J. BINNS, Secretary. | J.

JORTH and SOUTH JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Daveney and Son; Hull, Messrs. Watson and Collinsons; ld, Messrs. Haxby and Scholey, solicitors; Glasgow, P. Wat

RISH EASTERN and WESTERN or GREAT
CENTRAL RAILROAD, from Dublin by Athlone to Galway.
Capital £1,200,000, in shares of £25 each. Deposit £2 per share.
DIRECTORS.
Lord George Lennox, M.P.
Henry Alexander, Esq.
Thomas Beatty, Esq.
Thomas Beatty, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
Bankers—Messrs. Smith, Fayne, and Smiths, London; Messrs'
Latouche and Co., Dublin.
Engineers—Mr. William Bald, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.; Mr. David Joseph
Henry.

House of Commons to be at liberty to assess the county in support of the undertaking.

Application for shares (if by letter, post paid) will be received by the Secretary, 36, New Brosd-street; and for the present by the Secretary, 36, New Brosd-street; and for the present by the Messrs. Livesay, the solicitors, in Dublin.

IN CONTRACTORS.—PRESTON and WYRE
RAILWAY and HARBOUR COMPANY. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—Notice is hereby given, that the DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS for the ERECTING a PIER at Burn Naze, are now ready for inspection at the Company's Office, where they will lie for 7 days, and they will afterwards be forwarded to the office of Messrs. Winstanley and Co., solicitors, Preston, where they will also remain for 7 days. Tenders to be delivered signed and sealed, and addressed to the "Directors of the Preston and Wyre Railway and Harbour Company," on or before the ist day of June next.

26. Cornhill, Mav 12, 1836. OWEN T. ALGER, Secretary.

The Company's CARRIAGES START every half hour from Deptford and Bermondsey, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 7 in the evening, until further notice.

N.B. Conveyances are always in readiness for passengers from Deptford to Charlton and Woolwich, and from Bermondsey to any part of down.—April 28.

I given, that the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Company Proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal will be held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, Londen, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that the chair will be aken at 12 o'clock precisely. R. C. SALE, Clerk to the Company. Canal office, 21, Surrey-street, Strand, May, 1836. Canal office, 2l, Surrey-street, Strand, May, 1836.

RAND UNION CANAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Company of Proprietors of the Grand Union Cunal will be held at the office, No. 20, Surrey-street, Strand, London, on Monday, the 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that the chair will be taken at 12 o'clock precisely.

Canal-office, 20, Surrey-street, Strand, Clerk to the Company.

May, 1836.

May, 1836.

ONDON, HOLYHEAD, and LIVERPOOL
having CLAIMS on the proposed London, Holyhead, and Liverpool
Steam Coach and Road Company are requested to send the particulars
of such claims, within 21 days from the date hereef, to Messrs. Smith,
Son, and Merriman, 16, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, (if by letter, post paid,) in order that the same may be examined and discharged.

April 27.

Wood, Wilkinson, and Satchell, solicitors, St. Thomas Apostle, city.

THE CITY of LONDON, MARY LEBONE, and WESTMINSTER JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANY. Capital £1,000,000, in shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P. Join Campbell, Esq. Chas. Geo. Stuart Menteath, Esq. Chas. Geo. Stuart Menteath, Esq. Charles Ogle, Esq.

Prospectuses will be issued in a few days, and in the mean time applications for shares to be made by letter, post paid, to Messrs. Rickards and Walker, solicitors, 29, Lincoin's inn-fields; or U.T. Hodsoll, Esq., Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

W. T. Hodsoll, Esq., Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

"HE FOREIGN BANKING COMPANY, 32, Lombard-street.—Capital £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each. First instalment £3 per share.

Bankers—Messrs. Spooner. Attwoods, and Co.

The business of this Company will consist chiefly in receiving deposits of cash and bills for the purpose of effecting payments through the agency of bankers or respectable mercantile houses at all the principal cities and commercial towns abroad—in making payments and transacting pecuniary business in England for foreign correspondents—in the issue of circular notes, payable by the Company's agents at any place where they may be presented, or by the bankers of the Company's agents.

32, Lombard-street.

HEFFIELD and ROTHERHAM BANK.—A
Report having been circulated that the Joint Stock Company
about to be founded upon Messrs. Walkers and Stanley's Bank will
be required to adopt the bad debts of that concern, the Provisional
Committee beg to announce, that Messrs. Walkers and Stanley will
not only withdraw all bad or doubtful debts, but quarantee every overdrawn account new on their books, for a period of six months from
the commencement of the Joint Stock Company. The period for receiving applications for shares from customers will close on the 16th
instant, and for the others on the 31st instant.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
Sheffield, May 9. BERNARD JOHN WAKE,

Solicitors.

T. MARYLEBONE BANK.—Capital £1,000,000 in 40,000 shares of £25 each. Deposit £1 per share. Since the populous and wealthy district of St. Marylebone has been recated one of the metropelitan boroughs, it has 'trained a consequence

Managers—Mr. Richard Ramsey, Sheffield Bank; Mr. Edward John Heseltine, Rotherham Bank; Mr. Edward John Bankers in London—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Co. Solicitors—Messrs. Brookfield and Gould; and Mr. Bernard John Wake, of Sheffield.

Applications for shares to be made by letter, post paid, to the Banks at Sheffield and Rotherham; to Messrs. Edward Ellis and Co., 53, Threatmeedie-street, London; or to the solicitors, at Sheffield. Sheffield, May 6.

IDDLESEX COUNTY BANK.—The Provisional Committee are now ready to receive TENDERS for PREMISES suitable for the purposes of the above establishment, in the city and at the west end; to be addressed, post paid, to the Provisional Committee, under cover, to Messrs, Abbott and Arney, soft citors, 10, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, and 34, George-street, Hanover-square. visional Committee, under cover, to Messrs, Abbott and Arney, soft-citors, 10, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, and 3t, George-street, Hanover-square.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY BANK.—Subscribed Capital, One Million, in 50,000 shares of £20 each, with power to be increased to Three Millions.

PROSPECTUS.

The advantages of joint-stock banks have been so fully tested by experience, and the public voice has been so strongly declared in their favour, that it would be quite superfluous on the present occasion to prove the soundness of the principles on which they are founded, or to point out in detail the benefits which they are founded, or to point out in detail the benefits which they are founded, or to point out in detail the benefits, which they are calculated to produce. It is sufficient to state, that such banks afford not only to these in the highest station in society, whether in rank or wealth, but also to the industrious middle classes engaged in agriculture and commerce, and the small capitalst, the means of participating in the profits arising from skill and capital, thus ce menting the interests of all classes for the benefit of the empire by the advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

In a word, the security and satisfaction which joint-stock banks afford may be thus stated—the subscribers know it is their own capital that is employed, and managed by a directory bound to protect their interests, and of which they have the selection and control; and especially in times of commercial embarrassment, it is the interest and duty of joint-stock banks, without partiality or caprice, to relieve their own subscribers from immediate pressure, whenever the latter are in a situation in return to give sufficient security for the accommodation.

The county of Middlesex, containing within it the metropolis, and a population of nearly 3,000,000, the very centre of the British empire, is surely entitled to have a monetary system of its own, which should embrace all these advantages. This object it is intended

Bank of Scotland

Royal Bank of Scotland

Provincial Bank of Ireland

Royal Bank of Scotland

Provincial Bank of Ireland

Rish Linen Company

It has therefore been determined that, under the act of Parliament

and 4 William IV., c. 98, a joint-stock banking company be established in the metropolis, under the title of the "Middlescx County of the County as may be necessary; and that agrenuely of the places in the ecounty as may be necessary; and that agrenuely of the places in the county as may be necessary; and that agrenuely of the county as may be necessary; and that agrenuely of the county as may be necessary; and that agrenuely of the county as may be necessary; and that agrenuely of the county as may be necessary; and that agrenuely of the county as may be necessary; and that agrenuely of the county as may be necessary; and that agrenuely of the county as may be necessary; and that agrenuely of the share to be added to the capital stock of the company.

That the apital of the bank be 1,000,000/l, divided into 50,000 shares are subscribed for; as soon after which as possible that a general meeting of the shareholders be called for the election of trustees, directors, and other officers.

That the business of the company be superintended by a board of management, consisting of a chairman and eight directors, with power te increase their number to 12, to be chosen at the first general meeting of the shareholders be called by the provisional committee; three of the directors to retire annually in rotation, to be ligible, nevertheless, to the directors to retire annually in rotation, to be ligible, nevertheless, to the directors to retire annually in rotation, to be ligible, nevertheless, to the directors to retire annually in rotation, to be ligible, nevertheless, to the directors to retire annually in rotation, to be ligible, nevertheless, to the directors to retire annually in rotation, to be ligible, nevertheless, to the directors to retail the provisional committee, for the purpose of defraying the expense

ONDON STEAM COACH COMPANY,—

Capital £50,000, in 2,500 Shares of £20 each. Deposit £2 per Share.

COMMITTEE.

Committee.

Committee.

Committee.

Solicitors—Messrs. Smith, Son, and Merriman, 16, Southamptonstreet, Bloemsbury; and Messrs. Blagg and Piggott, St. Alban's.
No sum will be called for beyond the deposits, until a charter or
proper deed shall be prepared for the security of the shareholders.
The practicability of employing steam-carriages as a means of
ransport for passengers upon unrapike roads is now fully established.
As every care has been taken in the late experiments to asceriain
orrectly the cost of working the engines, the accuracy of the followag detailed estimates of expenditure on a daily communication beween London and any tewn distant 120 miles from London may, it
The estimates have been made on the supposition that four vehiles, only capable of containing 30 passengers cash, shall travel that

Unforeseen expenses, say

Daily Expenditure (six days per week.)
Repairs of engines and boilers, proposed to travel 480
miles per day, at 9d. per mile
Ditto of omnibuses, 480 miles, at 2d.
Six Steersmen and six engineers, at £2 per week each
Twelve firemen and stokers, at 30s. per week each
Seven men at stations, 2s. 6d. per day
480 bushels of coke and coals, at 9d.
Turnpike tolls estimated at per day
Clerks, bookkeepers' offices, &c., at £400 per annum
Mileage for patent, at a halipenny per mile
Reserved fund to renew stock of carriages, say per day
Principal engineer £200 per annum
No duty to Government at present attaches to this
mode of travelling, but it is reasonable to suppose that
the same will be imposed as on railways. This, on the
foregoing estimate, will amount to per day

Estimated daily expenditure Estimated daily expenditure

Estimated Daily Returns:

Estimated Daily Returns:

Supposing accommodation afforded for 120 passengers, and only two thirds of that number to travel daily, viz.:

40 Inside, at 21s.

40 Outside, at 12s. 80 33s. average 16s. 6d. -Parcels and packages by the 4 coaches, calculated at 66 0 0

This would amount on 313 days (Sundays not being included) to per annum £4,055 6s. 1½d., being more than 20 per cent. on a capital of £20,000.

Applications for shares to be addressed by letter, post paid, to the folicitors, of whom prospectuses may be obtained. THE METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER COMspecial control of the property of the special may be obtained at the obligations of the property of the special may be obtained. The panel of the property of

Supposed Daily Surplus .. £12 19 11

COUND, on Friday evening last, at Mr. Mori's Concert, a BRACELET. It will be restored to the owner on a written description being given, and the advertisement paid. Inquire of Mr. Dawson, grocer, 42, High-street, St. Marylebone.

THE ST. ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS, Brixton-hill and Aldersgate, for Educating, Clothing, an I wholly
roviding for the Children of Poor and Necessitous Parents, from all
arts, whether Orphans or not, more especially the Descendants of
hose who have seen better days.—A SERMON, on behalf of this
nstitution, will be preached at Streathers. Church, HE SCIENTIFIC GAME of CHESS, with

R. CIPRIANI POTTER respectfully acquaints the nobility and gentry, that his MORNING CONCERT is fixed for June 18, at the Hanover-square Reoms. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Potter, 27, Osnaburg-street, Regent's-park, and at the principal music shops.

MONSIEUR THALBERG, premier pianiste to the Emperor of Austria, has the honour to announce his first public performance at his MORNING CONCERT, which will take place at the Concert Room, King's Theatre, on Saturday, the 21st of May.

LLE. GRISI and Madame MALIBRAN DE BERIOT will sing a grand scena from Mercadante's Andronico in M. DE BERIOT'S MORNING CONCERT, on Thursday, the 9th of June, at the Concert Room, King's Theatre. It will be the first time of their singing together in public this season.

be the first time of their singing together in public this season.

M. R. SEDLATZEK and Signor BRIZZI have the honour of acquainting their patrons, after the extraordinary success of Mr. Sudre, the musical linguist, at Mr. Moscheles' concert on Wednesday, this gent eman has promised to REPEAT his EXPERIMENTS, on which Mr. Moschelles will extemprize, at their CONCERT, Monday morning, May 16, at half-past lo'clock. All the first talent of the Italian Opera and Mr. Lipinski will perform. Tickets to be had of Mr. Sedlatzek, 9, Orchard-street, Portman-square; and Signor Brizzi, 55, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Tickets, 16s. each, to be had at the tavern; of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 55, Cornhill; or of JAMES THOMSON, Sec.

LOCESTERSHIRE SOCIEY in LONDON.

The Hon. Frederick Crayen Berkeley, M.P.

The ANNUAL BALLOT for the ELECTION of CHILDREN will take place on Saturday, the 14th inst, at the Thatched-house tavern, St. James's-street.

The ANNIAERSARY DINNER of the Institution will be on Saturday, the 4th of June next, at the above tavern, when the company of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county is requested.

16l, Regent-street.

J. WELLS, Secretary.

Dinner on table at 7 o'clock precisely.

OCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN

KNOWLEDGE.—The ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Society will be held on Thursday, May 26, 1836, at the Freemasons's hall, in Great Queen-street.

STEW ARDS.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor

The Rev. the Warden of New College, Oxford

The Rev. to Canterbury

The Rev. Str. C. Barnaby, Bart.

Dinner to be on the table at 6 o'clock precisely. Tickets, 15s. each, may be had by the members of the Society, at their office, 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields, corner of Great Queen-street; and at the bar of the tavern, and they are requested to send for them on or before the 35th of May.

Lincoln's-inn-fields, May 12. G. TOMLINSON, M.A., Sees.

Lincoln's-inn-fields, May 12. G. TOM CINSON, Sees.

Lincoln's-inn-fields, May 12. G. Tom Cinson, Fees, May 18, 1836:

Lincoln's-inn-fields, May 12. G. Tom Cinson, Fees, Mile Institution will be held at the Constant of Youth.—

Lincoln's-inn-fields, May 12. G. Tom Cinson, Mile Institution will be held at the London Tavern, Lincoln Support of the Mayor of Youth.—

Lincoln's-inn-fields, May 12. G. Tom Cinson, Mile Institution will be held at the London Tavern, Lincoln Support of the Mayor of the Treasurers, Aranon Joseph, jun, Esq. John Salmenl, Esq. Joh

Esq., of South-street, Finsbury; and at the bar of the tavera.

L. SALOMONS, Sec.

OUTHWARK LITERARY SOCIETY.—On

Wednesday evening next, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely,
a LECTURE on the DhAMA will be delivered by JAMES SHORIDAN KNOWLES, Esq.
CHARLES GAIMES, Hon. Sec.
37, Bridge House-place, Newington-causeway.

TWO RELIEVING OFFICERS for this Union. Such officers will be required to reside in one of the parishes of the district for which they may be respectively appointed to act, and to devote their whole time to the employment, not following any either trade or profession whatsoever, and will also be subject to removal at all times from one district to another. No one will be chosen unless he can read, write, and keep accounts. The salary will be £80 per annum, and such security must be given as the Board may require. Applications, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping, and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping and testions, with specimens of handwriting and account keeping and testions, with the morning of the 19th day of May instant.

Okehampton, May 5, 1836. H. HAWKES, Clerk to the Board.

THE THREE PRIDAY, MAY 13, 1830

ANTED, in Dissenter's family, an ASSISTANTED, in Dissenter's family, an ASSISTHOUSE, genteelly Furnished, with the use of a pianoforte,
situate near Regent's park. Terms 2) guineas per week. For further
by applying, post paid, to J.H., 37, Red Lion-square, Holborn. None
that the closest investigation. Apply (if by
structure near Regent's park. Terms 2) guineas per week. For further
by applying, post paid, to J.H., 47, Red Lion-square, Holborn. None
that the closest investigation. Apply (if by
structure and cards to view apply to Mr. Flint, III, Edgeware-road
that a linendraner's within three miles

LTANTED at a linendraner's within three miles

The complete of the restock in trade, may HEAR of a CUSTOMER,
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by applying, post paid, to J.H., 47, Red Lion-square, Holb VANTED, at a linendraper's, within three miles of London, a VOUTH, about 14, of good address, to be emised in the usual morning work of the shop, and make himself general security in the business. Apply at Albion House, Commercial-teast.

ANTED, a young man, about 18 or 19 years of age, as ASSISTANT in the linen and woollen drapery buss as. Must be of steady respectable habits, and conform to the rule, a dissenting family. Address, post paid, to S.S., at Mr. Reath's atter, 393, Oxford-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER, or Lady's-maid and House-eper. Can have an unexceptionable character from the place-she about to leave. Address, post paid, to C.J., Mr. Goodman's, grocer, i., Mount-street, Lambeth.

ANTED, to RENT, from 10 to 20 miles from town, a respectable RESIDENCE, to contain at least 6 chamens, with the usual sitting rooms and offices, coach-house and stading, and from 10 to 20 acres of land. Address, post paid, to Mr. Illen Davis, 3, New Bridge-street, Blackfriats.

town and country buyers, and be equal in every respect to an ex-ive trade. Apply with real name and address, post paid, to R.

What the property of the prope

noderate. Apply, post paid, to A.K., Messrs. Brown and Sirett's, 17 MANTED, for an eating-house and dining reoms: one who has been so engaged, and can we well recommended for cleanlingss, steadiness, and sobriety. Apply ersonally at 104, Bishopsgate street within.

NOUNG LADY, the daughter of an officer, whose connexions are of the highest respectability, accustomed to eel society, possessed of an excellent education, and excelling in it, is desirous of a STUATION as COMPANION. An elderly would be preferred, to whom she would be happy to render hergenerally useful, but nothing menial. A comfortable home and treatment indispensable. Salary not a consideration. Most unpitionable references can be given. Address, post paid, to M. L., Purdy's library, Edgewate-road. DO DRAPERS.—WANTED, immediately, an active JUNIOR ASSISTANT, of some experience in the town trade. Apply after 12, at Wollatt and Son's, 12, Holborn-hill.

AW.—An ARTICLED CLERK WANTED, in an office within 60 miles of London. For further particulars apply, post paid, to Messrs. Shrimpton and Powys, solicitors, 8, 5taple-inn.

SPARK or GAME KEEPER.—WANTED, by a stout active man, 40 years of age, as SITUATION as PARK or GAME KEEPER, who perfectly understands his business, and in be highly recommended from the gentleman he has just left, poply (if by letter, pest paid) to Messrs. Manton and Son, gunmakers, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

Dover-street, Piccadilly.

A N ASSISTANT CHYMIST WANTED, who is competent to the retail and dispensing department. He nust be active, of neat, orderly, and cleanly habits, and his recommendation must be perfectly satisfactory on those points. No youtheed apply. Inquire of Messrs. Manley and Stone, 36, Paternos-

DRUGGISTS and DRYSALTERS.—
WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION in either of the
bove trades. He has been 16 years in the business, 8 years accusone of the most respectable houses, in town, to whom reference can
e given. Address, post paid, to A.B., 3, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.

LERK.—WANTED, in a merchant's countinghouse in the city, an experienced BOOKKEEPER, to take the
ntire management of a set of books by double entry. Any person
ossessing the above qualifications may address, post paid, stating parculars, with testimonials to character and salary required, to A.B.,

ars, with testimonials to character and salary required, to A. B., of Mr. John Roberts, warehouseman 62, Aldermanbury.

PPRENTICE, — An advantageous opportunity presents itself of placing a well educated youth, of the ace of 16, a chymist, within four miles of the metropolis. He will be ed in every respect as one of the family, and at the expiration of ime be entitled to the freedom of the city. A moderate premium required. For cards apply personally, or by letter, post paid, to old, chymist, Dorcas-buildings, or King-street, Hammersmith,

allroads, who may require valuations of the same, either in town or untry.—An experienced surveyor and builder, of 35 years standing, ould engage to VALUE such PROPERTY, at a very moderate rate is commission, far less than usually charged. Address, post paid, to .0., Barossa-place, Chelsea.

GENTLEMAN of respectability, who has been some years engaged in offices of eminence, wishes for an NGAGEMENT in a respectable office in town, either for the whole repart of his time, to attend to common law and conveyancing, or sames generally. Liberal but yet moderate remuneration required, ddress, post paid, to .0. P. Q., at Mr. Cartwright's, law stationer, warnied, place, Bedford-row.

TALLORS.—WANTED by a respectable

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a SITUATION as UNDER FOREMAN and LERK, or as Under Foreman and to superintend the woollendrapery lepartment in a first-rate house. The most respectable reference as the first of the control of the c

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A chymist and druggist in a market town, within 15 miles of London, has ancy in his establishment for a well educated youth as an AP-ENTICE. For terms, address, post paid, to Alpha, post-office.

NO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, immediately, in a respectable private family, 32 years established in the dress making and millinery, TWO IN-DOOR APPRENTICES and an IMPROVER: they are constantly under the instructions of the advertiser, and every care is taken of their health, morals, and improvement. Hours of work regular. Most respectable references can be given to parents and guardians whose children have bendaced under the care of the advertiser. Those parents who wish to

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS WANTED—
A respectable tradesman in the city, having an improving business, wishes to BORROW the sum of £350 on personal security, with a bond, as also a policy of insurance to the amount. The party lending would also have other opportunities that could be explained when the matter is negetiated. For particulars address, post paid, to S.T., Mr. Cheesman's offices, I, Bell-vard, Doctors'-commons.

ESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS—
MAKING—Mrs. HOWELL, of 148, New Bond-street, has reduced the art of dressmaking to such a system that she undertakes to
gonvey to ladies whelly unacquainted with the business a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing, in six lessons, for one guine.
By this mode persons of the meanest capacity will find themselves
perfectly conversant with every form of costume that fashion can
dictate. Pupils possessed of talent can at all times claim a first
rate reference from this establishment.

A LADY or CENTILEMAN may be accommodated.

at Mr. J. Swinnerton's library, 13, Tysoe-street, Wilmington-square.

THE SEA SIDE, St. Leonard's.—A private family, resident at St. Leonard's, occupying a house immediately facing the sea, would receive a LADY, gentleman, or select family, desirous of residing for a permanency on the ceast, or of passing any part of the season at the sea side. Apply, free of postage, to A.B., 11, Strand; or to X.Y., at Mr. Southalk's library, St. Leonard's, rear Hastings.

A PARTMENTS, Furnished.—An elderly lady may be accommodated with a DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM, on the same floor, in a pleasant and healthy situation, about 3 miles from Hyde-park corner, on the western road. For further particulars apply to Mr. Beckwith, 6?, Oxford-street.

To be SOLD, a quantity of fine FRUITING and SUCCESSION PINE PLANTS. Inquire of Wm. Ivery, Peckham Ryelane, Surrey.

EW BRIDGE-STREET, Blackfriars.—TWO SITTING ROOMS, bed room and dressing room, and three bed rooms, with a good kitchen, and cellaring, to be LET, Furdor Unfurnished, in a large respectable private house, upon moterms to a permanent tenant. The ground-floor is use Apply (if by letter, post paid) at Mr. Gill's, 23, Earl-str or from Bridge-street. GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with

comfortable and genteel APARTMENTS, the furniture of nich is new and modern, in the preferable part of Islington, within 5 mutes' walk of the Angel. There is no family, children, or other ligers. Terms moderate, as ensolument is not a consideration comred with a permanent and respectable inmate, who will find every tention paid to his comfort. For cards of address apply (if by letter, st paid) to Mr. Hurst, 65, St. Paul's churchyard.

DGWARE-ROAD, or Vicinity,—WANTED,

uple wishing for an additional inmate. The best references will be zen and required. Apply by letter to M.D., care of Mr. Clarke, 315, REEHOLD or LEASEHOLD ESTATES .-

WATER CORN MILLS WANTED, to RENT, within 60 miles of London, with a regular stream of water, and grist work attached. Two pair of stones will be sufficient if well supplied with water. Apply by letter, post paid, with full particulars, to L. M., Jerusalem coffeehouse, Counhill, London. O LANDLORDS.—WANTED, at Midsummer next, by a respectable tenant, a HOUSE, consisting of four ooms, two kitchens, washhouse, and Ismall.garden. Rent not to exect £30 per annum, including all taxes and rates, The neighbour-ood of Pentonville, Goswell-street-read, or St. John street-road, owild be preferred. The house must be free from nuisance of any ind, and quite clean. Address, post paid, to J. M., 11, Queen's row entonyile hill.

months.—WANTED, immediately, for three months, by a family without young children, a comfortably Furnished detached HOUSE, with three sitting rooms, five or six bed rooms, with agood garden, chaise-house, &c. Every care will be taken of the furniture, &c. Mill-hill, Highgete, or the higher part of Hornsey, would be preferred; but any high and dry situation would not be objected to, within a distance not expending 10 or less than 2 miles from town.

TO MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, on peculiarly advantageous terms, with an introduction, an excellent BUSINESS, in one of the mest eligible localities in London. Apply (if by letter, post paid, to P. Q.) at Mr. Kendale's, statiener, Holborn-hill.

Kendale's, statiener, Holborn-hill.

TO PERSONS of LIMITED INCOME.—A
gentleman, residing about two miles from Shoreditch church,
(who is engaged in the city during the day.) would LET PART of his
HOUSE, at a reduced rent, to a small family of respectability, who
would take charge of the same, and attend upon the advertiser when
at home. Address, post paid, to Y.Z., twopenny post-office, Kingsland-green. N.B. Satisfactory references will be indispensable.

TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, on very moderate terms, a large full price ready money BUSINESS, carried on by the present proprietor a great many years, at the west end of the town. House, a corner one, in excellent repair; shop large and showy, and the situation most desirable. Further particulars may be known by applying either to Robert Walkington and Co., 8, High-street, Bloomsbury; or Mr. David Oliver, 45, Penton-street, Pentonville.

TO CHYMISTS and SURGEONS.—The BUSINESS of a dispensing chymist and general practitioner, in a populous neighbourhood, within 20 miles of London; to the down-mentioned places almost hourly. Contains four bed rooms.

CHYMISTS and SURGEONS.—The BUSINESS of a dispensing chymist and general practitioner, napopulous neighbourhood, within 20 miles of London, to be DIS-OSED OF, with immediate possession. The neighbourhood consist of many wealthy families in a population of 5,000 persons, and with mily one chymical actablishes a statistic of the constant of the consta

TO CHYMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—To be DISPOSED OF, immediately, in consequence of the indisposition of the proprietor, a SHOP in the above line, doing a good retail business. The house is small and low rented, and situate in a thickly populated neighbourhood. The above opportunity is well worthy the attention of a voing beginner. The stock, fixtures, and furniture, £150. For further particulars apply to Mr. Grandin, 65. Frith-street, Soho, between the hours of 2 and 5; or to Messrs. Blake and Lewis, solicitors, 24, Essex-street, Strand. O be SOLD, WOODBINE COTTAGE, Chase—side, between Winchmore-hill and Southgate. The cottage is delightfully situate upon a hill, and contains two sitting rooms, three ned rooms, a kuchen, scullery, washhouse, bakeliouse, and dairy, a

TO SCHOOLMASTERS and ASSISTANTS.—

TO be DISPOSED OF, all the RIGHT, Title, and Goodwill of those highly eligible PREMISES, called HEBER'S HOUSE, Middleton, near Manchester, now used as a boarding school for young gentlemen. The Rev. Abriaham Cuppage, lately deceased, conducted the above establishment for many years,

TURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, pleasanth situatest Kennington; containing a drawing room, two parlours five bed rooms, convenient domestic offices, with good garden an spring water. Terms very moderate. Address to J. T., 28, Walcot place east, Kennington-cross. HROPSHIRE.—To be LET, upon a MINING LEASE, some most valuable MINING PROPERTY; cor isisting of Coal and Iron-stone of the best quality, situate immediately upon the line of the projected railroad from Wolverhampton to Shrewsbury. Apply for particulars, post paid, to Charles Ronalds Equ., 4, Gray's inn-square, London.

EAR RICHMOND, Ham-common.—A good FAMILY HOUSE to be LET, Furnished, with large pleasured kitchen garden, two coach-houses, and a six-stall stable. Thouse contains handsome drawing, during, and morning tooms, it dehambers, and two dressing rooms, with suitable servants' apartents. For particulars apply to Mr. Piggott, sen., house agent corge-street, Richmond.

RASS FOUNDRY.—To be DISPOSED OF, a small CONCERN in a neighbourhood of great demand, with a sure trade, and capable of considerable improvement. To an industious young man, who well understands his business, an opportunity is now offered with the most certain advantage. A dwelling-house attached at a low rent. For further particulars apply to Messrs Kitchen and Moore, Gridiron, High-street, St. Giles's.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE, Unfurnished, with five acres of land (more may be had), beautifully situate at small distance on this side of Tunbridge Wells, and near the line of the new railroad; contains 4 or 5 rooms below stairs, and as many bed rooms; coach-house and stable, garden, &c.; water excellent trudy eligible situation. Rent moderate. Direct, post paid, for

PPER CLAPTON.—To be LET, or SOLD, the above much admired and highly respectable neighbourhod a genteel FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, eligibly situate and comanding beautiful prospects. The premises are in complete reabeling newly painted and papered, with a large and productive wall garden, ready for immediate occupation, with every convenience. TO MANUFACTURING CHYMISTS.—Valuable and extensive PREMISES, recently fitted up as a manufactory of oil of vitriol, and most eligibly situate on the banks of the Thimes, at Battersea bridge, in Surrey.—The LEASE, about 45 years unexpired, with the Plant and Fixtures, including a platina retort, to be DISPOSED OF on moderate terms, or the premises to be let. Apply to Mr. Tarver, ship breaker, near Battersea bridge.

and Son's, St. Swithin's lane.

NO CHYMISTS, Perfumers, and others. An eligible opportunity offers to any person wishing to embark in the wholesale FOREIGN PERFUMERY TRADE, the present proprietor not having sufficient time to spare from his other business. Every information will be given to a person not accustomed to that trade. To prevent trouble, no one need apply who cannot command from £1,000 to £1,500. For particulars address, post paid, to A.Z., at Mr. Warwick's, 11, Laurence Pountney-lane.

An IGHLY DESIRABLE SPORTING-BOX or FAMILY RESIDENCE and LAND, Great Dummow, Essex.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, by FRANKLIN, at the Saracen's Head in Dummow, on Tuesday, May 17, at 3 o'clock, in 11ot, all that very residence (well adapted for a sporting gentleman or a retrieval method of the strength Every information of the first-rate special condition, and the connexion attached to the concern of the first-rate respectability. Coming in will not exceed £400. For further particulars address, post-paid, to Messrs. Wade, soficitors, Dummow; of Mr. A. Wade, 3, Hatton-court Threadneedlestreet; at the Auction Mart, London; and of the aution of the first-rate respectability. Coming in will not exceed £400. For further particulars address, post-paid, to Messrs. Wade, soficitors, Dummow; of Mr. A. Wade, 3, Hatton-court Threadneedlestreet; at the Auction Mart, London; and of the aution of the premises.

THE GIRSBY ESTATE, near Louth, Lincold the premises.

OARINETMAKERS and UPHOLSTE—

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SHEPTON-MALLET, Somerset.—To Clothie

Single were a relationship to the control of the co

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should have entered on a sphere of operations beyond the means upder its direct and immediate control? To what exert the operations of the joint-stock banks may have contributed. to create the present state of excitement in the comm all world must, of course, be mere matters of course. That they have had some considerable influe probable from the fact that the excitement and is probable from the fact that the excitement and rage for speculation is greatest in those parts of the kingdom where the operations of those establishments have been most active. London has been comparatively unmoved, but Liverpool and Manchester have witnessed a mushroom growth of schemes not exceeded by the memorable year 1825. I hold in my, hand a list of 75 contemplated companies for every species of undertaking, which have appeared in the Liverpool and Manchester papers within the last three months. This list was made a fortnight or three weeks since, and might probably now be considerably extended. It is impossible also, I think, not to suspect that the facility of credit and consequent encouragement to speculation to which I have alluded can have been without its effect in prowhich I have alluded can have been without its effect in pro-ducing the great increase of price in almost all the chief arti-cles of consumption and raw materials of our manufactures. That increase has been enormous—not less than from 20 to 50, and even 100 per cent. in many of the chief articles of produce, of consumption, and materials of our manufactures. I am quite aware that there is every indication of this advance of price being sound—that it has arisen from consumpt outrunning supply—and that our manufacturers are working on orders rather than on speculation. But I cannot forget that the excitement of 1825 commenced legitimately—that the rise of prices will infallibly check consumption, whilst it stimu-lates supply; and when we look at the amount of our paper currency resting at this moment on the somewhat narrow me-tallic basis of the bullion and specie in the vaults of the Bank of England, it is impossible not to feel apprehension, or least the propriety of a caution and forethought. The circulation of the Bank of England, as appears by the last average in the Gazette, is— Circulation of the Bank ... £18.063.000

Circulation of the I Deposits with ditto 32.814.000 Private and joint-stock hanks 44,261,919

10,000,000

Probable amount of Scotch and Irish currency

Specie and bullion at the Bank ... £7,801,000

It is right that I should say that I cannot approve of the course taken by the Bank of England in this matter. The directors of that establishment, acting, I doubt not, with the most conscientious desire to protect the interests of the the most conscientious desire to protect the interests of the community, have not yet, in my opinion, taken the wisest course to effect that object. With a desire to discourage the circulation of the notes of joint-stock banks, they afford facilities, as I have said, to such as issue Bank of England notes. I cannot think this mode of forcing issues is a legitimate course of proceeding on the part of that corporation, combining, as it evidently does combine, an increase of the currency, which may not be required—with a temptation to the joint-stocks thus supplied with their notes to afford indiscreet accommodation. Another practice to which I may allude of these companies is the making advances on their own shares—a practice clearly liable to abuse, and which might, if carof these companies is the making advances on their own shares—a practice clearly liable to abuse, and which might, if carried to its possible extent, deprive the public of the whole security apparently afforded by a paid-up capital. Some of the companies now in the course of formation propose in their advertisements to make to their shareholders an advance equal to two-thirds of what they may pay on their shares. The pra tice, again, of reserving shares on the first formation of a cor pany, to be issued subsequently at a premium, has been re sorted to by companies highly respectable; and it was indeed hardly to be expected that any companies should hesitate to avail themselves of a profit so easy, and which the Legislatur avail themselves of a profit so easy, and which the Legislature had taken no steps to discourage. It is, however, in my opinion, a source of profit inadmissible under bund system—opening the door, as I have already said, to delusions and leading to the concoction of schemes having no other object than jobbing and speculating in shares. I am quite persuaded, as I have before observed, that the banks included in the return now on our table were established with no such object—they may have, in some instances, availed themselves of the advantage thus presenting itself, but I am satisfied no other profit was originally contemplated than such as might be legitimately derived from the business in which they were about to embark. But it would be mere credulity to suppose that of the banks which are now springing up in such profusion, all have been

which are now springing up in such profusion, all have been concocted without reference to profit, so much more easy to se cure, than those arising from real business prudently conducted ought not to omit to mention that some of the existing joint stock banking companies—and among the most respectable, too—have availed themselves to an extent which I considered highly inexpedient, of the permission of the Legislature to establish branches. Some have from 40 to 50 branches, the most remote from the centre being 100 or 200 miles apart. And now, Sir, having stated what I conceive to be the defects in the laws by which joint-stock banking is regulated, and advected to the widence which a visit in discussion. adverted to the evidence which existing circumstances afford of the evil consequences flowing from these defects, it is my duty to point out how those defects may be remedied. As-suredly, Sir, if I had believed with some persons that the in-conveniences and perils which I have pointed out in our pre-sent system of joint-stock banks were so inherent in the very nature of that system that they could by no legislative interference be separated from it, I should not have been justified in bringing this matter under the notice of Parliament, but I entertain no such belief. I am convinced that the detects in

our present system are capable of remedy; and I shall, therefore, in conclusion, state briefly the nature of the remedy I would recommend. It consists merely in the adoption of three great principles—limited liability, paid up capital, and perfect publicity. Of these three I have no hesitation in saying that publicity. Of these three I have no hesitation in saying that I must rely on the first, with which, indeed, the two latter will be comparatively of little value. By permitting only joint-steck banks with limited liability, I would crush at once the spurious credit at present enjoyed by these establishments from the responsibility of the individual shareholders, and reduce the credit to be obtained by a joint-stock bank within its legitimate bounds—viz., to the exact extent of its paid-up resources. It is impossible, in my opinion, that this house or the public can be too deeply impressed with the importance of this principle. The collection and distribution of managed

resources. It is impossible, in my opinion, that this house or the public can be too deeply impressed with the importance of this principle. The collection and distribution of moneyed capital is the only legitimate object of banking. The money actually possessed by a bank, or held by it on deposit, is the only sure and safe basis on which its engagements and the extent of the accommodation it should afford can be calculated. All credit beyond this is spurious and unsafe. The credit of each of the shareholders of these banks is already tasked probably to its full and legitimate extent in his individual capacity. To permit it to operate again in the aggregate is a cruel permission to the individual, and most injurious to the public. To encourage the intervention in the monetary system of the country of a circulating credit grounded upon the supposed aggregate fortunes of the shareholders is to attempt to coin into money the lands, the houses, the factories, the fixed capital of the country. It is to fall again into the famous error of Law's Mississippi scheme; and whatever form the credit thus created may assume—whether of bill circulation, cash credits, or issue of notes—most certain it is, if there be truth in reasoning or experience, that the credit so created is altogether hollow and illusory, and must sooner or later issue in deep distress to the individuals concerned, and great calamities to the community. By the permission to establish banks of limited liability also, we should acquire the most important of all securities for the good conduct of such establishments, viz., a certainty that the most respectable persons in the community would become partners in them. Once remove the well-founded alarm which the being engaged in indefinite responsibility inspires, and you would have spring up in every part of the kingdom banking companies, comprehending in their proprietary all the wealth and intelligence of the district, conducted on sound principles, because the shareholders would be well contented with mode

one of the existing joint-stock companies. "On first establishing this concern, the directors came to their vocation with all the bias respecting the absolute necessity of secresy, which prevails in private banks—a gradual change has, however arisen in the minds of the directors, as they have watched the progress of the joint-stock banking system. Seeing the great additional security which it would afford for good management, the necessity under which it would lay weak banks to call up more capital, and the confidence which the public would derive from actual knowledge of the state of the affairs. We should now feel little objection to giving the greatest publicity to the state of our issues, liabilities, and assets, provided such publication were generally required." Into the detail of the regulations by which I would propose to work out these great principles I do not now enter—they will be proper matter for consideration in the committee which I shall propose to the house to appoint. I am well aware that many schemes have been proposed for rendering joint-stock banking safe which do not involve an admission of the three great principles I have stated as essential; but valid objections may, in my opinion, beraised against all those schemes, and it is still less necessary, therefore, that I should occupy the time of the house in discussing them. The application of these principles involves, in my opinion, all within the power of legislation to effect towards the establishment of a sound system of banking; but I also think that those principles, if judiciously applied will be effectual for the accomplishment of that object, and I have yet to hear one valid argument against the so applying them. To the adoption of these principles all experience points. The Bank of England presents an example of stability which had never been doubted; but it has had limited liability and large paid-up capital. Can any one doubt but that, if publicity had been enforced on it, great errors would have been avoided, and great calami

they had bither to afforded,—is it not clear that great embarrassment would be felt by all the persons thus deprived of the
support on which they had been led to reply—an embarrassment almost of necessity shared by the joint-stock bankwhich

The people of that country have, therefore, extensive, and,
but too many instances, calamitous experience of the working
of a system yet in its infancy with us. The result of the
experience is the adoption almost universally of the principl
I have laid down—viz., limited liability, paid-up capital, ar experience is the adoption almost universally of the principle I have laid down—viz., limited liability, paid-up capital, apperfect publicity. In 1833 the President determined to wit draw the Government balances from the Bank of the United States, and deposit them in banks in the severa States. For this purpose 23 banks in different part of the Union were selected. Of course the banks selected were among the first, in point of character and solidity The charters of all were laid before Congress. I have looked carefully through those charters, and can assure the bourse that with some slight and doubtful medifications is well. nouse that, with some slight and doubtful modifications in or two, as to the liability of shareholders, they embody th or two, as to the liability of shareholders, they embody those principles. Several of the leading States of the union—Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, have enacted general laws for the regulation of banking. Those laws are pervaded by the same principles. Many other and astringent regulations are laid down for the government of banking, which an experience of the calamities flowing from malversation in such establishments has led the people of the United States to adopt; but in no laws that I-have seen are the principles of limited liability, paid-up capital and publicity in the main departed from. The house will, I am sure, feeling how important is the lesson we may derive from the experience of our trans-Atlantic brethren, pardon me for referring especially to one general act passed in America on this subject. The house is no doubt aware that all legislation in the United States except on certain specified subjects, falls within the province of the State Legislatures. It is also, I doubt not, aware that the district of Colombia, in which Washington is situated, is under the direct control of Congress, any haws consequently for the government of that district may be considered as emanating from the collective opinion of the whole whole union. In 1817 a law was passed by Congress for the regulation of banking in Columbia. What were the provisions of that law? At that time there were in that district joint-stock banks; the act constituted them all corporations, on compliance with certain conditions. inciples. Several of the leading States of the union-Pen n that district joint-stock banks; the act constituted them

porporations, on compliance with certain conditions, the me important of which were that their whole capital should aid up before the 1st of January, 1819, and that they shou every year lay a complete statement of their affairs before the Secretary of the Treasury; it further prohibited, by heavenalties, all other parties from carrying on the trade of baning.

To the example of America I may add the authority nome of those statesmen among ourselves most worthy be listened to on such subjects in favour of liability a discussion in the House of Lords on the Bank Char Amendment Bill, on the 17th of February, 1826, Lord Liv pool said, "The measure he had to propose was but a had measure; and why was it so? because they had the chartere rights of the Bank of England to contend with. This wa rights of the Bank of England to contend with. This we am obstacle to their going further at present; they ought go further whenever they could. The Bank had consent to allow the restriction as to the number of partners in count banks to be removed, and so far one difficulty was removed. In a discussion on the same bill in the Commons, on the 10 of February in that year, Mr. A. Baring said, "If person had been allowed to combine on condition of depositing their capital, and of their limiting their responsibility that capital, plenty of individuals would have been four ready to engage in such associations. Landed gentlemen would put down their 5,000L, 10,000L, or 20,000 as might be convenient, and banks would then be form all over the country on the best principles: solid establish as might be convenient, and banks would then be formall over the country on the best principles; solid establishments would be created, with which prudent men with f milies would be very willing to connect themselves." In t same debate, Mr. Huskisson said he "he allowed it would a great improvement it, under a proper system, charter-bank were established, with only a limited liability. It would no doubt, induce many persons of great credit and fortunt o invest their money in shares of such banks. But it Bank objected to the extension of this limited liability." have only further to state why I determined in bringing und the consideration of the bayes the propriety of making the consideration of the bayes the propriety of making the consideration of the bayes the propriety of making the consideration of the bayes the propriety of making the consideration of the bayes the propriety of making the consideration of the bayes the propriety of making the consideration of the bayes the propriety of making the consideration of the bayes the propriety of making the consideration of the bayes the propriety of making the consideration of the statement of the consideration of the co

the consideration of the house the propriety of an alteration of the existing law, to move for the appointment of a select committee, rather than for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose. I was, Sir, first induced by the belief, that by a that purpose. I was, Sir, first induced by the belief, that by select committee important evidence might be collected, and placed on record, illustrating the defects in our present system I was yet more strongly induced, I can assure the house, by an unaffected anxiety to have the assistance of a committee, in devising a measure on a subject of such vast importance, and with respect to which, although it has long occupied my laborious consideration, I could not but be conscious I might have failed to advert to many important considerations. The opinion that some alteration of the law is necessary is, if I may judg from the communications I have received, all but universal but opinion, both without and perhaps within these walls, i much divided, as to what may be the most expedient alteration. The labours of a committee may usefully guide us in ion. The labours of a committee may usefully guide us in a path yet new to us in legislation. I have now, Sir, only thank the house for its indulgence. I regret that I should a such length have trespassed on its attention—and yet, the who are conversant with the subject will be aware—how much for the sake of brevity I have omitted—I have, however, hope, stated enough to induce the house to concur in a motion

I now put into your hands.

Mr. RICE rose and said, that it was not his intention to follow his hon. friend through the various details of his able speech, but to express his concurrence in the proposition that speech, but to express his concurrence in the proposition that a committee be appointed. He would state, as the ground of his concurrence in that proposition, the necessity which existed for preventing any misconstruction on the part of the public of the opinions of His Majesty's Government as to the character, nature, and tendency of joint-stock banking companies. He did not complain of the line pursued by his hon, friend, for it was one not calculated to excite alarm in the public wind. was one not calculated to excite alarm in the public mind, or was one not calculated to excite alarm in the public minel, or to affect the healthy course of the commercial credit of the country. If he (Mr. Rice) could for a moment bring himself to believe that the motion of his hon friend would tend to such a result, he should have felt it to be his duty to have such a result, he should have felt it to be his duty to have called upon him to prove a stronger case of existing danger than he had done, before he expressed his willingness to consent to the appointment of a committee. But he did not object to the appointment of a committee, because he felt convinced that such a body would not approach the subject without being fully aware of the great principles by which commercial credit was regulated. (Hear.) Sufficient grounds had undoubtedly been stated why a committee of inquiry into the subject under discussion should be agreed to by the house. The hon, gentleman had pointed out many considerations to induce the house to consent to his proposal. But he maust be allowed to say, with reference to the dangers he (Mr. Clay), had alluded to as attendant upon the establishment of joint stock banks, that if a physician were to lay down the lower than the manuscular a healthy state of body it was constantly

orinciple, that under a healthy state of body it was constantly o be feared that there lurked the seeds of organic disease, no one could rise from his bed with pleasure in the morning, or etire to it with safety at night. The dangers which his hon. rirend had maintained joint-stock banks were likely to lead to bught, in his (Mr. Rice's) opinion, to be considered with reference to the principle of allowing persons to exercise their own judgment in the employment of their own capital. Those dangers, he repeated, depended upon the mcde in which that capital was employed, upon the purposes to which it was applied. (Hear.) If all the dangers attendant upon those it was applied. (Hear.) It all the dangers attendant upon those who embarked their capital in such commerce as was connected with long and distant sea voyages were to be unnecessarily pressed upon the public attention, it could not be doubted by there would at once be an end of all commercial enterprise and an effectual check would be given to the beneficial employment of capital and the progress of human it telligence. The real effects of joint-steck banks were well known to the public, and he was on that account the progress of the public and the progress of the public attentions and the progress of the public attentions are progressed to the public attention and the progress of the public attention and the progress are public attention and the progress are progressed and the progress are progressed and the progress are progressed as a progress of the progress are progressed as a progress are progressed as a progressed and the progress are progressed as a progressed and the progress are progressed as a progressed as a progressed as a progressed are progressed as a progressed as a progressed and the progressed are progressed as a progressed are progressed as a progressed as telligence. The real effects of joint-steck banks were well known to the public, and he was on that account the more anxious to remove all those awful considerations which his hon. friend had coupled with them. He would admit there were grounds for a Parliamentary inquiry. Parliament had of late years adopted a new system as to joint-stock companies, and that, as well as any other law, must be experimental. Did that system require amendment, or did it answer the purpose? If that question could be decided by a committee, it was alone a reason for its appointment; but he thought it necessary to caution the house against what was a great mistake in the constitution of a popular assembly—viz., its want of stability from year to year. What were the principles advanced in Parliament in 1826? All the distresses of that day were attributed to a want of joint-stock banks, and to private banks having all the responsibility. Joint-stock banks were then looked for as the necessary remedy. But would he go into the extreme opinion that they constituted the requisite remedy now? Joint-stock banks were a valuable discovery, and if guided and encouraged with caution and ability, and subjected to the influence of public opinion, might be productive of the greatest good. They comprehended a principle of safety, if properly regulated. It might be said he was not combatting the motion of his hon. friend; but surely, though a cause of abuse of any principle might be shown, that was no argument against the principle itself. One great feason of his acquiescence in the motion was, the increasing spread of joint-stock-banks. As his right hon. friend, the President of the Board of Trade, had said, the spirit of speculation which pervaded other sorts of commercial business could not fail in the end to extend also to banks. That spirit was daily extending, and the house had a right to see that under the cover of joint-stock banks they were not counspeculation which pervaded other sorts of commercial business could not fail in the end to extend also to banks. That spirit was daily extending, and the house had a right to see that under the cover of joint-stock banks they were not countenancing bubble companies not representing real and substantial capital. (Hear, hear.) It was fit they should consider the state of the law upon the subject; but any apprehension as to the solvency of those companies he did not think could be removed by the appointment of a committee. His hon, friend had suggested many and various remedies. He had spoken of limited liability, of paid-up capital, and of entire publicity. The house would see the necessity of any one of the joint-stock banks. He had, he would candidly own, an epinion himself upon such companies generally, and he were to plead any uncertainty of opinion upon them. But if a committee was to be appointed, and that house were to enter into a previous debate on the question, such a course must naturally be not only fruitless, but mischievous. (Hear, hear.) It was not possible to consider the remedies suggested without opening the whole question, and frustrating the beneficial results of the labours of the committee. He declined on that account any discussion of the question at the present moment. He would not onnose the hon, gentle-

the beneficial results of the labours of the committee. He declined on that account any discussion of the question at the present moment. He would not oppose the hon, gentleman's motion, although he dissented from many of his doctrines. As to the course which the Government were inclined to pursue, he would merely say (and he felt assured the hon. gentleman would be convinced that in that course no disrespect was intended to him), that the committee, when appointed, should be of the most responsible description. It was the interest of Government to obtain the most satisfactory and full results in their power, but at the same time there were many things connected with the evidence which would tory and full results in their power, but at the same time there were many things connected with the evidence which would be taken which ought neither to be rashly called for or lightly divulged. (Hear.) There was much which ought to be looked on as strictly private and confidential. Such had been the opinion of the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth, in moving for a committee of a similar description, and on a similar subject, in 1826. But upon that occasion the private transactions of private banks were not divulged, and therefore he must contend, without meaning any disrespect to his hon. friend, that the appointment of this committee and the conduct of this question ought to be left in the hands of the Government. His

Case the same anscretion which was exerted with respect to the Bank charter—he meant, that in its progress it should be committee of secrecy. A committee of 15 members, appoint ed under the general regulations relating to committees of the house, would be open to every member during its sitting, and he must say that it would not be expedient to have an inquiry of this kind conducted with so much publicity. He did not recommend this course because he entertained any dis not recommend this course because he entertained any dis rust of the results of that inquiry, still less of the establish nents which it would affect, nor, on the other hand, from an apprehension for its effect upon public credit, but because he thought that when an inquiry was proposed into the operations of those individuals whose behaviour greatly influenced our commercial transactions, we had quite a right to say that we ought not needlessly or incautiously to divulge matters affecting their private interests. Now, to show how unfairly such publicity would operate, let the house suppose that one of these banks was charged with general mismanagement and want of prudence—what could be more unjust than to let the evidence taken on a day's examination go forth to the world without giving the parties interested an opportunity of removing the suspicions which the mere statement of such allegations must fix upon their establishment? Upon these grounds he wished the committee to be one of secrecy. He had already stated sufficient to justify the Government in acceeding to this motion, and he hoped he had made his stateprehension for its effect upon public credit, but because l ceding to this motion, and he hoped he had made his state ment in a manner that neither in the house nor out of it woul-tend to excite alarm. He agreed with his hon, friend, tha he rise of price showed much of sound and stable comme the rise of price showed much of sound and stable commer-cial prosperity, but at the same time he must say that the circumstance of a general rise of price made it the duty of all concerned to ask themselves whether this rise, though mixed up with natural and legitimate causes, might not be owing in some degree to other reasons. In the present posture of affairs in the country there was much to be thankful for. That was what he had stated the other night, but he also felt this duty on that cacains, and ther night, but he also felt it his duty on that occasion—an ne was glad to find himself supported by the opinions of hi ight hon, friend who had just left his place (Mr. F Thomson) and the right hon, gentleman opposite (Mr. P. Thomson) and the right hon, gentleman opposite (Mr. Goulburn)—to point out the necessity there was for circum spection. If he had not done so, he felt, that though is adverting to the prosperity of the country he should have told the whole truth. A periodical content of the country he should not have told the whole truth. one truth, he should not have told the whole truth. A period of commercial prosperity was the fittest time for an inquiry into affairs of this kind, and not when an alarm was excited and credit disturbed; though at the same time he must say, that if these proceedings only had the effect of making all parties who were connected with these establishments conduct them in such a manner that their affairs might without danger be submitted to an one exprination, and more product and be submitted to an open examination, and more prudent an cautious in their proceedings, he saw no great objection to th institution of this inquiry. (Hear, hear.) On a subject of great delicacy like that under discussion, legislation ought t be preceded by deliberation. With respect to the appointmen of the committee, he thought it possible that he should be able to come down to the house to-morrow and name the committee. to come down to the house to-morrow and name the committee, taking into consideration what towns might be effected by this inquiry, and placing upon the committee such members as would insure such an examination of these banking establishments as would prove satisfactory to all parties concerned. He would not wish to select gentlemen all from one side, as this committee was not appointed for the purpose of supporting any particular theory, but was designed for the institution of an inquiry of a practical nature into the operation of the law by which joint-stock banks were at present regulated, to consider such amendments of it as might be suggested, and, if necessary, to amend it. On the expedienc of this course he rested his support of the motion.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that if his motion had rested of the speech of the hon, gentleman who made it, he should have thought it his duty to divide the house against him He had never heard so few principles laid down to justify an proceeding, or, rather, he had never heard anything so dia netrically opposed to principle altogether. The right hor rentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, in as enting to it had not pledged the house to anything, and he might venture to differ from his right hon, friend, which h did with great deference, he only dissented from him is thinking that the committee ought not to be one of secrecy. The hon, member for the Tower Hamlets had spoken of the ailures that took place in 1825 as a reason for distrustin oint-stock banks, but those banks that then failed were no oint-stock but private banks, and the reason for the ailure was the very distinction between the two—namely failure was the very distinction between the two—namely, that the private banks were only supported by private and individual influence. The hon. member was very cautious in speaking of the joint-stock banks of England only, but why did he not refer to the banks of Scotland? There were numerous failures in the one country where one system of banking was established, but in the other, where another system prevailed, there were none, or at least, if there was, there was no ultimate loss. The reason why private banks incurred so much danger in time of panic was, that they were merely banks of deposits, where persons made their hoards, which of course they drew out in times of alarm, but ninetenths of those who deposited their money in joint-stock banks knew that they would injure themselves personally by withdrawing their deposits, and therefore they let them remain. The hon. member contended, that parties would be more likely to be cautious if the responsibility of a joint-stock banking company was limited, instead of general, as if a man who had 10L at stake would be more careful than the man whose whole fortune was embarked in a commercial speculation. whole fortune was embarked in a commercial speculation Surely, a man ought to be held responsible for the soundness of the currency which he put into circulation. The hon, an learned member, after observing that in his opinion publicit ought to be given to the transactions of joint-stock banks, proceeded to say that he was glad this question was to be inquired into. We were at present in a state of transition from one system to another, and he was sure it would turn out that this mutual insurance of each other by joint-stor banks would lead to all the business of the country bein conducted by them. He was glad they had increased, for

conducted by them. He was glad they had increased, for gold was too dear an instrument to work the exchanges with and if you could work them with a cheaper instrument with out endangering the public by the increased circulation of the paper of these joint-stock banking establishments, the difficulty would be solved between the men of gold and the men of paper. Having seen in hisown country what a revolution was produced by the transition from paper to gold, a transition which brought about reverses of the most affecting nature, and produced more social mischief than even the French revolution he was the more anytens the subject to the proper social mischief than even the french revolution. labourers in England was somewhat improved, but in Ireland the labourer was worse off than he was before, and Heaven knew that it was a difficult thing to arrive at. However, since that period, the establishment of the Provincial Bank had caused a great alleviation of the distress which was at first felt, the different joint-stock banks which had sprung up had done a great deal more, and the present year was the best for the agricultural labourers of Ireland which had passed since the transaction in 1825, from paper to gold. It was a good thing that the house approached this subject without heat, for he had perceived a spirit of bigotry on this question quite as strong as if it had involved some religious dogma, and he could not help thinking that it was extremely wise in the bourers in England was somewhat improved, but in Irelan could not help thinking that it was extremely wise in the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give his opinion in a tone eutrality and reserve.

Mr. GISBORNE did not intend to object to the comm ee, though he could not help regarding it with some susp cion, a suspicion, however, a good deal alleviated by what ha fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was gla to see in the speech of his right hon. friend so little desire each people how to conduct their own business, which the could manage so much better themselves. The main objec-nowever, of his rising was to state, that as he had a motielating to this subject, and the committee would not be an ointed to-day, he should defer his motion on the unde tanding that his right hon. friend would allow him, when a named the committee, to bring it forward.

Mr. RICE was understood to say that the power of making this arrangement did not rest with him.

After a word or two from Mr. GISBORNE, which we die

Mr. RICHARDS observed, that there seemed to be an derstanding on this subject between the Government and the hon, member for the Tower Hamlets. He regarded this motion as substantially a request on the part of the Government to be allowed to appoint a committee to inquire into the proceedings of joint-stock banks. The hon, member for the Tower Hamlets had not given one single proof of the evils of the existence of joint-stock banks. Not a single failure had taken place among them during the ten years they had been in existence. The hon, member, however, seemed to have some dreadful phantasma in his mind with respect to the effects of these establishments. Ite had said "events may arise." Why, he was aware that events might arise; but what then? There was danger in employing steamengines, they were liable to dreadful accidents, but were they on that account never to be used? By no means. He objected to the Government divesting themselves of responsibility, but entering upon this inquiry under the shield of the house; but he would tell the right hon, gentleman that even this cautious mode of proceeding would not avoid the danger which had been incurred by acceding to the motion for a committee. He would also tell him, that the flattering state of the revenue, on which the right hon, gentleman had expatiated, was owing entirely to these joint-stock banks. He deprecated placing on the committee men of high station perfans, but who had no practical acquaintance with his lerstanding on this subject between the Government and the on, member for the Tower Hamlets. He regarded this mopatiated, was owing entirely to these joint-stock banks. He deprecated placing on the committee men of high station perhaps, but who had no practical acquaintance with this subject. He could not help suspecting that the Bank of England had something to do with this motion, and that suspicion was not at all lessened by the close connexion he observed between the Government and the Bank at the present moment. (This remark excited considerable mirth among the members, as Mr. Rice was just then engaged in earnest conversation with Mr. Pattison, the governor of the Bank.) He knew the reason of this very well—it was because the Bank found their own business diminished by the existence of the joint-stock banks. He felt great distrust lest the directors had influenced the Government to acquiesce in this motion, whose mover had, as he believed, to use a common expression, been set on by the Government.

Mr. PATTISON rose to assure the house, that the communication which he had made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no reference whatever to the subject of joint-stock banks, but related merely to a question interesting to some of his constituents respecting the drawback on paper (we understood.)

Mr. HUME would have been disposed to object to the committee if His Majesty's Government had not thought it ight to require information on the subject. He protested gainst the insinuation made by the hon. member who had against the insinuation made by the hon, member who had last spoken, that an agreement had been entered into between the Government and the hon, member for the Tower Hamlets. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Rice.) He would not enter upon the question except to say that he would hold himself free from any opinions expressed by the hon, member (Mr. Clay). What he approved of he (Mr. Hume) disapproved of. He differed from him in saying that joint-stock banks had produced any great increase of paper. If there was any point objectionable in our system of currency, it was the operation of the clause introduced by Lord Althorp, making the notes of the Bank of England a legal tender. The only proper check was, that gold should be paid for all paper on demand, and he was I know, may be quoted as turnishing an exception to the fire I would establish; but I believe it might be shown, by a reference to the history of Scotch banking, that exception is more in appearance than reality, and that the peculiar circumstances in Scotland have caused the banks of that country to fail in one important particular, viz., paid-up capital, within the three Scotch banks, which preceded by many years the establishment of the others, and gave the tone to public opinion on the subject of banking—viz., the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company, were chartered banks of limited lability, and large pail-up were chartered banks of limited lability, and large pail-up were chartered banks of limited lability, and large pail-up were chartered banks of limited lability, and large pail-up were chartered banks of limited lability, and large pail-up were chartered banks of limited lability, and large pail-up capital. In the United States of America the same conclusion has been come to by a people, than whom none exists more intelligent, more sagacious, more practically wise, or more capable of drawing useful lessons from experience. In the United States the trade of basiking has never with, I believe, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, but one instance of exception, been carried on by individuals, and provided the provided that the ended to a contract of this question except to say that th

ocinted, he considered that in bringing forward the results of its inquiries the Government ought to be empowered to exerits inquiries the Government ought to be empowered to exerits the same discretion which was exerted with respect to the
its clause introduced into the act of renewal of the
member for Staffordshire, at once to vest the commissioners with charier of the Bank of England, by which country banks were enabled to satisfy their engagements by payments in Bank of England paper? Against that clause he had complained at the time the Bank Charter Act was last under the consideration of the house, and he trusted this instruction would be given to the committee, which it seemed agreed should be

Mr. RICE thought that by the adoption of the sug-Mr. RICE thought that by the adoption of the sug-gestion of the hon. member for Middlesex, a subject would be pressed into the proposed inquiry which did not properly belong to it. (Hear, hear.) That which he was willing should be inquired into was the operation and mode of regulation of joint-stock banks; to that matter the sug-gestion of the hon. member for Middlesex had no reference. gestion of the non, member for Middlesex had no reference.

He (Mr. Rice) begged to assure the bon, member for Knares, borough, that he had not the slightest notion that the hon member for the Tower Hamlets had any intention of bring forward the motion until he (Mr. Rice) saw it on the orders. It was true that he himself had thought of such an inbut the notice having been given without his privity hon. member for the Tower Hamlets, he (Mr. Rice

Mr. CAYLEY agreed with those hon. members who had expressed as their opinions that the hon members who had expressed as their opinions that the hon member for the Tower Hamlets had failed in showing any grounds on which to justify the proposed inquiry. He denied that the panic of 1825 was in the most remote degree owing to the then conduct of private banks, and he was of opinion that all the evils which had arisen to the commercial system of this country was attributable to the continual tampering with the currency, and that, as long as the present standard was continued, it would only lead to results which it had already produced.

Mr. GUEST was understood to concur in the motion, and express a hope that the committee would be fairly sected.

Mr. FORSTER could not but eulogize the spirit of candour which characterized the speech of the hon. member for the Tewer Hamlets, and the reception of the proposition by the right hon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he thought that if the committee acted in the same spirit they could not fail to do good. In his opinion, the best corrective for any evils which might exist in the system of public or private banks was the maintenance of the present standard, of the principle of convertibility, and in the prevention of the issue of notes under 51. (Hear, hear.) He begged leave to state also, notwithstanding the obloquy which had been cast on the measure of 1819, that the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth deserved the gratitude of the country for that measure of 1819, that the right hon. bearone the member for Tamworth deserved the gratitude of the country for that measure—a measure to which the present stable system of commerce was mainly attributable. (Hear, hear.) It had been related of the late Mr. Huskisson, that when applied to for advice by the directors of the Bank of England on an eccasion of difficulty, he told them to close their doors, and to affix a notice on them that they were waiting for a supply of gold. He knewnot how far this anecdote was or was not founded on fact: but he wished that Mr. Pitt had given a similar answer to a similar application made to him is 1797. (Hear.) He hoped the issuers of paper, if brought into a scrape again, would be left to extricate themselves by the credit they might still have with the country, and he should like to see a resolution passed by that house declaring that any British Minister was deserving impeachment who, by the issue of any order of Council, should lend his assistance to such parties. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HANDLEY protested against the appointment of a committee of inquiry. It had been admitted during the panic

committee of inquiry. It had been admitted during the panie of 1825 that joint-stock banks would be the panacea; and he begged to ask the house and the country, whether there had occurred from the system any thing like injury, or that there was anything in their proceedings that at all called for inquiry?

Mr. PEASE thought the proposition for an inquiry rec mended itself on every possible ground. The result would be to relieve the public mind from the doubt which, to a certain extent, at present prevailed upon the subject, and no tribung could be so fit for the inquiry as that which had been pro-

Mr. HAWES hoped the addition to the present motion of the suggestion of the hon, member for Middlesex to extend the inquiries of the committee to the operation of the clause in the Bank Charter Bill, to which that hon, member had adverted, would be moved by him and adopted by the house. If not, the inquiry would be limited to very narrow grounds. Mr. HUME then moved as an amendment the insertion of words to extend the inquiry of the committee to the operation of the clause of the Bank Charter Act to which he had re-

Mr. P. THOMSON said he understood the proposition to which his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer had assented was for an inquiry into the operation of the act of Parliament under which joint-stock banks were founded, into the principles on which they were conducted, and to ascertain whether it would be advisable for the Legislature to Interfere and make any amendment in the law as it at present stood. The amendment of the hon, member for Middlesex had reference to a distinct and separate question, and, in his judgment, involved a matter not at all consonant with the proposition now under consideration.

Mr. WARBURTON supported the amendment. thought the committee would take but a partial view of the subject if they merely inquired into the effect which the establishment of joint-stock banks had had on prices, and excluded from consideration the effect produced by an increase of currency, occasioned by other circumstances.

Mr. FORBES was not friendly to the original paotion, but objected to the amend Mr. M.ATTWOOD was understood to say, that the pro

mr. M.A.T.I. wo on was understood to say, that the proposed inquiry was not calculated, in his opinion, to be productive of any benefit. The grounds set forth by the hon, mover would lead, not merely to the limited inquiry which he proposed, but to an investigation of the whole financial system of the country. He saw no reason on the one hand for the appointment of the committee, and on the other he saw no objection to it. He regarded the motion with perfect indifference

Mr. CLAY, in reply, said, that so far from being hostile o joint-stock banks, he was their decided friend, for he bought they were calculated to be of great benefit to the

The appointment of the committee having been agreed to the house divided on Mr. Hume's amendment :— Majority against the amendment ...

At the request of Lord J. RUSSELL, the members having notices of motions on the paper consented to wave their right of precedence, in order to allow the house to proceed with the

ENGLISH TITHE BILL. The house then resolved into committee on the above bill. Mr. E. BULLER moved as an amendment in clause 34

to substitute the word "seventy" for the word "sixty" where-ever it occurred in the bill as the amount of composition for tithe on the gross produce, and also to substitute "seventy-five" for the word "ninety." He observed that he would leave all the compositions between seventy-five and ninety un-Lord J. RUSSELL (after a short statement, which, from

the tone in which it was delivered, was not distinctly heard in the gallery) objected to the amendment, which was on the net produce, whereas the amount of deductions in the composition which he proposed was on the gross produce. Mr. E. BULLER defended his amendment, and contend

leave the clause as it now stood would be unjust to any titheowners. Mr. BENETT opposed the amendment.

Sir R. INGLIS could not understand upon what principle the noble lord had adopted the standards of 75 and 60 per cent. as the limits of the deduction which was to be

After a few words from Mr. PARROTT, which were no

Mr. BLAMIRE entertained very great objections to the propositions both of the noble lord and the hon. member for Staffordshire, in reference to this part of the bill, inasmuch as he did not think either of them would place the parties in that position towards each other which they ought to oc-

Staffordshire, in reference to this part of the bill, inasmuch as he did not think either of them would place the parties in that position towards each other which they ought to occupy. He was perfectly satisfied and convinced that it was impossible that any rule could be laid down (hear, hear) which would entirely meet all the cases that would arise. He would state to the house, with great submission, how he conceived the inconveniences attendant on the arrangement might best he remedied. He was quite aware that the carrying out of the compulsory part of it would be very difficult; but the house should also bear in mind, that if they could not accomplish what was most desirable, they ought carefully to avoid what would be great injustice to many parties. He thought it would be an infinitely better plan to ascertain what would be the charge of collecting tithe in each particular case, and to regulate by that expense the amount of deduction to be made. He had always contended that the landowner had it in his power to evade and to overreach the tithcowner unless the tithcowner's demands were in his view, and according to his estimation, reasonable and moderate. Instances were constantly occurring where the demands of the tithcowner were evaded and contested, and where the landowner contrived by some means to gain the advantage in the bargain. In his (Mr. Blamire's) part of the country the mode was this ("hear," and a laugh): he might say, both for himself and those whom he had the honour to represent, that he never wished to give the clergy-man less than he had a right to receive, but he would not give him more than his due. In that part of the country land was much subdivided; some lands were tithable, others were not; and the consequence was, that before a person took a farm, he endeavoured to ascertain from the titheowner the amount of tithe he should be called upon to pay. If they could not agree as to the amount, the farm was perhaps, not taken at all. In numberless instances the land was turned down to gras dispensable to the proper application and use of stamp duties, some moderate concession for the advantage he would receive; for his estate was a marketable one, and would in all cases of thus affording a circumstantial protection to property, and insidential facilities to the despatch of business, which no lesidential facilities to the business, which no lesidential facil

hember for Stanordshire, at once to vest the commissioners with large discretionary powers, subject, of course, to a proper check. The noble lord proposed that there should be an appeal from the decision of the valuer, but he did not regard that provision as of the slightest utility, because the appeal came before the Board of Commissioners, and frequently before the same individual whose decision was complained of He was certain that where a commissioner had given an opinion as to the value of a particular farm, he rayles would

thought it more courteous towards that hon, member, and more consonant with the practice of the house, to allow the hon, member to bring the matter forward. (Hear, hear.)

He was certain that where a commissioner had given an opinion as to the value of a particular farm, he never would willingly in the least degree deviate from it. The subject might be presented to his consideration under new aspects, but the award would not once in 100 cases be altered. The right hon, member for Tamworth, in the bill which he had laid on the table, proposed that the appeal should be made to the quarter sessions of the county. He thought this was a very objectionable provision, and considered that it would be a far wiser measure to appoint local boards for the express purpose of hearing and determining all matters in dispute. The board of commissioners might send an assistant comoboard of commissioners might send an assistant-com-missioner, and appoint two barristers of a certain stand-lag, and two practical men, either farmers or surveyors, missioner, and appoint two barristers of a certain standing, and two practical men, either farmers or surveyors, who should have no direct interest in the settlement of the question. The board should go from place to place to determine all disputed points, should be authorized to hear evidence, and, having come to some conclusion, should make a return to the board of commissioners, who should be empowered to enforce their decisions, but only to a certain extent. If it were not thought advisable to intrust them with full discretionary powers, it might be enacted, in order to tent. If it were not thought advisable to intrust the full discretionary powers, it might be enacted, in order to full discretionary powers, and should the commissioners limit them, that in no case should the commissioners lower or raise the value beyond a certain amount. That principle had been already introduced, he believed, by his hon. friend the member for Cambridgeshire, and he thought it would be a sufficient check on the proceedings of the board. If that were not enough, it would be easy to oblige the commissioners to assign a reason for any deviation from the regular plan they might be induced to make. He trusted the noble lord would take into consideration the propriety of allowing some other appeal than that provided by the bill as it now stood. An objection might perhaps be raised to his (Mr. Blamire's) proposition on the score of expense. At the same time, if the provisions of the present bill were carried into effect, they would be exceedingly unpopular, and he did not think that the establishment of local boards would be attended with any very serious expense. He thought it right here to state, that the most erroneous notions prevailed throughout the country with respect to the provisions of the bill. It was generally imagined that one quarter of the clear value of the tithes was to be taken from the owner and given to the tithe-payer, whereas the noble lord's measure would have very different consequences. He thought that the most value of the tithes was to be taken from the owner and given to the tithe-payer, whereas the noble lord's measure would have very different consequences. He thought that the proposition he had submitted to the house was much more simple and effectual than that of the noble lord. The noble lord, in many instances, proposed to give a much larger bonus to the landowner than he (Mr. Blamire) should wish to grant. The noble lord's plan would in many cases work very hardly and unfairly, and he hoped that this part of the subject might receive the consideration to which it was entitled. He should be glad if compulsion could be altogether avoided, but he thought that, after the discussion which had been excited, it would be impossible to get parties to agree without some scheme of compulsion. He premises as to your hon. house may seem just and reasonable." sion which had been excited, it would be impossible to get parties to agree without some scheme of compulsion. He would much rather that the bill did not pass at all, than that it passed in its present state. At the same time he was sure that some bill must pass, or else the country would be thrown into confusion from the breaking up of those contracts that had so long existed, and the agitators of this question, both in the present and in former Parliaments, would incur universal odium. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. BULLER withdrew his amendment. Mr. C. BULLER remarked, that a great portion of the house seemed to object to the clause, and yet the opposition to it did not appear to be seriously maintained. The honnember was proceeding to move an amendment, which he explained, when

Lord J. RUSSELL suggested that this was not the proper

ime for entering on the question involved in it.

Mr. GOULBURN wished to ask the noble lord opposite spon what grounds the limits of 75 and 60 per cent, had been ssumed. He quite understood the difficulties with which he noble lord had had to contend; but the more he heard on the subject, the more was he convinced that a system of compulsory commutation must be in individual cases attended with great injustice. The noble lord had in effect admitted this, because, having adopted the compulsory principle, he now found it necessary to introduce a clause, in order to correct some part of the evils to which a compulsory system must inevitably lead. The noble lord made a proposition which appeared to him scarcely reconcilable with justice upon the information he had received; though perhaps the noble lord was in possession of facts which would enable him to prove the fitness and expediency of the limits he (Lord J. Russell) had assigned. It was consistent with his (Mr. Goulburn's) knowledge that there was frequently great inequality in the cost of collecting tithes, even in the same parish. The collection of the small tithes was often much more difficult than that of the large tithes, and although it might be right, that in the he subject, the more was he convinced that a system of con tion of the small tithes was often much more difficult than that of the large tithes, and although it might be right, that in the case of the small tithes an individual should receive only 60 per cent., in consideration of the difficulty with which they were collected, yet 75 per cent. might be too little in the case of large tithes, which were collected with so much more facility. He knew instances where the collection of the large tithes was effected at an expense of 7, 8, 10, and 13 per cent of deduction from the value of the sum, and therefore zent. of deduction from the value of the sum, and therefore the thought it would be desirable that the noble lord should state to the house the basis upon which he had been induced o adopt the limits proposed.

Sir J. WROTTESLEY made some observations which Lord J. RUSSELL said, that when the right hon, gentleman asked him to explain on what principle he had appointed the limits to the deduction, he supposed the right hon. gentle-man did not mean to ask why he made it 75 rather than 76

man did not mean to ask why he made it 75 rather than 76 which he cial syshand for the saw for that description. It appeared to him fair, as he had repeatedly stated, in making any general commutation of tithes, to look not to particular cases, but as nearly as possible to the general average of the country. It was quite true that if they adopted this principle with regard to tithes in general—if, as had been proposed by a very intelligent person examined before the agricultural committee, Mr. Jacob, they selected 75 per cent. as the general average all er the country, that exact limit would not give a sufficient presentation of the real value of tithe, because the representation of the real value of tithe, because the charge of collection and many other circumstances differed widely in different parts of the country. There were cases in which tithe was collected at a cost of not more than 10 per cent, and this was true, not only of large, but of small tithes, such as wool, cheese, and other articles. All the accounts he had received tended to show that on further inquiry into these cases, if the first amount of the produce were taken into account, the deduction would not fall short of 20 or 25 per cent. He thought also, that in any general commutation, a considerable deduction should be made from the gross sum of 100% (taking that sum) on the value of the tithe. Nobody had ever advocated a commutation without maintaining that had ever advocated a commutation without maintaining that there should be a large deduction; and in estimating this, not only the expense of collection, but many other circumstances, should be taken into account. The higher limit having been fixed at 75 per cent., all contained between that standard and 60 he presumed to be bargained for, and to be decided by different parties, who would consider all the circumstances of the case the cost of collection, and the agreement stances of the case, the cost of collection, and the agreement entered into, which he held it to be advisable not to disturb. It appeared to him, that though there might be some cases in which, as an exception, 50 per cent. ought to be allowed, yet 40 per cent. was the deduction which ought to be made in the generality of cases for the costs of collection.

in the generality of cases for the costs of collection.

Mr. W. MILES rose to move an amendment, of which he said that the object was to give power to the commissioners or assistant-commissioners, when the average sum paid, or agreed to be paid, should be more than 50%, and less than 75%, for every 100% of such average gross value of the tithes taken in kind, to award such fair and equitable sum for the permanent commutation thereof as upon inquiry they should deem expedient, due regard being paid to the peculiar nature of the tithe in individual parishes. He therefore moved as an amendment that the word "fifty" be substituted in the clause for "sixty." If that were carried, he should move that all the words in line 15, after the word "limit," be omitted, and that there be inserted in their stead a proviso accomplishing the object for which he proposed his first amendment.

amendmenf.

After a discussion, in which Sir R.PRICE, Mr.C.BULLER, and Lord EBRINGTON took part,

Lord HOWICK said, that the clause which had been printed at the instance of his noble friend the Secretary of State would obviate all the inconveniences which the hoa. mover of the amendment anticipated, for whenever there happened in any variety of arise unusual or extraordinary expense. mover of the amendment anticipated, for whenever there hap-pened in any parish to arise unusual or extraordinary expense in the collection of tithes beyond what the bill might have provided for, the assistant-commissioner would under that clause have the power of giving relief and seeing that sub-stantial justice was done. He desired further to observe, that there existed the most urgent necessity for passing the bill, and he therefore hoped that whatever objections there yet remained (if there should be any) would not be pressed to ex-tremity.

remained (if there should be any) would not be pressed to extremity.

After a few words from Mr. Childers, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Benett, Mr. Parrott, Mr. E. Buller, and Mr. Blamire, the house divided, when there appeared—.

For the original clause - 95
For the amendment - - 71

Majority - - 24

The Chairman reported progress, and the house resumed.
The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to 1 o'clock.

The following is the petition of the law stationers, which was presented on Wednesday night:—

"That the business of your petitioners requires them to keep in readiness a large assortment of stamp duties, and that thereby they supply, not only London, but many parts of the country, and have been by the Hon, the Commissioners of Stamp Duties acknowledged to be of great utility to Government and to the sublic—to the Government, by facilitating the business of the Stamp-office, as the medium of an uninterrupted circulation of stamp duties, effectually indemnifying the State against misappropriation or embezzlement. fying the State against misappropriation or embezzlement by taking stamps in quantities, and paying for them before delivery—to the public, by superseding the necessity for individual attendance—and to both, by securing them from imposition and fraud; which benefits and advantages they extend to the Government and the public for a remuneration in the first index year indexuate to the services performed.

extend to the Government and the public for a remuneration in itself very inadequate to the services performed.

"That your petitioners have gained the confidence of the public in general, and the profession of the law in particular, from their having studiously and practically acquired a complete acquaintance with the laws on the subject, and thereby qualified themselves to instruct parties in the knowledge indispensable to the proper application and use of stamp duties, thus affording a circumstantial protection to property, and incidental facilities to the despatch of business, which no legislation could, per se, bestow.

"That your petitioners have learned that a bill has been brought into your hon, house, and read a second time, en-

"That, should such bill pass into a law, your petitioners eel assured, that not only will the Government be put to increased expense, but your petitioners will be extremely agrieved, and the public much inconvenienced.

grieved, and the public much inconvenienced.

"That your pertitioners feel extreme pain that the manifest advantages derived by the Government and the public through your petitioners' means should have been so far overlooked by the proposed act; and they beg leave respectfully to compare their position with the system of employing Government distributors. Your petitioners now receive only 30s. per cent. on taking stamps to the aggregate amount of 30s. and upwards at one time, pay for all stamps before they obtain them, provide their own capital, incur loss from a variety of circumstances, and defray all expenses incidental to the transmission and distribution of stamps, in addition to the time consumed in directing the proper application of such stamps; while the in directing the proper application of such stamps; while the distributor receives a discount far exceeding that at present allowed to the law stationer, provides no capital, is at no risk or expense for transmission, &c., and is only required to account periodically for those stamps actually sold; and the discount so allowed to the distributor includes legacy duties as well as other duties, while, although your petitioners are n the habit of paying large sums on acc

they obtain no allowance whatever thereon.

That your petitioners must either withdraw the large capitals they necessarily employ in the sale and distribution of stamps, or submit to those capitals becoming wholly un-profitable; and your petitioners will also be unable to carry on their business as they have been accustomed to do, and the

on their business as they have been accustomed to do, and the public will be thereby deprived of the accommodation and facilities afforded them at so easy a rate.

"That your petitioners are wholly unable to discover a reasonable ground for the contemplated limitation of discount to stamps under 10t,, especially as it appears from the schedule to the bill that the duties will be increased in number, variety, and amount in a most excessive degree, and that in order to afford the same facilities to the public which they now do, should the bill pass into law as now formed, it would be ecessary that your petitioners should increase their stock to bout 30 times the amount they now keep, on a very small roportion of which discount would be allowed, and which proportion of which discount would be allowed, and which your petitioners humbly submit, even when allowed on all stamps, is an inadequate recompense for the money advanced, the time consumed in preparing warrants, attending the Stamp-office, and the risk encountered.

"That formerly the discount was 31. per cent., and then 21. per cent. on purchasing 101. worth at one time, instead of 301. worth as now.

2l. per cent. on purchasing 10l. worth at one time, instead of 30l. worth, as now.

"That your petitioners are by virtue of an act of Parliament passed in the 3d and 4th years of the reign of his present Majesty, c. 97, required to give bond, and be licensed by the hon. the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes to sell stamps, and thereby, as they humbly conceive, by a legislative enactment constituted a medium of communication between the Government and the public, to the manifest advantage of the former, and convenience of the latter.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray your hon. house that your hon. house will take their case into your serious consideration, and be pleased to allow the proviso in schedule A, p. "439, lines 16 to 20, limiting the discount to any one stamp or any number of stamps impressed upon any

DIVISION.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11. Roman Catholic Marriages Bill .- Order for third reading

read;—Motion made and Question proposed,—"That the Bill be now read the third time;"—Amendment proposed to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six menths.." Question put, "That the word 'new' stand part of the Question." The house divided—ayes 100, noes 91. MAJORITY .- AYES

Pusey, P.
Rolfe, Sir R. M.
Rooper, J. B.
Rundle, J.
Russell, Lord J.
Russell, Lord C.
Ruthven, E.
Scott, Jir E. D.
Scott, Sir E. D.
Scott, J. W.
Scrope, G. P.
Seymour, Lord
Sharpe, General
Stanley, E. J.
Steuart, R.
Stutt, E. Hodges, T. L. orsman, E.
oward, P. H.
ume, J.
utt, W. Lefevre, C. S. Lemon, Str C. Lemons, Lord G. ennex, Lord A. 'Leod, R. Wamara, Major igles, J. rkeley, Hon. F. ornely, T. coubridge, Sir E. T. ilk, C. A. Tulk, C. A.
vilhers, C. P.
Wakley, T.
Warburton, H.
Wason, R.
Westenra, Hon. H. R.
White, S.
Wilbraham, G.
Williams, W.
Wrightson, W. B.
Wyse, T. wer, J. MINORITY.-NOES. Palmer, R. Parker, M. Patten, J. W. inket, Hon. R E. llen, Sir J. W aed, J. B. aed, W. M. i, H. igle, A. hards, J. ir E. S. myth, Sir H. omerset, Lord G. Vyvyan, Sir R Wilbraham, H Young, J. y, Rt. Hon. T. Lerroy, Rt. Hon. 1.
Lewis, W.
Lincoln, Earl of
Longfield, R.
Lygon, Hon. Colonel
Manners, Lord C. S.
Maunsell, T. P.
Miles, P. J.

Miles, P. J.

DUBLIN ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The committee met yesterday at the usual hour.

Mr. Joy objected to the vote of Francis Smyth, on the part of the sitting members, on the ground of bribery.

The evidence of the voter was read, and it appeared that he had been solicited to poll for West and Hamilton by a person whose name he refused to disclose, inasmuch as it would tend to criminate himself. He received a paper from Mr. Hamilton, which he brought to a house in Exchequer-street, where he received 3t. from a person who wore a mask.

Mr. Austin was anxious to address the committee in consequence of resolutions which they had arrived at, to the effect that a corrupt expectation was necessary to be shown in order to connect the voter with the charge of bribery.

Mr. Thesiger protested against his learned friend pursuing such a course. The committee had already decided that previeus expectation must be proved in order to substantiate bribery, and it was not competent for Mr. Austin then to re-argue the question.

stantiate bribery, and it was not competent for Mr. Ausun then to re-argue the question.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the decision of the committee was grounded upon an imperative act of Parliament.

Mr. AUSTIN was happy to hear that fact from the hon. chairman; he could now see how the decision had been are

Mr. VESEY was not aware that they could now change neir decision.

Mr. Austin would say, that the penal act which directed

Mr. Austin would say, that the penal act which directed the decision of the committee had no more to do with the law of Parliaments than with the Roman law.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the committee came to the following resolution:—

"Resolved,—That counsel must confine themselves to bringing under the consideration of the committee the evidence applicable to the individual cases under scrutiny, leaving it to the committee to apply that evidence to the law as already explained to them in argument, and to the principles of the resolutions that have been adopted by them."

Mr. Austin said, that he would how to the decision of

Mr. AUSTIN said, that he would bow to the decision of the committee, and let the question rest upon the evidence. The decision of the committee ultimately was, "That no sufcent proof having been given that Francis Smith voted under corrupt promise, his vote must be allowed."

Mr. HUTTON abandoned his objections to the votes of Charles Mealy, sen. and jun., finding that it was impossible

Charles Mealy, sen. and jun., finding that it was impossible to prove a previous promise.

Mr. Young observed, that the committee would have no objection to hear evidence of an implied promise.

Mr. Hutton, though obliged by the observation of the hon. member, still would give up those two cases, and proceed to the consideration of the vote of Francis Hutchinson.

Mr. Wrangham said, that this vote was included in the Post-office class, and he submitted that this vote could not be proceeded with on the ground of bribery.

Mr. Young observed, that Mr. Hutton might proceed.

Mr. Wrangham would not oppose the proceeding with this case, although the notice furnished by the agent for the sitting members on this vote was not furnished until 12 o'clook last night.

Mr. Young observed, that if Mr. Wrangham wished to stand upon any objection as to not getting due notice, he was

stand upon any objection as to not getting due notice, he was sure the committee would not press him to enter upon this

Mr. HUTTON declined proceeding with the vote.
Mr. Wrangham did not wish for delay, and he would proceed with the case.
Mr. HUTTON observed, that it was evident his learned

riend would adopt that course for the purpose of making it a precedent. (A laugh.)

Mr. Wrangham said, that his learned friend (Mr. Hutcon) observed, that he could see through his (Mr. Wrang-nam's) candour; perhaps his optics were so good he was able to see through himself. (A laugh.) Mr. HUTTON then read the evidence of the voter, to show

The committee ordered the room to be cleared, and then de-cided, that the evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the committee that Hutchinson voted under a corrupt expecta-tion of receiving money for his vote, the name must be struck

This was the termination of the list of objections on the ground of bribery.

The petitioners and sitting members were now equal on

SPLENDID EXHIBITION, Adelaide-street Gal-

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A lady, re sident at Brighton, who is educating her daughters, assisted nasters of eminence, is desizeus of receiving into her house, BOARDERS, for the season or a lenger period, a limited number YOUNG LADIES, to whom she offers unremitting maternal c and attention, and if required the advantages of attending to the studies with her own children. References in London to parents the pupils who have been educated by the advertiser. Address, padd, to W., care of Messrs. Booty and Co., 23, King's-road, Bright THE KING'S THEATRE.—Mr. OLE BULL, Professor of the Violin, Honorary Member of the Musical Academics of Bologna, Venice, Florence, Rome, &c., ha the-konour of informing the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, tha he will give a GRAND CONCERT in this Theatre, when he will perform some of the favourite pieces which he has performed lately at the Opera at Paris, and will be supported by all the principa talent in this country. The particulars of the concert will appeal in future advertisements. Applications for tickets and places to be made at the box-office, 21, Old Bond-street.



THE KING'S THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING will be performed Rossini's Oragic, in 3 acts, entitled OTELLO. The principal characters Madame G. Grisl, Madame Castelli, Signor Rubini, Signor Willignor Lablache, and Signor Tamburini. To conclude with ew ballet of BENIOWSKY; or, Les Exiles au Kamtschatka.

pera begins at half past 7 o'clock. Applications for boxes, stand tickets, to be made at the box-office, 21, Old Bond-street.

THEAIRE HOY ALL BRURY-LANE.
THIS EVENING, FIDELIO.

Don Pizarro, Mr. Giubilei; Don Florestane, Mr. Templeton; Rocco, Mr. Seguin; Jacquino, Mr. Duruset; Leonora, Madame Malibran; Marcelline, Mirs Forde.
After which, MY NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE.
To conclude with THE NATIONAL GUARD.

To conclude with THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THEATRE ROYAL, COPENT-GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, VIRGINIUS.
us Claudius, Mr. G. Bennett; Sicclus Dentatus, Mr. H. Walkt; Virginius, Mr. Macready; Iclius, Mr. Pritchard; Virginia,
sa Wyndham; Servia; Mrs. W. West.
Fo conclude with OFLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
THIS EVENING, THE DUENNA.
Carlos, Mr. Stretton; Isaac Mendoza, Mr. Webster; Clara, Miss
Horton; Louisa, Miss Vincent; the Duenna, Mrs. Glover,
which will be added RAILROADS FOR EVER; or, How
to get Rich.

After which, MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.
To conclude with ZULEMA.

Te conclude with ZULEMA.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

THIS EVENING (5th time) a new comic musical drama, calle
THE GUNPOWDER PLOT (Not the Fifth of November.)

Captain Walstein, Mr. Hemming; Peter, Mr. Oxberry; Agnes Wastein, Miss Murray; Rosa, Mrs. Keeley.

After which, THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
To which will be added A DAY WELL SPENT.
To conclude with THE DICE OF DEATH.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
EVENING will be presented the magnificer
THE DOOMED CITY; or, London in 1660

French Plays.

ST. JAMES'S THE ATRE, King-street, St. James's-square.

THIS EVENING, May 13, will be performed LE JEUN.
MARI. After which, LE ROI DE PRUSSE ET LE COMEDIEN
MARI. After which, LE ROI DE PRUSSE ET LE COMEDIEN
METTE DE NUIT. In which M. L'Herie will sustain four chi
racters. Private boxes, stalls, tickets, and places, to be had
Mr. W. Warne, at the box-office, open from half-past 10 to 6. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "OMICRON" is an advertisement.

The article on the affairs of Canada requires authentication The publication of The Times commenced at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and finished at 8.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1836.

The House of Lords did not sit last night. In the House of Commons, after several petitions had been presented, Mr. CLAY brought forward his motion on the subject of Joint-Stock Banks. He moved "That a select committee be appointed to in-" quire into the operation of the act of the 7th. "GEORGE IV., c, 46, permitting the establishment of

"Joint-Stock Banks, and whether it be expedient to or denial. " make any, and what, alteration in the provisions of of that act." Mr. Rice, without pledging himself or the House

to any particular view of the subject, consented to the appointment of the committee. Mr. HUME wished to enlarge the functions of th

committee by extending its inquiry to the effect of the clause of the last Bank Charter Act, by which country hanks were enabled to satisfy their engagements b payments in Bank of England paper. This proposition, however, was negatived by a large majority, there being for it only 12, and against it 98.

We shall not to-day enter upon any discussion of the debate further than to say that the object of the THOMSON, or the Bank of England will take the trouble of interpreting between Mr. CLAY and the this important measure. public.

The committee on the English Tithe Bill was then renewed; scarcely any two members appeared to entertain the same views as to the provisions of the 34th and deliberation, and the clause was ultimately agreed to by a majority of 24, there being 95 for it and 71 Mr. BLAMIRE's unanswered speech will consider this part of the act at least impracticable.

The organs of the revolutionary movement have abusing and vilifying the Upper House of Parliament. against the Tory Lords, because they refuse to let the liberal and lawful Popish priests of that country govern thanks to the common law and its administrators, they it in the name (though very far from on behalf) of can no longer cram down the throats of the Irish clergy, that people. The Lords are sworn at, and threatened offering them no alternative but starvation with extinction, because they insist on "irresponsible" government in Ireland. Now, if ever there was injustice and falsehood, it is this: for there is and can be no irresponsible power in Ireland but that which founds itself on influences and authorities not which, in fact, boast that their mode and sphere of acno other than the dominion of the Roman Catholic priesthood, which, by impelling men through motives of which human tribunals can take not the slightest cognizance, does, in truth, exercise a supremacy not responsible to the law or the constitution.

The Municipal Reform Bill for Ireland comes on again in the House of Lords this day, when we trust had determined upon setting right, if possible, person of emancipating the towns of Ireland from the relative to themselves, which have constituted as our irresponsible power of the priests, under which readers will recollect, a sort of episode in the history of they must have groaned, had the bill been Mr. RICE's attempt to mete out knowledge by inches. left uncorrected, and placing them under the control and jurisdiction of the constituted authorities of the State, which are one and all in their several Rios to impede the circulation of their papers by ment, and more especially to the representatives of the declared that the petitioners were not only all along people. If the Lord-Lieutenant or his Secretary per- cognizant of his intended introduction of that menta verts any lawful trust reposed in him to ends incon- measurement machine, but that they had actually been sistent with those for which the trust was created, in communication with him relative thereto-suggest the means of redress are open and accessible. ing modifications and alterations, and consenting at last The State is all-powerful over its servants. But to the standard of 1,530 inches. Now, it will not be the civil magistrate or the Legislature? How tion of the petitioners. Mr. RICE in explanation stated, demagogue so audacious, or Whig so dishonest, as to deputation which waited upon him the other daydeny that the power of the priest over the multitude is and which for the sake of distinction we will call the real; then let us push the point a little bit further, and April deputation-told him they were the same depurequire of them to show in what shape, or to what ex-

The Lords will, we are sure, be wise enough, and On the present occasion we have to inform our read-

punished for the abuse of it, instead of confiding it to and obtained an interview with him.

But when we hear the House of Lords insulted, and hereditary House of Parliament has for eight centuries corroboration of these licentious calumnies?

Is the House of Lords always in the wrong-we mean when judged by the standard of popular doctrine? Look at the Constabulary Bill for Ireland, and see what havor the Peers have made in the corruption and profligacy with which the bill as first framed was overflowing.

The list of inspectors meditated by the Whig Ministers, to be provided for amongst their own friends, was originally 42, at 500l. per annum each inspector. The Lords, in their excessive passion for the waste of public money, have reduced 38 of that salaried corps. and diminished the expense by 19,000l. per annum, The sub-inspectors have been reduced from 42 to 35, with a pecuniary saving of 1,750l. per annum.

The paymasters have been reduced from 42 to 18. and the expense curtailed by 2,400l. per annum.

The total yearly saving thus effected has been 23,150%, calculated, of course, upon the supposition that under Whig-Radical patronage and economy the highest salary allowed by law would, in each case, have been given; and it is to the Opposition Peers that this July, 1835, that he intended to reduce the duty, but good work must be chiefly attributed. The inspectors were reduced on a motion by the Opposition Lords. The Duke of Wellington, a keen and searching economist, thought that 10 paymasters might have sufficed, but 18 have been permitted.

The Peers have left the LORD-LIEUTENANT the same powers respecting the numbers of the police which exsted under the old law, but there was an unconstitutional and insufferable power prepared for him by the new constabulary measure-namely, that of augmenting at his own will and pleasure the police force to an indefinite amount, and paying them out of the consolidated fund, and from grand jury assessments. In other words, the LORD-LIEUTENANT would have had a power of which the Crown has been stripped for about two centuries-viz., that of raising an army of unlimited numbers, under the name of a police, and providing for their subsistence in a manner not subject to the restraints of the Mutiny Bill, or of an annual vote by Parliament. This step towards autocracy the House of Lords—the slandered House of Lords—has rebuked and stopped in limine.

The Lords have been further guilty of an offence which will never be pardoned by those practical despots who torment our ears with declamations upon the vir-

Their Lordships have detected and expunged those insidious and ominous words of the new act, which had not existed in any former act of Parliament, whereby the Lord-Lieutenant would have been enabled to trample upon the common law of the land, and to himself. wrench out of the hands of the King's courts of justice the power of requiring the police constables to assist the local magistrates in executing writs issued by the Judges. The direct tyranny flowing out of this clause was the most dangerous part of the transactionthe treachery of it was the most odious-and the not a word to say for themselves, either of explanation

The libelled House of Lords have provided that no person, being a salaried magistrate under the act, shall be capable, under the same act, of holding a second office-a pledge against civil pluralities which had not been thought of by the conscientious Whigs.

The Lords have provided such forms of account as pervision of the grand juries, and thus protect the ounties from the imposition of unnecessary chargesa further precaution altogether superfluous in the judgment of Whigs, where other people's money was in question.

Yet, with all these corrections and decided alteraons, the Peers, among whom are more solid sta motion appears to us to mean something more than men and fewer shallow revolutionists than may be paired, but much enhanced, the efficacy and value of

Such are a small proportion of the services—constituthe object of so much ruffianly and brutal, but, please Gop, impotent and unsuccessful clamour, has rendered clause, but the discussion was conducted with temper to the empire in its legislative character within the last few weeks. What have the maligners of that great class of British subjects been doing in the mean time, against it. We suspect, however, that those who read and how have they employed themselves? In nothing or much worse than nothing. In postponing good suspended, apparently, all other machinations, and destruction of the Reformed Church in Irelanddevoted themselves to the one paramount scheme of a law which they will never carry—a law, their We have as usual, "the people of Ireland" dragged torture into provocatives of any serious sedition—a law so settled: but then the affair transpired publicly in upon the stage, and all sorts of denunciations launched without which they cannot much longer hold their seats as Ministers of the British empire, but which,

The Ministers, it is indisputable, have been more gravelled by the tried efficiency of the Irish Exchequer process in the recovery of tithe (which tithe none can be more anxious to commute on equitable terms than disbelieved. we are), than by any difficulty arising from the comacknowledged by the law, nor amenable to the law, and bination of parties, or the lofty and unshaken deter mination of the House of Lords. But the crisis tion are above, and independent of it. This power is approaches, and we shall soon have ample food for observation and reflection.

> reverting to Mr. Rice's superficial-knowledge scheme, because we knew that the petitioners to Parliamentrepresenting the Post, Herald, Standard, and Times-

It will be recollected that on the presentation of the petition, praying that the House would not allow Mr. conditions responsible to the supreme Court of Parlia- means of his superficial-inch stop-cock, Mr. RICE what responsibility can be enforced against those forgotten that to these assertions of Mr. RICE we and tyrants who are not servants of the State, and the organs of the other petitioners gave the flattest and whose methods of operating upon the minds of most unqualified contradiction. Some days having an immense body of the King's subjects can- passed, the budget was brought forward, and Mr. not be brought under the cognizance either of GOULBURN took that occasion of repeating the contradicbring a subtle priest to the bar of the House of that in July, 1835, a deputation of representatives of Commons for what he perpetrates under the seal of newspapers waited on him, and that among that depuconfession, or from the sanctuary of the altar? No tation were representatives of the petitioners: that the tation, or that they represented it: that he believed

them, and that hence his statement, &c.

and to vest power in the hands of parties who can be which day Mr. Rice gave this explanation, requested

In the first place, the petitioners personally, and in their own names, assured Mr. Rice, that although the arbitrary sway of a hierocracy, or a democracy, they were parties to the deputation of July, 1835, so each alike domineering and lawless, preferred to that far from having authorized the April deputation to act of a constitutional monarchy, of which an upper and for them, they, in attending, on invitations, meetings of the persons composing that deputation, were so careful formed an essential branch, what proofs are brought in not to be mixed with them, that they had FORMALLY PROTESTED against being considered as having any thing to do with their proceedings. Mr. RICE assured the petitioners that the deputation had told him nothing of this; and that, if they had, he should of course have made no such assertion as that which from the representations of the deputation he considered at the time he did make it, to be the fact. Thus, then, it appears that on this point Mr, Rton was misled by the deputation, of which more by-and-by. In the second place, Mr. RICE, it will be recollected

stated on Friday last that he announced to the deputation of July, 1835, the very newspaper scheme now before the House. We took the liberty of assuring our readers on Saturday that this assertion of Mr RICE was at variance with the fact; but we were careful at the same time to acquit Mr. RICE of all intention to mislead, and ascribed his misrepresentation to a certain loose way he has of expressing himself, which appears, from its constant recurrence, to be an infirmity natural to him. We further stated on Saturday, that Mr. RICE intimated to the deputation of that not the remotest hint as to the amount of the reduction, or as to the limitation of the size of newspapers, escaped his lips. We added-"Yet every member of the House who heard Mr. RICE last night must have gone away with the impression that the penny stamp and the superficial-measurement scheme were as well known to the deputation of July as they are to the public at this moment Let any member of the House of Commons ask Mr. RICE on Monday whether such impression is well founded, and Mr. RICE will be obliged to tell him that it is not; that he neither communicated the one nor the other to the deputation; for such is the fact, as Mr. Rice and the deputation perfectly well know." To this representation of Mr. RICE, then, the petitioners in their recent interview with him directed his attention, and he freely and fairly admitted that what we stated on Saturday was quite true,-that he did not communicate to the deputation of July either the amount of the reduction of the duty or any project for limiting the size of newpapers.

Thus, then, the petitioners have settled their persona account with Mr. RICE; and we, therefore, feel no desire to dwell, so far as regards Mr. Rice, upon either of the misrepresentations which the petitioners had so great reason to complain of. Though both were without foundation, false, and untrue, yet the one arose from information, which ought to have been communicated to him, having been withheld from him; and the other from his own clumsy mode of expressing

Turn we now to the April deputation. The petitioners, having had this interview with Mr. RICE, betook themselves to a meeting of these said April deputies, of whom we are afraid the reader will have formed no very favourable opinion, and who, we must admit, are, with one or two excep-King's patriotic Ministers, when taxed with both, had tions, the dullest or the most unfair of all rational beings. Two of them actually declared that they had heard nothing of the protests of the petitioners at their former meetings; but whether this declaration of theirs is to be attributed to a physical or to a moral defect we think it quite useless to inquire. as the rest admitted that the protests had been made Now, this we take to be the whole question. We should state, however, that the deputies further admitted shall bring the economy of the service under the su- that the protests had not been communicated to Mr. RIGE, and consequently that they had represented themselves to him for what they were not. Notwithstanding these admissions, the deputies voted that they were quite right, and that they had done their best for the interests of the petitioners as well as for their own. The cool impudence or downright foolery of be referred to the committee of inquiry. tion shall send the petitioners a "bill of costs" for their its words imply. Perhaps Mr. Rice, or Mr. P. met with in other assemblies, have in no degree imnies and creditors, as well as the representatives and the guardians of the petitioners.

We do hope that Mr. RICE will demand the names tional and popular services—which the House of Lords, of the parties who come to him on such errands for the Inquiry.—[Left sitting.] future, and take the small pains it will cost him to ascertain, as he may easily do, by means of any clerk in his office, whether they are what they profess themselves to be, or merely persons assuming a character not their own.

In conclusion we beg to state, that we should not laws or concocting bad ones-in postponing sine die had it not been that it came at last to involve the chaa poor law for the miserable Irish peasantry, or racters of the petitioners, and of a high public funcin striving to sharpen an inhuman law for the tionary, upon no less a point of morality than veracity. It is true that the matter might have been satisfactorily settled privately between Mr. RICE successive defeats on which they will never be able to and the petitioners, and we believe that it has been the House of Commons, and the House and the public had a right to be satisfied on the subject. With regard to the April deputation, we never cared two straws about them. It was only necessary to mention their names in contrast with the names of the petitioners, and there is not a printer's devil in London who would be without knowledge enough of the parties to decide which should be believed, and which

Since the foregoing observations were written, we have received the resolutions passed by the April deputation at the meeting of which we have spoken and which was attended by the petitioners on their return from their interview with Mr. Rice. We We have abstained for the last day or two from hardly know whether to be angry with them or to laugh at them.

The first is their amusing vote of thanks to them selves, but with such a dash of misrepresentation in it as demonstrates that to keep on perfectly good terms with the finishing hand will be given to the good work ally, and not in writing, certain gross misstatements themselves is by no means their most innocent propensity. The resolution runs thus :-

"1st. That this meeting having taken into consideration all matters connected with the conduct of their chairman and general committee, are of opinion that they have faithfully honestly, and zealously discharged the duties assigned to them, and have in no one instance exceeded their instructions. nor in any way misrepresented the interests of The Times, the Herald, the Post, and the Standard.'

Now, passing over the very flattering terms in which these drolls write themselves down what the reader sees we come at once to the twofold fiction in which they are pleased to indulge. They say they have "in no one instance exceeded their instructions." This is intrue, because they represented the inselves as acting on behalf of the petitioners, whereas they had no authority to do so. Secondly, they say they have not 'in any one instance misrepresented the interests of The Times, the Herald, the Post, and the Standard." This is equally at variance with the fact. They did misrepresent those interests if they represented them at all, because they were told not to meddle with

If the second resolution be not, as we hope it is, in tended for a joke-then it is one of the most disreditable things ever manufactured. It runs thus:-"2d. That this meeting highly approve of the candid adnission of the four newspaper proprietors who petitioned the houses of Parliament, that it would have been better and less houses of Parliament, that it would have been better and less the est of the Under Masters. We understand that for liable to misapprehension had they sent a written protest to future the meeting will be held on Election Wednesday.

THE BEDOUINS.—In consequence of numerous, brave enough, to persist in the course they have adopted, | ers, that the petitioners have, since Friday last, on | the Chancellor of the Exchequer against the preposition of the general meeting (at which they were present), submitting that right hon. gentleman, that if he was resolved to fix a naximum of size for the one penny stamp, he should include in his limitation the largest journal extant."

> of this "admission?" Three of the petitioners proved the protest we have spoken of above against their being mixed up with the proceedings of the April deputation-we say proved, for even the Chairman himself admitted the fact. Two of the petitioners, moreover, proved that the chairman was requested to communicate that protest to Mr. S. RICE, and that the chairman had promised that he would. The chairman admitted that he had not communicated the protest to Mr. Rice, and upon that the petitioners made the "admission," as it is called, in the resolution, that it would have been better to have protested to Mr. Rice directly; adding, however, that it would have been unnecessary for them to do so, if the chalrman had done what it was his duty to do, and what he had promised to do. In other words, the 'admission" meant that the petitioners should not have trusted the chairman even in so small a matter as this.

> The French papers of Wednesday contain no domestic intelligence of the slightest importance, nor do they bring much foreign news. According to their accounts from Spain, Valencia is relieved from all aporehension of CABRERA. His band, and the bands of EL SERRADOR and the ALCADE of VILLAREAL, have abandoned La Huetta, and withdrawn towards Teruel and Melina, whither General ROTEN was pursuing them. Some very serious misunderstanding has, it would seem, recently broken out between Don Carlos and different members of his Court, in consemence of which the Pretender gave strict orders along his custom-house lines on the French frontier, not to let any one pass on to the French territory. Notwithstanding these orders, his ex-Minister, CRUZ MAYOR, has reached Bayonne. The quarrel is probably owing to the Pretender's late "important decision" of uniting all the "departments of the State" into one, and placing Enro at the head of that single one. SEGASTIBELZA, one of the Pretender's most active Generals, died of a wound he received in the late action with the troops of the British Legion near St. Sebastian. His loss will be nearly as severe to the cause of the Pretender as that of Zumalacarregui.

The Messager refers to accounts from Madrid of the 3d, being one day later than the letters previously received. According to these accounts, the Ministerial arrangements had been completed, by the appointment of M. CHACON as Minister of Marine. There is much appearance of truth in this news, but no other Paris paper takes notice of it, and there seems to be some doubt as to the arrival of letters from Madrid of a more recent date than the 2d.

In the official part of the Moniteur we find two Royal ordinances relative to French slaves. The first lescribes the formalities to be observed on the enfranchisement of slaves in the French colonies; the second declares that in future every inhabitant of the colonies who may wish to bring a slave of either sex into France, shall be bound to make previously the declaration of enfranchisement, prescribed by Art. 1 of the Ordinance of the 12th of July, 1832. Every slave brought into France without such declaration having been made, will become free immediately on landing. All slaves not hitherto legally enfranchised, which are at present within the continental territory of France, are to have the benefit of the preceding provisions.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES .- SITTING OF MAY 11. M. Duchatel, Vice-president. The order of the day was the report of the committee o

M. Gounil de Prefeln (the reporter) communicated the de cision of the committee upon a petition of certain wine proprietors of the department of La Moselle, praying for the free ntroduction into France of foreign iron (unmanufactured), as also a diminution of the duties upon cattle. According to the views of the petitioners, this measure would lead to the in troduction of French wines (free of duty) into foreign coun tries, and prove of great advantage to the commerce o

France. The committee proposed that this petition should hat the petition might be referred to the Minister of Com-

After a few words from MM. Auguis and Charles Dupin against the last proposition, The Chamber came to the same conclusion as the com

nittee-namely, to refer the petition to the Committee o

Cours Authentique .- PARIS, May 11 .- Five per Cents. 08f. 108f. 5c. 108f. 107f. 95c. 108f. 107f. 95c. 108f.; Three per Cents., 82f. 5c. 82f. 82f. 5c. 82f. : Bank Actions, 2,260f. Rente de Naples, 102f, 60c.: Roman Five per Cents., 1021 \$ Spanish Actives, 463 1 1 1 1 1; Spanish Differes, 23; Spanish Passives, 142 3 2; Belgian Loan, 103 1024; Porhave given ourselves so much trouble about this matter tuguese Five per Cents., 83; Portuguese Three per Cents. 55 55} 1: Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 58f. 50c. Haytian Loan, 420f. 417f. 50c. 415f. 417f. 50c. 415f. Exchange on London, one month, paper, 25f. 40c.; money 25f.: three months, paper, 25f. 27kc.; money, 25f. 27kc.

BOURSE, MAY 11, QUARTER TO 4 P.M. We have had another blank day to-day at the Bourse The Three per Cents. opened at 82f. 25c., and remained sellers at that price, and 82f. 20c. buvers, without any varia tion. Spanish Active Stock opened at 463, but has since receded to 46g. Very little business has been done in any description of securities, except in the Portuguese, which are in demand.

To-morrow the Bourse will be closed on account of its being Ascension-day. LAST PRICES .- Five per Cents., 108f. 15c. : Three pe

Cents., 82f. 15c.; Deferred, 161; New Deferred, 23; Actives, 461; Passives, 141; Ducats, 102 80; Romans, 1028; Belgians, 1023; Pedros, 83; Dutch, 582; Haytians, 415f.; Brussels Bank, 19.

Amongst the regulations to be proposed for the ladies gallery in the House of Commons, the fair visitors will be required to appear in blue stockings, and it is understood that Garter King of Arms will attend to

see that this regulation is strictly observed.

(From a Correspondent.)—We are happy to state that Lord Melbourne passed a good night, and is considered somewhat better to-day. His Lordship, however, is not able to see any one on official business.—Standard.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—The following have been

appointed a select committee of the House of Commons to consider the practicability of widening and improving Black-iriars-bridge:—Mr. Barclay, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Craw-ford, Alderman Wood, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Grote, Alderman Humphery, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Denison, Captain Alsager, Major Beauclerk, Mr. Byng, Mr. Clay, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Hughes Mr. Hughes. REVISING BARRISTERS.—The number of revising

barristers appointed to revise the lists of voters for the counties, cities, and boroughs, in England and Wales, was in 1832 165, who were occupied 3,662 days, at a cost of 30,400%. 5s. 9d.: in 1833, 169 barristers; 2,632 days; cost 23,182%. 11s. 3d.: 1834, 170 barristers; 2,585 days; cost, 22,520%. 10s. 10d.: and in 1835, 174 barristers; 3,838 days; cost, 32,086%. 5s. 2d. Lieutenant-General Baron Phillippon, distinguished

by his defence of Badajoz, died a few days ago at Paris,

FIRE AT BARON HILL .- On Thursday morning, Sir Fire at Baron Hill.—On Thursday morning, Sir Richard Bulkeley, who had been attending Chester races the whole week, received the melancholy intelligence, by express, that his recently-erected hall, at Baron-hill, in Anglesea, was totally destroyed by fire. The old hall, we understand, was razed some time since, and a splendid new edifice has been erected on its site, and was in a state approaching completion. Fires were constantly kept, to prepare it for the reception of the family, and on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock every thing was safe, but by 6 o'clock on Thursday morning the whole was one mass of fire, and, we hear, has been totally destroyed. We have not yet received the particulars of this lamentable occurrence, which there is no doubt was purely accidental.—

Macclesfield Herald.

The anniversary meeting of the noblemen and gen-

The anniversary meeting of the noblemen and gen tlemen educated at Westminster School took place at the Piazza Coffeehouse on the 11th inst., being Election Wed-nesday, instead of Election Saturday, as heretofore. Lord ingham presided, and amongst others we noticed the Earls of levon, Amherst, and Normanton, Lord Colchester, Sir John Paul, Sir Thomas Aubrey, Major-General Sir Charles le Sir Frederick Roe, Lieutenant-Colonels the Hon, W Do Rous and Thornton, the Rev. Dr. Longley, and the Revs. T. V. Short and G. T. Andrews, H. B. Cutteis, Esq., M. P., Dr. Williams, the Head Master; the Rev. G. Preston, and the rest of the Under Masters. We understand that for the COURT CIRCULAR.

The King, attended by Sir Benjamin Stephenson, left St James's at 7 o'clock last evening, for the residence of the Earl and Countess of Erroll, at Richmond, where His Majesty ined, and afterwards returned to town. The Queen honoured the Kings Theatre with her presence last evening. The performance was I Puritum and the new ballet. Now, what do our readers suppose to be the history

ew ballet.
His Majesty gave audiences yesterday to Baron d'Ompeda, the Hanoverian Minister, and the Marquis of Win-

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria drove

Queen consisted of the Duke of Cumberland, the Archishop of York and Miss Vernon Harcourt, Earl and Countess Lawdor, Earl and Countess Howe, and Lord and Lady

yesterday.

Barones d'Ompteda and the Duchess of Northumberland had interviews yesterday with the Queen.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland had an interview with the

The Lord-Lieutenant of Freiang and an interview with the Duchess of Kent yesterday.

The Queen visited the Princess Augusta yesterday.

Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, accompanied by the Earl of Denbigh, visited the Greenwich Railway yesterday.

The Landgravine of Hesse Homburg and the Princess Augusta honoured Earl and Countess Brownlow with their company at dinner last evening in Belgrave-square.

company at dinner last evening in Belgrave-square.
Viscount Melbourne was better yesterday.
A deputation from Manchester, consisting of Messrs
Edward Bennett, Hewitt, Gaylor, and Livingstone, accompanied by Messrs. Mark Philips, Brotherton, and Potter waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday, r tive to the consolidation of the Stamp Acts, as affecting bu

ng societies.

The French Ambassador transacted business yesterday a ne Foreign-office. Sir John Franklin transacted business yesterday at th Deputations from the London newspapers had interviews

resterday, and on Wednesday, with the Chancello A meeting of the Church Commission was held yesterday in Whitehall-place: Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer attended.

SAN SEBASTIAN. The following is a return of casualties in the action wit

the enemy in the lines of San Sebastian on the 5th day BRITISH. Killed .- 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 116 rar

and file-Total 131. Wounded .- 2 Brigadier-Generals, 3 Colonels, 2 Lieutena Colonels, 9 Majors, 20 Captains, 22 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns

33 Sergeants, 594 rank and file-Total 690.

Total.-2 Brigadier-Generals, 3 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 9 Majors, 25 Captains, 27 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns,

38 Sergeants, 710 rank and file. Grand Total __891 REGIMENT OF CHAPELGORIES ATTACHED TO THE

Killed .- 1 Sergeant, 15 rank and file-Total 16. Wounded .- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 8 Lieute ants, 6 Sergeants, 94 rank and file-Total 110. Missing .- None. Total.-1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 8 Lieutenants.

Sergeants, 109 rank and file. Grand Total.-126. LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Rifles.-Captain O'Riley. 6th Regiment.-Lieutenant Balfour.

1st Regiment.-Captain Scarman and Lieut. H. Cooker. 4th Regiment.-Captain and Adjutant Allez. 7th Regiment.-Lieutenant Hamilton and Quartermast

9th Regiment.-Quartermaster Wright. 10th Regiment .- P. R. Mould Staff .- Captain Knight, Aide-de Camp to Brigadier-Gene

WOUNDED. Rifles .- Major Fortescue, slightly; Captain Costello,

verely; Captain Aitkins, severely; Captain Durie, slightly; lieutenant Jeffries, severely; Lieutenant Durie, severely; nant Hernbury, severely.

3d Regiment.—Major Campbell, slightly; Captain and

Adjutant Keevill, slightly; Lieutenant Chadwicke, severely; Lieutenant Coyle, slightly; Lieutenant Jackson, slightly; Second Lieutenant C. Chadwicke, severely; Second Lieute nant Brockwell, slightly; Volunteer O'Brien, severely; and Second Lieutenant M'Intosh, slightly. 6th Regiment.—Colonel Tupper, dangerously; Captain Richardson, slightly; Captain Wood, slightly; Captain

M'Neil, severely; Lieutenant Carnaby, severely; Lieutenan M'Donald, severely; Lieutenant M'Keller, severely; Lieu enant Storey, severely.
1st Regiment.—Major Joseph Hicks, severely; Captain Talbot, slightly; Captain De Koven, slightly; Captain

Noble, slightly; Lieutenant Townley, severely. 4th Regiment.—Captain Ramsay, slightly; Lieutenan 8th Regiment,-Major Mitchell, severely; Brigade Major

Hogg, slightly; Captain Shields, severely; Captain Lark-7th Regiment.-Lieutenant-Colonel Swan, severely; Ma-

jor Beckham, slightly; Major M'Cabe, dangerously; Captain Wilson, severely; Lieutenant Haggerty, severely; Lieutenant W. Gray, slightly; Lieutenant Phelan, severely; Ensign Armstrong, severely; Ensign Mahon, severely. 9th Regiment .- Major Cannan, severely ; Captain Mackie

everely; Captain C. W. Thompson, severely; Lieutena . W. Holmes, severely; Lieutenant Thornton, severely ieutenant Stack, slightly; Ensign Sparrow, severely; En sign Woods, slightly; Ensign Bezant, severely; Ensign Byrne, dangerously,

10th Regiment.-Major Samuel Shaw, slightly; Captains W. H. Fitzgerald, Count de Kolling, and Park, severely Lieutenant and Adjutant Wright, slightly : Lieutenant Price dangerously; Lieutenant R. P. Joyce, slightly.

Staff-officers .- Brigadier-General Reid and Brigadier General Shaw, slightly; Colonel Considine, Military Secretary, severely; Lieutenant Colonel Don Fernando Cotoner, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General, severely; Colonel Lord W. Paget, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General slightly; Assistant Inspector of Hospitals Alcock, slightly Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Woolridge, slightly.

C. WETHERALL, Lieutenant-Colonel.

A journal announced a few days ago that England had just made a last effort to determine France on an intervention in Spain, and that in the probable case of a refusal the English Cabinet was resolved on interfering alone—15,000 men were, it was said, to be landed in the Peninsula, besides the Marines and the British Legion already stationed there. We regret to announce that this last statement is unfounded.

A PROPER REBUKE FROM JONATHAN .- Jonathan has given John Bull a very proper rebuke lately. The New York Commercial Advertiser gives an account of the meeting of the St. Patrick's Society on St. Patrick's-day in that city, and says—"The health of Daniel O'Connell having been proposed, it was received with a volley of groans and hisses, such as seldom greets the ears of men at merry-making, one of the Roman Catholic clergymen interposed, and endeavoured to defend the toast, but was heard with great impatience. Several other gentlemen spoke, and denounced the attempt to compliment the calumniator of their adopted country; and in the end the Big Beggarman was put down by acclamation." This is as it should be—this is as honourable men should act. But in England the health of this unprincipled calumniator is toasted—ay, in England, the men should be the several way to the property of the several way to the property of the several way the several way the several way the property of the several way the seve of which he has declared to be rogues, and the women to be prostitutes. We hope that the rebuke given to us by the American Irish will not be lost. The Big Beggarman should

" put down by acclamation."—Standard.
MORNING CONCERT.—Mademoiselle Sophie Oster-MORNING CONCERT.—Mademoiselle Sophie Ostergarde had her benefit concert yesterday morning at Willis's Rooms. There was a very good selection of music, which was well performed. The principal singers were Mademoiselle Ostergarde, Miss Clara Novello, and Madame Degli Antoni. Handel's "Farewell ye limpid streams" was given in an exquisite manner by Miss Novello, whose voice and style are both considerably improved since last season, and she may, even at her present early age, justly be ranked among our very best English singers. We must also mention a German song called "Der Blinde" (the Blind Man), which was sung with very great taste and feeling by Herr Kroff. Among the instrumental music were a solo on the flute, by M. Sedlatzek; one on the violin, by Mr. Blagrove; and two brilliant pianoforte performances, by Madame Dulcken.

ROTTERDAM, May 9.—The London Society for Saving Persons from Shipwreck has sent its silver medal to our

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, Wednesday.—There has been a little more inquiry for cotton to-day, but no improvement in prices. The sales are estimated at 2,000 bales, nearly all American, chiefly from 93d, to 11d,

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE. A curious specimen has just been afforded in the city of the secret workings of Russian diplomacy. will of course be recollected how much interest was excited by the publication of a letter from the Foreignoffice, justifying resistance to the toll-tax Russia is endeavouring to establish on the Danube. It is said, and there is not the least reason to doubt the fact, that on the same day a great Russian functionary called on the party more immediately concerned in discussion of the question, and introduced the subject by professing his ignorance of any toll having been ex-acted, or of the ukase about the quarantine having been issued. He then proceeded to discuss these subjects, and arguing problematically in justification of his Imperial master, yet in the most conciliatory Augusta dined with the King on Wednesday at St. James's.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Orange and the Princes William and Alexander visited the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria yesterday afternoon.

The Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, and the Princess of Glocester, and the Princess Sophia, visited their Majesties

of Rocester, and the Princess Sophia, visited their Majesties

the answer was a refusal, though a courteous one, and the Princess Sophia, visited their Majesties

of Rocester, and the Princess Sophia, visited their Majesties at least as diplomatic in manner as the communication which had led to it.

The Consol-market remains firm, at 921 to 1 for money and the account. Exchequer-bills were again done to-day at 13s., but they closed at 13s. to 15s. premium.

Scarcely any business was done in the foreign market. and the quotations at the termination of business show no material alteration. Spanish Active stock was last marked at $45\frac{7}{8}$ to $46\frac{1}{8}$; Deferred, at $32\frac{7}{8}$ to 32; Passive, at 14 to $\frac{1}{8}$; Portuguese 5 per Cents., at 86 to $\frac{1}{8}$; Brazilian, at $86\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; Chilian, at 48 to 49; and Dutch $2\frac{1}{8}$ per Cents., at $57\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.

Almost the whole attention of the share market was directed to the Gongo Soco Mining Company, in which an advance of 161. occurred, in consequence of the favourable advices already quoted. The last price was 38 to 39, while the closing quotation yesterday was only 22. This led to a slight improvement in some of the other mining associations, which have been almost wholly forgotten during the railway mania. No alteration took place in any of the railway companies, and searcely any business was done in them.

New York papers to the 16th ult. were received this morning, after an unusually long suspension of the communications with the United States. The invasion of Texas had become a subject of much interest all over the Union, and meetings were about to be held in the principal towns to raise subscriptions for the Texians, who were treated, as is alleged, with great barbarity by the Mexicans, making it, in fact, a war of extermination. General Gaines, who was employed in the war against the Seminole Indians, was under orders to proceed immediately to Texas, and corps of volunteers were forming to reinforce the army in that province. From the tone of these accounts, which are evidently coloured for a purpose, the Americans have made up their minds, by some means or other, to become possessed of the province. The proeedings in Congress offer little that is new. tice had been given in the Senate of a motion by Mr. Burton to restore the old constitutional, formerly alled the federal, currency, a point to which many of the leading men are tending, through the horror the feel at the rapid increase of banks and uncontrolled ssues of paper. A motion had been made by Mr. Calhoun, and agreed to, for a return of those banks which had been selected to receive the public deposits Commerce was in a most flourishing state. The exchange was declining, and bills on London were at 5 to 6 per cent. premium. Shares in the United States Bank were sold at 119 on the 15th ult.

Bank were soid at 119 on the 15th uit.

By the Nightingale packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, bringing the Brazilian mail, advices have been received from Rio de Janeiro to the 7th of March. The accounts from Porto Alegre and Rio Grande were far from being satisfactory; the dis-turbances still continued. The price of the local turbances still continued. The price of the local 6 per Cent. Stock had advanced from 84 to 87½, but receded afterwards to 85½, and again rose to 86½, at which quotation considerable business had een done. The price of coffee had not varied and the demand generally was equal to the supply, which was more extensive than usual at that season, 14,000 bags had been sold during the week ending the deutenant Jeffries, severely; Lieutenant Durie, severely; 4th of March, and about 10,000 bags remained on econd Lieutenant M. Barker, severely; and Second Lieutenant. The shipments to the United States in January amounted to 26,345 bags, and 29,735 in February. 3,500 cases of Campos and Terra ugar had arrived since the last return. an official return it appears that the shipments in January from Rio de Janeiro were 80,512 bags of offee; 1,407 cases, 30 boxes, 231 barrels, and 4 bags, f sugar; 11,681 hides, 17,972 ox-horns, 281 pipes of rum, 729 rolls of tobacco, 1,085 bags of rice, and 204 barrels of tapioca. In February it amounted to 1,230 bags of coffee; 676 cases, 15 boxes, 374 barrels, and 1,208 bags, of sugar; 13,420 hides, 1,030 nalf-tanned hides, 21,538 ox-horns, 211 pipes of rum, 17 rolls of tobacco, 1,085 bags of rice, and 204 barrels of tapioca. The rate of exchange on London was 394 to 4. Gold, bars, was 75 to 78 per cent. pm.; silver, coin, 42 per cent. pm.; and copper, 13 to 14 per cent. discount.

The letters from the Gongo Soco mines, which reach to the end of February, are very favourable. The workings between the 17th and 22d of that month, ve days, produced 264lb. of gold. The accounts from Buenos Ayres of the 20th of

February do not convey any intelligence of importance. The rate of exchange on London was 67, and the price of the local Six per Cent, stock 65.

Calcutta papers to the 18th of January have arrived. Mr. Gomes had obtained permission from the financial lepartment to be furnished with the new pice in quanties of 500 rupees' worth at a time, as often ight require a supply, in order that he might open ops in various places to supply the public with this opper coinage, at the rate of 15 annas and 31 pice per Company's rupee. The object of this undertaking on the part of an individual was to put an end to the exortion which the money-dealers were practising to a great extent on the lower orders, in changing the old or the new coin. An annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank had taken place to reeive the Secretary's report. The accounts exhibited most favourable return of the last half-year's transactions, the profit realized being $13\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., of which 10 per cent. per share was ordered to be paid

o the proprietors as a dividend, and the remainder retained as an increase of capital. The following are the averages of grain as made up

o Saturday last :-Wheat. Barley. Oats. | Ryc. | Beans. | Peas. mperial Weekly Average ggregate Average of the six weeks s. d. 47 11 32 8 22 6 32 3 37 6 40 1 47 11 | 32 1 | 22 1 | 30 10 | 36 3 | 38 1 39 8 13 10 13 9 24 3 15 6 12 6

The following proclamation was yesterday morning nade by the proper officer at the Sheriffs' County Court, Red Jion-square, calling upon the parties under-named to come orward and surrender to the claims against them, on pain of forward and surrender to the claims against them, on pain of proceedings being taken upon the writs of outlawry being severally issued:—John Scott, George Herbert, George Giles Howe, Charles Gore (commonly called the Hon. Charles Gore), Charles Birkett, Edward Richard Buller (at two separate suits), the Right Hon. William Paget (commonly called Lord William Paget), Edward Thynne, Esq. (commonly called Lord Edward Thynne), John Capel Hanbury Tracey, Clerk, Henry Veitch, William Byrne, Sir Francis Vincent, Abbey, Henry Leigh Hunt, George Hawkins, J. V. Luxford (at four separate suits), Edward Hull, John Eden Spalding (at two suits), the Rev. William Hamilton Maxwell, Nicholas Power, and Thomas Sowerby. las Power, and Thomas Sowerby.

Captain Witham, 68th Light Infantry, at Ports-

mouth, for a wager of 50 guineas, has commenced walking 30 miles a-day for six consecutive days.—[That this task is considered arduous, and uncertain of accomplishment, few will deny, or no-wager would have been laid upon the result. Now, if it be difficult for a man to walk 30 miles a-day for x consecutive days, how much more difficult is it for a poor actory child to walk 20 miles a-day, in walking round the wheel, not only for six days consecutively, but for six days consecutively in each week throughout the year, as was most incontestably proved by Mr. Fielden, on Monday last, in the House of Commons? Let the supporters of factory cor an honest verdict. J—Standard.

IRISH JOINT STOCK BANKS.—There are eight jointstock banking establishments in Ireland,—namely, the Hi-bernian, in Dublin, with 225 partners; the Northern, at Belsediatzek; one on the violin, by Mr. Blagrove; and two brilliant pianoforte performances, by Madame Dulcken.

ROTTERDAM, May 9.—The London Society for Saving Persons from Shipwreck has sent its silver medal to our fellow-citizen M. B. Van Houten, as a testimony of its approbation of the model of a safety-boat and apparatus, invented by him, and sent to the society, which declares it to be the best apparatus of the kind that it has hitherto seen.—

Dutch paper.

On Wednesday last the scaffolding in the Galerie des Batailles, at Versailles, gave way, and six workmen were killed, and the other four severely injured. Immediately on being informed of this occurrence, the King sent 1,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers and their families.

Livenpool, Wednesday Evening.—Arrived, the Fair Arcadian, from Honduras; the William Rushton, from London; the Earl Grey, from London; and the Mersey, from London Off the Port, the Enchantress, from Savannah. Telegraph-office—Inwardbound, the Adam Lodge, from Charleston.

Livenpool, Corton-Marker Wednesday Theory and two proposed in the open air, and in a dying condition. Providentially she was soon discovered, and removed to the infirmary, where she still lies.—Cheshire Earland.

the heavest the most regarded their brutal violation, and left the wretched woman exposed in the open air, and in a dying ondition. Providentially she was soon discovered, and renoved to the infirmary, where she still lies.—Cheshire Exa-

Erratum in the line of numbers (Xenophon Raffle.) -For 10, 9, 11 (Earl Mulgrave), read 10, 8, 11, as stated from the Chair, and stated correctly, CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 20.

Sir,—It must have been a matter of surprise to all who are aware of the anomalous condition of the above tax, that not the slightest allusien was made to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his late financial statement, although his attention has on several recent occasions been directed to the subject. So long a time has now elapsed since I first ventured, with your powerful aid, to expose the unjust, oppressive, and injurious operation of the land-tax redemption acts, and my labours have hitherto produced so little effect, that I am sometimes disposed to believe my notions to be altogether erroneous, and to determine that I ought to discontinue my exertions with this philosophical reflection—

"Durum; sed levius fit patientia." TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

tinue my exertions with this philosophical reflection—
"Durum; sed levius fit patientia"
"Quicquid corrigere est netas;"
but when I find Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis of Chandos, and several other influential members of the House of Commons, urging the necessity and importance to the country of alterations in the mode of assessing and collecting this tax, and that your valuable columns are frequently occupied with arguments in support of the same view, I cannot at present conclude that it is quite right towards individuals, or quite beneficial to the state, of one man to pay a farthing, while another pays 3s. in the pound towards the same tax upon properties of equal value; or for the man who pays a farthing to have the power of buying up his tax for 13s. 6d., while the other is compelled to pay 273l. for a similar purchase.

while the other is compelled to pay 2731. for a similar purchase.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech on the budget, congratulated the country on the large addition to the revenue of last year, by reason of the increased consumption of apirits. Now, it cannot be denied that the article upon which the increase has principally taken place is that of gin, and as this article is consumed more among the poorer than any other classes, the increase of revenue from this source is rather a subject for lament than gratification; and, at all events. I submit it would be far more desirable that the prosperity of the nation, in a financial point of view, should depend upon the productiveness of so valuable a branch of reverue as the lard-tax, rather than upon the increased and increasing demoralization of the people.

I remain, Sir, your obliged and very obedient servant,

SIR J. SOANE'S PORTRAIT AND THE LITE-RARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—In your paper of this day I have seen with much surprise and more regret some observations on the discussion which arose in the Literary Fund on Monday last respecting the destruction of Sir J. Soane's portrait by Mr. Jerdan. Having been distinctly pointed out in your paper as "one of a Radical faction," I beg leave to state that I am not a Ra-

Having been distinctly pointed out in your paper as. "one of a Radical faction," I beg leave to state that I am not a Radical, and that I belong to no faction; so far from having "combined," I never even consulted with the gentlemen who did me the honour of coinciding in my views. Their names are enclosed for your private satisfaction but not having an opportunity of asking their permission, I do not feel myself justified in publishing them; they are, however, sufficiently well known to fame for you to judge how far they are exposed to the imputation of faction or Radicalism.

The few observations I made have been strangely perverted into an anxiety to fix a charge of felony on Mr. Jordan; I feel too much respect for that gentleman on public and private grounds to dream of any such thing. The substance of what I said was—" Soon after receiving an account of the transaction, I accidentally met two legal friends, to whom I stated the circumstances; both informed me that a person obtaining admission into a house at a late hour of the night and wilfully destroying property was guilty of felony; that a chartered body was regarded as an individual in the eye of the law, and that an attempt of the committee to smother or compromise

destroying property was guilty of felony; that a chartered body was regarded as an individual in the eye of the law, and that an attempt of the committee to smother or compromise the transaction might expose that body to a criminal information for compounding a felony." It was clearly my duty to state what I had heard to the rest of the members, and I can see neither faction nor Radicalism in the proposition which I made, and which I will persevere in, that to free ourselves from the responsibility thus thrown upon us, we should refer the matter to the general body of the society. I am the more inclined to this course because another serious question connected with the matter must occupy the attention of the committee. When Sir J. Soane's dissatisfaction with the portrait was communicated to the committee—verbally, by the way—it was resolved by a majority, after a long debate, to inform Mr. Maclise of the difficulty in which the committee was placed; that admirable artist and truly excellent man replied, that his design in presenting the portrait was simply to serve the institution, and that he willingly agreed to its being replaced by another, but he suggested the propriety of the picture's being returned to him, "as he had received from Sir J. Soane no intimation of his desire to possess the same." Copies of this letter, and the resolution to which it was a reply, were communicated to Sir John Soane officially, but neither to Mr Maclise nor to the committee did Sir John Soane deign to make any answer, After the lapse of two months, at the March meeting of the committee, an officer of the society, acting professedly in the name and on the behalf of Sir John, stated, "that unless Sir J. Soane obtained the picture from the committee immediately and unreservedly, he would withdraw his patronage from the institution, withhold an intended bequest, and appeal to the public." I gave notice of a motion marking what I deemed ought to be the committee sense of such menace and insult; but the Saturday night before my mot

"— Et meå
"Virtute me involvo, probamque
"Pauperiem sine dote quæro."

Fully resolved, as I am, to place the whole history of this anfortunate portrait before the public (probably in the columns of *The Times*, should the editor give my statement admission), I should not now have made any remarks upon the subject, pendente lite, had not the remarks in your paper of this day forced me to appeal to the public in my own defence. I fear much that I shall be again forced to intrude upon you, for an attempt has been already made to prevent the matter from becoming the subject even of debate. e matter from becoming the subject even of dehate

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
W. C. TAYLOR, I.L.D.

121, Grove-street, Camden-town, Wednesday night:

Watch Committee, Guildhall.—Yesterday the committee met upon the subject of the expenses for the last year. Alderman Venables, as chairman of the committee, made some observations upon the disproportion between the contingent expenses and the general expenses incurred by the negligent conduct of many of the inhabitants was such as to encourage the exertions of thieves, as if they expected that the police were omnipresent, in order to render unnecessary any vigilance of their own. He particularly alluded to the very frequent practice of leaving doors and windows without proper security. The Alderman did not know how to communicate a proper caution and express a proper condemnation of such want of vigilance to the inhabitants, except through the medium of the press, and he thought that an extract made from the watchhouse occurrence-book, kept by Marchant, the night inspector, would be useful in showing the necessity of giving some little assistance to those from whom so much was expected. The following is the extract:—
"Gutter-lane, 10 minutes before 9 o'clock, found the street-door open at Mrs. Townsend's, No. 32. Sent down to the watchhouse for a light, went over the premises, and found all safe. The lock had a skeleton key broken in it. Waited until the master of the house came, who looked over the place, and siad ll was safe and nothing taken away. It was 2 o'clock when he came. He thanked us, and said himself and friends could take care of the place, and dismissed us.—

George Hazlewood."

MELANCHOLV Loss of Life of Cape Clear, and, with the Charles, of Charleston, foundered off Cape Clear, with the Charles, of Charleston, foundered off Cape Clear, it is should be as such as the charles, of Charleston, foundered off Cape Clear, it is boat not account has just the exception of about a dozen of the crew saved in a small booat, near 300 persons perished. We give this in the way in which it has reached us, not vouching for its correctness, where we had the Charles, of Charleston, foundered off Cape Clear, and th WATCH COMMITTEE, GUILDHALL .- Yesterday the

MEETING OF SPANISH BONDHOLDERS.

Yesterday a meeting of the holders of Spanish Deferre

GONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 200.

A Gabinet messenger, who left he Foreign-office on the Stath of March, arrived on the 15th instant at the English Embeuty. Although the stature of the contents of the despatches of which, he was been if a syet a matter of conjecture, I have for line and the state of the confection of the state of the confection of the state of

y moving, that the memorial, which would be read, should e adopted. Mr. T. THORNTON read the memorial to M. Mendizabal.

(For which see advertisement.)
Colonel BRADLEY seconded it, and it was adopted unani

mously.

Colonel DAVIS moved that the memorial be signed on be-Colonel DAVIS moved that the memorial be signed on behalf of the meeting by the chairman, and that Lord Palmerston be requested to forward it through Mr. Villiers, the Ambassador at Madrid, to Senor M. Mendizabal.—Agreed to.

Thanks were returned to the chairman, and the meeting

KING'S THEATRE.

Grisi's benefit drew last night, as it usually does, the fullest house of the season. The opera was "I Puritani," the
piece in which she has achieved her greatest triumph, and
with which the public are better acquainted than with any of
her performances. There appears, however, no falling off in
attraction on that account; on the contrary, it seems to increase with every representation. Her looks and her voice betrayed marks of very imperfect recovery from the indisposition she has recently suffered, but her native energy and spirit,
in the more important scenes, carried her over all such
obstacles. She is too genuine an enthusiast in her art to spare
herself, whatever the effort may cost her. The scene with
Rubini in the second act, and all that she has to do in the
third, were sustained in her best style. The audience testified their gratification by the most vehement applause during
the performance and at the conclusion, when the whole pit
stood up to receive her grateful acknowledgment of their patronage. Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache appeared in their
respective parts, which they have so marked for their own
that to attempt any substitution would be to spoil the opera.
The Queen and the Prince of Orange, with his son, were present, and the andience was not only very numerous, but of
the first order in point of rank and fashion.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A new grand opera in three acts, the music by De Pinna, was brought out last night at this theatre. It is called the Ross of the Alhambra, and is founded on the well-known tale by Washington Irving, in which he recounts how a damsel of low degree falls in love with a Court page; how a Moorish-looking spirit bestows on her a magic lute; and how, by awakening from a fit of melancholy Philip V. of Spain (so renowned for Farinelli and the blue devits), she is finally rewarded with the hand of her lover. This very pretty story, in the hands of a dramatist of any taste, could not have been made to occupy more than two hours, but there was introduced a villain with a bass voice, enacted by Morley—a band of tobbers, and a tournament, which had no connexion with the other incidents, to make it last three. A more uninteresting piece we have seldom had the fortune to sit out, and there was other incidents, to make it last three. A more uninteresting riece we have seldom had the fortune to sit out, and there was no reason to care for what became of any one of the characters. The plot moved on slowly and pompously, as if in disdain of creating an excitement. The music here and there was pleasing, but was on the whole rather calculated to hull than to arouse any passions. A few pieces were encored, and those so favoured were sung by Mr. Barker, who used to take a subordinate part at Braham's, but was last night promoted to first tenor at Covent-garden. He has some taste, but certainly not voice enough to justify this promotion and the immolerate applause which he received, far greater than that gained by Miss Romer's songs, who is very much his superior as a singer. He should break himself of a painfully affected style of pronunciation, and not abuse so much the privilege allowed to English singers of walking through a part without any dramatic effort whatever. He was called for at the end of the piece, and so was Miss Romer. Mr. Vale, who has nothing to say or do throughout the piece which requires a spark of humour, kept the audience in a roar of laughter, and his merit was the greater for making something of a part so vapid. Loud and tumultuous applause attended the fall of the curtain, owing, we think more to the or laughter, and his ment was the greater for making some-thing of a part so vapid. Loud and tumultuous applause at-tended the fall of the curtain, owing, we think, more to the goodness of the ballet and the splendour of the scenes than any merit of the draina. A moonlight view of the Convent of the Pilgrim Rocks deserves especial mention for its beauty. On the whole, the p'ece is likely to become a favourite with those who love mere pageantry.

On Wednesday night Mr. Macready appeared at this heatre, and after the performance of Macbeth delivered the

following address—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—Under ordinary circumstances I should receive this manifestation of your kindness with silent acknowledgments; but I cannot disguise from myself the fact, that the circumstances which have led to my engagement at this theatre, after an absence of many years, are uppermost in your minds. Into those circumstances I will not enter further than two general observations. First, I was subjected, in cold blood, from motives which I will not characterize, to a series of studied, and annoying, and mortifying provacations, personal and professional. The second—that, suffering under those accumulated provocations, I was betrayed, in a moment of unguarded passion, into an intemperate and imprudent act, for which I feel, and shall never cease to feel, the deepest and most poignant self-reproach and regret. I wish it to be distinctly understood, ladies and gentlemen, that it is to you and to myself I owe this declaration, and I make it with unaffected sincerity. To liberal and generous minds, I think, I need say no more. I cannot, however, at such a moment, resist thanking you, and I do so most sincerely, most respectfully, and indeed most gratefully, for these kind expressions of your sympathy and favour."

As the transaction to which Mr. Macready alludes was to be the subject of an investigation in a court of law, we had our of the surface of the subject of an investigation in a court of law, we had our of the surface of the subject of an investigation in a court of law, we had our of the surface of the subject of an investigation in a court of law, we had our of the surface of the s

se the subject of an investigation in a court of law, we had purposely abstained from any notice of it, because we were nawilling to prejudice the public mind on a matter about to be submitted to a jury; but as Mr. Macready seems ashamed of the extraordinary ourrage which he committed, we think it right to record this expression of his contrition. In our opinion nothing can justify such an outrage, and the circum-stances under which Mr. Macready intimates that it was ommitted remain yet to be investigated.

The Gresham commemoration, which takes place to worrow at the Mansion-house, has a claim on the public favour beyond those performances which have merely gain for vour beyond those performances which have merely gain to their object, in the encouragement it holds out to musical ar tists, by awarding a prize for the anthem, and in appropriating its surplus profits to the restoration of Crosby-hall, on of the finest pieces of antiquity in the city of London. This is the third celebration, we believe, of this interesting festival which has sprung out of moderate means, under the responsibility at first of a very small circle, a lady of fortune gene rously taking the lead among them, and great regions due to rously taking the lead among them, and great praise is due to all concerned both in the original plan and the subsequent

erseverance in it. MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE OFF CAPE CLEAR.—An account has just reached this office that a ship, called the Charles, of Charleston, foundered off Cape Clear, and, with the exception of about a dozen of the crew saved in a small boat, near 300 persons perished. We give this in the way in which it has reached us, not vouching for its correctness, which we fear is but too true. The Charles sailed from Liverpool with emigrants for a port in the United States, and it appears started a plank, and in a very short time went down.—Cork Evening Herald.

RAMSGATE.—On Monday morning, during the tempestuans weather, the wind blowing stream to the continued and the cont

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACA-

(Concluded.) To redeem the promise made in our last article on this exhibition we begin with Mr. Stanfield's "Battle of Trafalgar," No. 290, painted for the Senior United Service Club, which is a picture worthy of the subject, worthy of the institution for which it is painted, and worthy of the eminent artist by whom it is painted. It is a gallery picture of large dimensions, occupying the entire western end of the school of painting, and is most elaborately made out in all the scientific and historical details of that grand and important naval victory. The picture represents the centre of the combined fleet, at half-past 2 o'clock, about an hour and a half after Lord Nelson received his death wound. The Victory, the ship which bore his Lordship's flag, after sustaining a heavy fire from four of the enemy's ships, is represented by the painter as in the act of disengaging herself from the Redoubtable, a French 74, at that time lashed alongside the Temeraire, a British 98, and, at the moment the Fougeux, another French 74, became the prize of the latter. On the left of the spectator is Vice Admiral Collingwood, in the Royal Sovereign, with her prize, the Santa Anna, totally dismantled, and the other ships of the lee division. On the right of the Victory is the Bucentaure, a French 80-gun ship, Admiral Villeneuve, with her main and mizen masts shot away, the Santissima Trinidada, a Spanish four-decker, both ships being unmanageable wrecks from the heavy raking fire of the Victory, Neptune, Leviathan, and other of the British ships. The subject is treated with historical care, and the nautical learning displayed throughout is only equalled by the pictorial skill in which the picture is painted. To redeem the promise made in our last article on this ships. The subject is treated with historical care, and the nautical learning displayed throughout is only equalled by the pictorial skill in which the picture is nainted.

No. 298, "Portrait of the Author of the Exposition of the False Medium, &c.," by S. Drummond, A., is a sad puzzle, for many have been the conjectures as to who the bewhiskered author is, and what is the false medium that he has

raise Mediu", &C., by S. Diuminoid, A., is a said plazzle, for many have been the conjectures as to who the bewhiskered author is, and what is the false medium that he has
exposed.

No. 327, "Italian Scene in the Anno Santo—Peasants on
a pilprimage to Rome, first coming in sight of the holy city,"
by C. L. Eastlake, R.A., is a classical composition in the
nurest Italian taste, and savours of Italy in every hue.

No. 329, "Autolicus," by C. R. Leslie, R.A., is a capital
representation of the merry rogue of a pedler, surrounded by
his wondering auditory, who believe all his narrations to be
true, for being in print, as Mopsaysays, "a' life then we are
sure they are true." The peddling rogue is bawling our lusetily, "Here's another ballad of a fish that appeared upon the
coast on Wednesday, the fourscore of April, forty thrusand fathom above water, and sung this ballad about
the hard hearts of maids." The incorrect printing of this
and other quotations in this catalogue is perfectly disgraceful
to the Academy, who appear to be sadly in want of a reader.

In that appended to Sharp's picture of Katherine and Petruchio, they print "a censor in a barber's shop" for "censer," and
twenty more such blunders, that any censor would exclaim
against not only as barbarous, but barberous.

No. 353, "The Lord Chancellor Sir Thomas More receiving the benediction of his father, Judge More, in the
Court of King's Bench," by S. A. Hart, A., is a legitimate
historical picture of the first class, and does honour to the
academic body from sne of whose junior members it proceeds. Reper, from whose life of this distinguished lawyer
Mr. Hart has selected his subject, relates, that whenever he
passed through Westminster-hall to his place in the Court of
Chancery, if his father, one of the Judges of the King's
Bench, was in court, he would go diverein, and revenuly
kneeling down in the sight of them all, duly ask his father's
blessing. The time selected by the painter is the first day of
term. Immediately under Sir Thomas are

nilitude to the picture.

Mr. Phillips's portrait of "Dr. Dalton," the celebrated

Mr. Phillips's portrait of "Dr. Dalton," the celebrated Quaker chymist, is a picture replete with interest and intellect, and exhibits one of the most philosophical heads ever represented on canvass in a most forcible manner, as is also his fine whole-length portrait of Lord Lyndhurst.

The very reverse of this is the equestrian portrait of "Count Alfred D'Orsay," by F. Grant, which is ineffably coxcombical and namby-pamby-ish. It cannot of course be a likeness.

coxombical and namby-pamby-ish. It cannot of course be a likeness.

No. 602. "The Coronation of King Robert Bruce," by W. Fisk, is a carefully arranged historical picture of some merit, and gives promise of future excellence.

Among the miniatures in his room (the Antique Academy) the most noticeable are No. 627, "Alderman Humphery, M.P.," by Miss Dutton, a sister and worthy compeer of Mrs. Charles Pearson. No. 646, "Miss Romer," by H. Wilkins; 654, "Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, and others." by W.J. Newton, whose admirable portraits of the King and of the Countess Pozzo di Borgo we have already noticed; several by A. Robertson; 729, "Lady Denman," by Mrs. Gent, a widowed daughter of the Academician, W. Daniell, and another instance of female talent in addition to those we have already mentioned. 820, "J. Wallace, of Drury-lane Theatre," by S. J. Stump. "A necklace," No. 827, by Robertson, formed of a mother's best jewels, miniatures of her children, arranged and set in gold, for such an ornament.

an ornament.

In the Council-room are some beautifully executed architectural models of buildings. No. 919 is the "City of London School, now erecting on the site of Honey-lane Market, Chenpside," by J. B. Bunning—a chaste and good example of the ancient English style of domesticarchitecture. No. 923 is a model of an excellent design in the castellated style, by Mr. W. V. Morrison, an Irish architect of good taste, for Cloutari Castle, in the country of Dublin, the seat of John Venables Vernon, Esq., erected in the 12th century by the Knights Templars, remodelled and added to in the 16th century, and now in progress of rebuilding. Templars, remodelled and added to in the 16th century, and now in progress of rebuilding.

In the Library are generally exhibited the architectural designs, but this year, owing, no doubt, to the extraordinary competition for the new Houses of Parliament, there is scarcely any architectural design worthy of notice, except those for a British Senate-house, by Sir John Soane and Mr. Gandy, already mentioned, and No. 936, by the last-named accomplished draughtsman, of comparative sketches of 13 selected styles of architecture, which are highly worthy of consideration by the architect the student and the amateur.

selected styles of architecture winch are highly worthly of consideration by the architect, the student, and the amateur. It is one of a series of subjects intended to illustrate essays on the origin of the art, and to contrast ancient emblematic fabrics with the undesigned aspects of many modern buildings; to place in opposition the mannerism of many, builders with each other, and to show the progress of edifices in chronological epochs, displaying the detail of practical, philosophical and scientific constructions.

nological epochs, displaying the detail of practical, philosophical, and scientific constructions.

The centre of this design exhibits a remarkably clear composition of the architecture of Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and the style called Gothic. On the right he has arranged the Druidical, Persian, Hindu, and Saracenic tastes, At the base of the centre he has introduced as an emblem of the deluge a rocking stone embowered in a wood, between mounds of tumuli. At the summit is delineated in appropriate glory, as if to illumine the pile, the cross, the conventional sign of the whole Christian world. Mr. Gandy informs us in his description that it is supposed the idea of the preceding and the other compositions of all fabrics on this globe will comprise upwards of 1,000 drawings, displaying 40 national styles of building, with three periods to each! The drawing and design, for imagination and powerful execution, are worthy of the highest praise.

and design, for imagination and powerful execution, are worthy of the highest praise.

Mr. Shaw's design, No. 972, for the eastern range of dermitories now erecting at Christ's Hospital, is an admirable exposition of the truest Tudor and Elizabethan styles, but sadly spoiled by some extraneous dabs of indigo and mustard, meant for blue-coat boys.

No. 1,055, "The Impiety of Caligula," by A.B. Clayton, is pretty well as an imitation of Gandy, but that Roman Emperor never had such Grecian purity of architecture as is here

peror never had such Grecian purity of architecture as is here mis-represented.

Among the sculptures in the Coal-hole, called by the Academics "The Model Academy," the best are 1,060, Model of a Statue of the late Bishop Jebb, which is now executing in marble to be erected in Limerick Cathedral, by E. H. Bailey, R. A. 1,064, Statue of J. S. Lushington, Esq., by H. Weekes. 1,078, bust of H. Woodthorpe, Esq., LL. D., town-clerk of the feity of London, by P. Turnerelli, indicative of calipash and calipee, duly admixed with that spirit of antiquarian research and municipal knowledge that this excellent public officer has always evinced, particularly in the trying occasion of the realways evinced, particularly in the trying occasion of the re-cent Parliamentary inquiries. There is not a better bust in the room. It is surprising that there is nothing this year by

he room. It is surprising that there is nothing this year by Mr. Chantry. Mr. Learmouth's bust of the Bishop of Rochester has the Mr. Learmouth's bust of the Bishop of Rochester has the whimsical combination of the episcopal wig of the modern House of Lords and the naked throat and toga of the ancient Roman forum. An almost speaking likeness of Mr. Tooke, the member for Truro, No. 1,103, by C. Davis. A bewhiskered bust, No. 1,118, of the author of Rookwood (is this another exposition of the false medium?), by J. R. Slater, hung in juxtaposition with a most simple and unaffected bust of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge, by W. S. Arnold. No. 1,143, "Blue Bell," a basso-relievo, by young Westmacott, is highly pleasing.

In connexion with this exhibition we may appropriately mention, that Wilkie's nicture of "The Spanish Mother"

nention, that Wilkie's picture of "The Spanish Mother, which created so much public interest at the time of its ap-pearing on the walls of Somerset-house, has been engraved by Raembach in his best manner, manifesting the union of the firmest and boldest handling with the most delicate and grace-

St. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIGLDS.—Yesterday being Holy Thursday, the churchwardens, overseers, and guardians under the new poor law, accompanied by the Kev. Mr. Duckenfield, the vicar, and several other gentlemen, walked in procession with the charity children, "beating the boundaries." The children were allowed to bear the Royal colours. On the arrival of the procession at the Horse-Guards the military on duty "turned out" and "presented arms" to the Royal ensign, for which salute each soldier was rewarded with a shilling. The sentries on guard through the Park likewise presented arms, and were similarly rewarded. After the proented arms, and were similarly rewarded. After the pro-ession returned, the children sat down to a good old English

inner of roast beef and plum-pulding.

On Saturday evening, while the railway passenger arriages were proceeding eastwards to Airdrie, a wheel of a mall open waggon attached to the regular train broke, and hree or four of the passengers in the waggon were in conse quence thrown out. One gentleman, Mr. Rose, writer, Airdrie, is said to have been considerably bruised and stunned, and two other persons were more slightly injured, besides having their clothes very much torn.—Glasgow

IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
DUBLIN, MAY 10.
TITHE AUCTION—MULTITUDINOUS ASSEMBLAGES OF

TITHE AUCTION—MULTITUDINOUS ASSEMBLAGES OF

THE PEASANTRY.

In various parts of the counties of Wexford and Wicklow attempts have been made, within the last week, to sell cattle distrained for non-payment of tithes. In the former county the sheriff proceeded to the execution of his duty, unattended by either military or police; but at the different stations appointed for the auctions immense multitudes assembled. The cattle were brought out, the auctioneer put them up for sale; but his own voice asking for bidders was the only one to be heard; a death-like silence prevailed amongst the thousands who surrounded him. All the parfies distrained were of the class of wealthy and extensive farmers, or small gentry, who abound in the county of Wexford, and their cattle were in prime condition. A fat cow, distrained on the lands of a Mr. Sparrow, was put up at 50, it was afterwards set up at 32, 12, 10s, 5s., and finally 1d.; but not a single bidder was to be found! The sheriff, finding it totally useless to persevere, adjourned all the sales, and the multitudes laughed, joked, and cheered at the discomfiture of the parsons, and the success of their own "demonstration."

In the county of Wicklow the attempts to sell cattle distrained for tithes have proved equally unsuccessful, although a party of police and military were in requisition. At Rathivilly some disturbance was got up, the cattle were frightened and scampered away, and the bailiffs were unable to recover them. The local magistrates have issued warrants against four of the peasantry, who are charged with assaulting the bailiff, who was to have acted as auctioneer. He is said to be in a dangerous state.

in a dangerous state.

KILKENNY ELECTION.

The writ for Kilkenny was sent down last night, and the election will come off next week, so that Mr. O'Connell will be returned long before the termination of the Whitauntide It is stated to-day that the petition alleging bribery against
Messrs. West and Hamilton will not be followed up.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TATTERSALLS.—Y SETERDAY.

The greater portion of the afternoon was occupied in comparing books for the Derby and Oaks, the betting on them not being by any means so brisk as might have been expected from the near approach of the day. The "crack" was in great force at 2 to 1 (taken freely), and Ebberston at 18 to 2, at which price he was backed for 1,000. or 1,900. 300. or 400. were laid out upon Mr. Waasa at 7 to 1, and nearly as much upon Sepoy, at 15 to 1: Slane and Gladiator not in any demand. Some changes took place amongst the outsiders; Emmelina and Master of the Rolls were backed rather freely, while Tipple Cider declined to 50 to 1, and "r. Ridsdale's lot disappeared altogether from the betting—they are reported to be amiss. Nothing said about Chifney's two.

Vesper and Toga were backed at less odds than on Monday, the former having plenty of friends. Nothing fresh beyond this. The closing prices were as fellow:—

LIVERPOOL SPRING ST. LEGER (THIS DAY).

6 to 4 on Locomotive arst Trapball (taken).

7 to 1 agst Lord Jersey's Bay Middleten (taken freely).

11 to 2 — Colonel Peel's lot (taken).

7 to 1 — Colonel Peel's Mr. Wags (taken).

15 to 1 — Duke of Richmond's Sepoy (taken).

18 to 1 — Colonel Peel's Slane.

20 to 1 — Lord Wilton's Gladiator.

25 to 1 — Lord Wilton's Gladiator.

25 to 1 — Lord Cresterfeld's Alfred (taken).

35 to 1 — Mr. Allen's Master of the Rolls (taken).

36 to 1 — Mr. Thormhill's Mendizabal.

50 to 1 — Mr. Thormhill's Mendizabal.

50 to 1 — Master of the Rolls and Tipple Cider (taken).

7 to 2 agst Mr. Dawson's Fair Jane.

5 to 1 — Lord Exter's Toga (taken).

No others mentioned.

St. Leger.

8 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's Black Diamond (take 10 to 1).

8 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's Black Diamond (take 10 to 1). SHIP NEWS.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

The Duke of Sussex, from China, has arrived off Penzance, sailed from Lintin on the l4th of January, and from St. Helena on the 14th of March.

The Windsor, from Bengal, has arrived off Plymouth, sailed from Saugor on the 23d of January, from Table Bay on the 12th of March, and from St. Helena on the 24th.

The Duke of Buceleuch, itom Bengal, has arrived off Plymouth, sailed in December, from Madres on the 7th of January, and from Table Bay on the 1th of March.

The Elizabeth, from Bengal, has arrived off Cork, sailed from Calcutta on the 20th of December, and from St. Helena on the 26th of February.

The Arethusa, from Manilla, has arrived off Plymouth, sailed on the 20th of November, and from the Cape on the 5th of February.

The Malabar, from Bombay, has arrived off Plymouth, sailed on the 4th of January, and from the Cape on the 10th of March.

Arrivals at St. Helena.—The Fairlie, March 3, from Calcutta, and sailed on the 6th for Bristol; the Georgiana, on the 6th, from the Mauritius, and sailed on the 10th, from Calcutta, and sailed on the 10th from Calcutta, and sailed on the 10th, from Calcutta, and sailed on the 10th, from Calcutta, and sailed on the 10th, from Bourbon, and sailed on the 12th for London; the William, on the 10th, from Bourbon, and sailed on the 12th for Bordeaux; the William, on the 10th, from Bourbon, and sailed on the 11th for London; the Sterling, on the 10th, from the Cape of Good Hope, and sailed on the 12th for Tondon of Good Hope, and sailed on the 11th for Tondon; the Sterling, on the 10th, from the Cape of Good Hope, and sailed on the 19th from the Ope, and

Londer., rom St. Helena.—His Majesty's ship Athol, March 10 'Good Hope; the Maitland, on the 12th, for England. Table Bay (Cape of Good Hope).—The Morley, in Ceylon, and sailed on the 28th, for London; the Up in Ceylon, and sailed on the 28th for London; the Up in Ceylon, and sailed on the 29th for Bombay; the

cutta; the Lord Hungerford, on the 6th, from Calcutta; the Exmouth, from Calcutta; the Bolton, from Madras.

Stockton, May 10.—The Englishman, from Dublin, which got aground on leaving the Tees, has become a total week.

RIO JANEIRO, March 7.—The Isabel, from Verga, bound to Angola, put back on the 26th ult., with loss of mainmast.

St. Helena, March 14.—The Pyramus, from Singapore to London, is taking in her cargo without any repair, and will probably sail in a few days.

Kinnale, May 17.—The Snowden, from Demerara, was towed out of Ballina Bay this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

Harwich, May 11.—The wind veered to the N.M. W. this morning, but has since shifted to E.N. E.—The whole of the wind-bound ships but has an est since been heard of.

Gravesky, May 10 and 11.—Arrived, the Speculant, from Dantsic —the Hope, and the Lively, from Harlingen—the Emma, from Antwerp—the Earl of Liverpool, from Ostend—the Emilie, from Calais—the Malvina, for Constantinople—the Maria, for Gottenburgh—the Eurhardes, for Bonbay—the Britannia, and the Cherry, for Hamburgh—the German, for Elsinore—the Gambia, for the River Gambia—the Ramona, for Rotterdam—the Harlequin, the Emerald, and the Koyal Sovereign, for Boulogne—the Pilot, for Dunkirk—the Lion, for alexandria—the Chieftain, for St. Vincent—the Sessetris, for Madeira—the Charlotte, for St. John's, New Brunswick—the Matila, for Naples—the Funchal, for the Azores—the Niorde, for Norway, and the Earl Bathurst, for Quebec.

London Marchant, from Rotterdam.

ENTERED OUTWARDS FOR LOADING.

The Batavier, for Rotterdam—the John Bull, for Hamburgh—the Sieben Bruder, for Stettin—the Familien, for Hals and Copenhagen—the Mary Ann and Arabella, for Vera Cruz—the Freundschaft, for Hamburgh—the Esquimaux, for Hudson's Bay—the Andromeda, for New York—the New Hopswell, for Rensburgh and Konigsberg—the Earl of Liverpool, for Ostend—the Harmony, for Labrador.

the Earl of Liverpool, for Ostend—the Harmony, for Labrador.

CLEARED OUTWARDS WITH CARGO.

The Douglas, for Sydney and New South Wales—the Wansbeck, for Sierra Leone—the Dundee Merchant, for Marseilles—the Princes Victoria, for Antwerp—the Imperial, for St. Petersburgh—the George, for Montreal—the Alexander Baring, for Canton and Quebec—the Jane, for St. Lucia—the John, for Rio Janeiro—the Somlenster, for Christiania—the Dart, for Konigsberg.

Christiania—the Dart, for Konlesberg.

CLEARED GUYWARDS IN BALLAST.

The Inger Mathilda, for the Baltic—the Andreas, for Norway—the L'Aurore, for Gravelines—the Hoop, and the Yrow Dienke, for Wortum—the Thetis, for Lisbon—the Hector, for the Baltic—the Cowle Maria, for Rostock—the Christian, for Elsinor—the Grasshopper and the Ruth, for the South Sea Whale Fishery.

versels spoken With.

The Ville d'Oleron, of Havre, for Canton, on the 22d of March, 16 S., long, 25. W.

The Blenheim, of Whitby, for Quebec, with loss of foremast, on the 28th ult., in lat. 45., long, 32.

The Wellington (bark), on the 3th inst., in lat 49. long, 7., by the Nightingale Packet, arrived at Falmouth.

The Regulus, from Liverpool to Canton, on the 4th inst., in lat. 46., long, 9., by the Star, arrived at Falmouth.

The Amabella, on the 23d of March, off Ascension.

The Humphrey, on the 18th of April, in lat. 27., long, 41.; and the Golden Spring, from Africa, on the same day.

The Industry, from China to Liverpool, on the 24th of April, in lat. 39., long, 41.



Yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, William Wheeler, one of the labourers employed on the London and Birmingham Railroad, met with the following dreadful accident while at work near Kilburn. He was filling one of the cars with the excavated soil, when a large slip or cleft of the earth, weighing several tons, and which was partially undermined, fell upon him with a tremendous crash, and completely buried him undemeath its ponderous load. His fellow-workmen instantly commenced digging him out, and after strenuous exertions, the unfortunate man was found in a most dreadful situation: he was literally crushed and jammed into a heap, with blood streaming from many parts of his person, and scarcely retaining an outline of the usual proportions of the human frame. He however manifested some indications of remaining life, and was conveyed, with as little delay as possible, to the North London Hospital, in Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, where every possible attention was rendered him, but, from the dreadfully severe nature of the injuries he had sustained, not the slightest hope can be indulged in of his surviving; indeed, his death is expected adulged in of his surviving; indeed, his death is expected omentarily. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning police-

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning police-constable Nenham Tarner, No. 14, of the A division, while on duty in Hyde-park, observed a respectably dressed female pass by him in a hurried manner and go towards the bridge over the Serpentine river; he was induced to watch her, and, following her at some distance, saw her standing near the centre of the bridge looking on the water. Suddenly she snatched off her bonnet, threw it at her feet, and quickly clambering on to the balustrades, precipitated herself headforemost into the river, and instantly disappeared. The policeman directly ran to the station-house of the Royal Humane Society and procured the drags, and in less than ten minutes the body was got out of the water. The means to produce resuscitation were promptly used and persevered in for a considerable time, but the vital spark was quite extinct. The deceased was a very fine grown young woman, between 22 and 23 years of age. The body lies at the workhouse in Mount-street, of Grosvenor-square, to be owned, and a coroner's inquest will be held on it this day.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY, MAY 12.

COURT of KING'S BENCH, Thursday, May 12.

(Sittings at Nist Prius, at Westminster, before Lord Denter of the Library of the Li

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, THURSDAY, May 12.

(Middlesex Sittings, before Lord Chief Justice TINDAL and a Common Jury.)

CAMPBELL V. PERRING.

This was an action of trespass and false imprisonment. The defence set up was, that the plaintiff had uttered two bills of exchange, which he knew to be forgeries, and that therefore the defendant was justified in taking him into custody. The case occupied the Court until it rose, at a late hour in the evening, when, the trial not having terminated, it was advening, when, the trial not having terminated, it was ad-

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, THURSDAY, MAY 12. The plaintiff was an actor at the Adelphi Theatre; the defendant was one of the proprietors during this person's engagement. The action was for an assault, to which a justification was pleaded.

gagement. The action was for an assault, to which a justification was pleaded.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd conducted the plaintiff's case, in opening of which he described plaintiff as a performer of considerable eminence, and as having played principal parts at Drury-lane, and subsequently at the Adelphi, in which he was well received by the audience. In a piece called The Dream at Sea, he was cast for a part below the walk in which he had been in the habit of playing. He complained of this to Mr. Bond, and was assured by him that he should have a prominent part in a forthcoming drama, entitled Luke Somerton. The MS. part of the principal character was sent him by the writer, Mr. Soane, and he had it in study for three weeks, when, in consequence of a letter from the management, he was compelled to resign it to another member of the company. He considered this as grossly and injuriously insulting to him, and he determined to remonstrate publicly with Mr. Bond on the first opportunity which might present itself. That came the next day, when he went to the rehearsal. He proceeded to remonstrate accordingly with Mr. Bond in presence of the assembled company, and while he was speaking the latter took off his gloves, and, having thrown them on the ground, struck him in the face, and called him "a mean contemptible fellow." The plaintiff, not being of a revengeful nature, waited for a long time in expectation of receiving an apology, but none was tendered, and he now felt compelled, in justice to his character and hopes in his avocation, to bring this action. As to the plea of justification on the record, it was an after-thought. Leave had been granted to amend the pleadings, which originally expressed no more than a denial of the assault.

Mr.Smith (O.Smith).—Cameupon the stage while the plain-tiff and defendant were in conversation. The first words that distinctly reached his ear were, "You are a-mean contempti-

had been granted to amend the pleadings, which originally expressed no more than a denial of the assault.

Mr.Smith (O.Smith).—Cameupon the stage will ethe plaintificand defendant were in conversation. The first words that distinctly reached his ear were, "You are a mean contemptible fellow." They were uttered by Bond, and repeated by Younge, upon which Bond struck him; his face was marked by a ring defendant wore, and the marks from the blow were visible for some days. On the cross-examination, he explained plaintiff, was not Young, the tragedian; that plaintiff was not explained; the plaintiff was not young, the tragedian; that plaintiff was not explained; the plaintiff was not young, the tragedian; that plaintiff was not explained; the plaintiff was not young, the tragedian; that plaintiff was not explained; the plaintiff was not young, the players.

Mr. Smith (O.Smith).—Cameupon the plaintiff was not young, the plaintiff was not young, the tragedian; that plaintiff was not young, the players.

Mr. Smith (O.Smith).—Cameupon the plaintiff was not young, the players.

Mr. Smith (O.Smith).—Cameupon the plaintiff was not young was compared to the was not druke. And the plaintiff was not young was not young repeated the words, and was then struck. He had marks on his face for upwards of a week after. On the cross-examination, witness stated he saw Younge before Mr. Bond's arrival. Younge was greatly excited, and spoke yerly loud, but he was not druke. Believes Mr. Bond said, "Do you mean to insult me on my own stage?" Younge and the presence of the company." Neither say younge and afterwards, for you are a low shuffling raseal. He did not hear Mr. Bond say, "There is Gallott, the stage manager; it is to him you should speak about it." Mr. Bond was played with presence of the company." Neither say younge said afterwards, he op the his hand to his collar to which the presence of the company." Neither say younge said afterwards, he op the his hand to his collar to which the presence of the company." Neither say youn

before he was struck.

Mr. M'Beath, an attorney, who was accidentally present, deposed to all the facts which it was attempted to elicit from Mr. S. Palmer on his cross-examination. He was asked if he had not played with Mr. Bond at the Athenæum, but the

Court held the question quite irrelevant.

Mr. Serjeant TALFOURD replied, and after the learned UDGE had summed up,

The Jury found for the plaintiff, with 50% damages.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Thursday, May 12.

Before Mr. Justice PARK and Mr. Justice COLERIDGE.) Henry Starr and Mary Ann, his wife, were indicted, the rmer for stealing a bank-note value 10% from a letter, he ring a letter-carrier in the service of the General Post-office, a letter-carrier in the service or the Creatar Fost-office, and the latter for feloniously receiving the same, well knowing to have been stolen. The indictment, which was of considerable length, contained several counts, varying the description of the charges against both prisoners.

Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prisoners, said he was instructed, on behalf of Henry Starr, the husband, to say that he was now willing in consequence of a communication.

hat he was now willing, in consequence of a communication he had made to the Post-office authorities, to withdraw his general plea of not guilty, and plead guilty to one of the counts in the indictment, charging him with a simple

the counts in the indictment, charging him with a simple larceny.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, who appeared to conduct the prosecution, said, that after what had passed last session in this court, he felt it due to the Post-office to say that the authorities of that establishment in directing prosecutions of this description considered that they were acting as trustees of the public, and their sole object was to promote the ends of justice. Under these circumstances he was instructed to state, in answer to the application of his learned friend, that there was no objection on the part of the Post-office to allow the male prisoner to plead guilty to the minor indictment, and that being the case, it was not intended to offer any evidence against the female.

Mr. Justice PARK said, that of course there could be no objection to the proposed arrangement, and he could not but bear his testimony to the exceeding regularity and propriety with which all prosecutions set on foot by the Post-office

were conducted.

The female prisoner was then acquitted, no evidence being offered against her, and the male prisoner was found Guilly on the ninth count of the indictment, which charged him with the simple larceny—stealing the letter from the Post-office.

(Before Mr. Justice Coleride.)

David Martin, a confectioner, Aaron Moses, and Joseph Aaron, dealers, and Solomon Hyams, a labourer, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Jane Hart, and stealing therein 18 remnants of printed cotton, four remnants of merino, and other articles, her property.

The facts of the case have been so lately detailed in the Mansion-house reports that it will not be necessary to repeat them here.

A great number of persons, principally of the Jewish per-

A great number of persons, principally of the Jewish per-

A great number of persons, principally of the Jewish persuasion, were called to character.

The Jury found the four prisoners Guilty.

(Before Mr. Justice Park.)

Thomas Ray and Thomas Wade were indicted for a robbery, accompanied with violence, on George Gelding, and stealing from him a seal, key, and part of a watch-chain.

George Golding, clerk to a law stationer, deposed, that on the night of the 19th of April last, at about a quarter past 1 o'clock, he was proceeding along Castle-street, Leicester-square, to his lodging in Porter-street, when he observed the two prisoners standing together at the corner of a court. They followed him on the opposite side of the way until he reached his own door, which he was in the act of opening with a latch-key, when the prisoner Ray crossed over and seized him by the throat, and dragged him into the gutter. The prisoner held him so tight that he was unable to call out. him by the throat, and dragged him into the gutter. The prisoner held him so tight that he was unable to call out. The prisoner Wade then came up, and made a pull at his watch-chain, which broke, and part of the chain, a gold seal, and gold key, were carried off by the prisoner Wade, who ran up Prince's-court. Ray then loosed his hold and ran in the same direction, pursued by witness, who came up with them, when both prisoners turned round and struck him. He then called for the police, and a constable came to his assistance, to whom he gave the prisoners in charge.

The constable proved, that hearing the call for police, he ran up, and saw the prosecutor holding Wade by the collar. He was struggling to get away. Witness asked what was amiss, when the prosecutor gave charge of both prisoners, saying that they had robbed him of his watch, which he found, however, on his way to the station, safe in

saying that they had robbed him of his watch, which he found, however, on his way to the station, safe in his fob, the appendages and part of the chain being gone. The prisoners were searched, but nothing was found.

Verdict, Guilty.

NEW COURT.

(Before the COMMON-SERJEANT.)

The cases tried to-day possessed no features of public interest.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS, Thursday, May 12.

These sessions commenced this morning, before F. Const.

Esq., and several justices.

Mr. Whiskin, a Middlesex magistrate, was sworn in a justice of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster. GAMBLING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

James Masters and Joseph Cannon, showily attired surrendered to take their trial on an indictment preferred.

against them for a misdemeanour and nuisance, in keeping and maintaining a common gambling-house, for unlawful games of chance and hazard, at the house No. 3, Pickering-

The trials for petty larceny were of no public interest.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—The Bow-street police are making war with increased vigilance on the unstamped press. Yesterday Shackell, the officer, brought up one of Gleave's shopmen, named Frederick Ward, charged with carrying 540 copies of Cleave's Police Gazette. The officer stopped him at 4 o'clock in the morning in Salisbury-square, with the bag of newspapers on his shoulder, and being asked what he had in the bag, he refused to answer. The officer then asked him where he was going to, and the prisoner replied he need not trouble himself to put any questions to him. He knew the prisoner to be in the employment of Mr. Cleave, and he should, therefore, leave the case in the hands of the magistrate. trate. Sir J. KEY asked the prisoner if he wished to say any-

Sir J. KEY asked the prisoner it ne wished to say anything?

The prisoner begged to observe, that if he meant to convict him he would place undue reliance on a witness who was interested in getting a conviction.

Shackle said this was untrue. He should get no more by the prisoner's conviction than by his dismissal. The police did not take the rewards granted by the statute.

Sir J. KEY immediately sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned seven days.

Sir J. KEY immediately sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned seven days.

The paper put in contained an announcement that Hetherington had been released upon payment of his fine by subscription, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised Mr. Warburton, M. P., that Mr. Cleave shall "hear no more of his fines." It is not long since that Mr. Cleave received a remission of a part of his term of imprisonment unconditionally, and without giving any pledge to desist from violating the law; which must have been an unlooked-for boon to a man who for nearly two years has been defrauding the revenue to the tune of 1,000. per month. There is also an announcement is the same paper that grand

There is also an announcement in the same paper that a grand meeting of the Radicals is to be holden in White Conduitields on Whit Monday, for the purpose (as we collectrom other parts of the paper) of emancipating the press from from other parts of the paper) of emancipating the press from the penny-stamp duty.

Francis Baggs, an old man, was charged by Ballard, the Bow-street officer, with carrying 456 copies of Cleave's Gazette, dated Saturday, May 14, about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, in Earl-street, Blackfriars.

The clerk observed, that it was amazing how the public were gulled with stale news in these cheap papers.

Sit John Key asked the officer if the prisoner was known before?

Yesterday morning a young female, named Ann Winch, between 22 and 23 years of age, died at St. George's Hospital in consequence of the severe injuries she had sustained by her clothes accidentally catching fire. It appears that the deceased was a servant out of place, and had been staying with some friends living in Cronawell-buildings, Chelsea. On the 4th inst., she was engaged in some domestic occupation, when her clothes accidentally caught fire, and before they could be extinguished she was burnt and scorched in a most dreadful manner. The unfortunate creature was brought to the hospital, when the discovery was shertly made that she was far advanced in pregnancy, and in a few hours a

most dreadful manner. The unfortunate creature was brought to the hospital, when the discovery was shortly made that she was far advanced in pregnancy, and in a few hours a premature labour was induced of a still-born child. She afterwards lingered in a state of extreme agony until yesterday morning, when death terminated her sufferings. An inquest will be held on the body to-morrow.

Yesterday afternoon, whilst a young man in the employ of Mr. Brightwell was painting a balcony in Regency-square, the ladder on which he stood gave way, and he fell on the area fence. One of the spikes entered his cheek, and laid the jaw-bone bare. He was conveyed immediately to Mr. Dill's, to have his wound dressed.—Brighton Gazette.

[Advertisement.]—The Great Eclipse of the Sun, next Sunday,—Lovers of astronomy who wish to see this interesting phonomenon should purchase Marshall's glasses, made on scientific principles, by which means the sun's homs may be distinctly seen, and the eye secured from danger, price 6d., with an explanatory key, illustrated with engravings, graits, which will be found highly interesting. Sold by W. Marshall', I, Holborn-bars; where may be had, just out, Nos. I and 2 of the Comic Magazine, price 6d., illustrated with numerous engravings by R. Seymour, the letterpress by T. Hood and others; also just out, part I, New Comic Sketch Book, 15 comic engravings by Seynour, the letterpress by T. Hood and others; also just out, part I, New Comic Sketch Book, 15 comic engravings by Seynour, the letterpress by T. Hood, &c., gilt edges, is. 6d.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., in St. James's-square, the Right Hon. Augusta Ada Lady King, of a son and hoir.

On the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. George Goldsmith Kirby, of Arundel-street, Strand, of a son.

At Dulwich, Surrey, on the 11th inst., Mrs. G. D. Raineock, of a son.

sq., barrister at law, of a son. At Dulwich, Surrey, on the 11th inst., Mrs. G. D. Raineock, of on the 11th inst., the wife of Edward Whitmore, Esq., of a son,

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Henry George Kuper, Esq., Attaché to His Majesty's Legation, to Mary, widow of the late tephen Cumberlege, Esq.

On Wednesday, the Ilth inst., at St. Michael Royal, in the city of condon, by the Rev. Robert Bree, Mr. Samuel Rowles Pattison, of samestern in the country of Curvall, text Marine, services and the condon, by the Rev. Robert Bree, Mr. Samuel Rowles Pattison, of samestern in the country of Curvall, text Marine, services and the condon to London, by the Rev. Robert Bree, Mr. Samuel Rowles Pattison, of Launeeston, in the county of Cornwall, to Marina, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Ching, of the same place.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Burgess, John James, younger son f William Hooper, Esq., to Emma, third daughter of the late William Witchurch, Esq.

On the 10th inst., at Mitchel Troy, Monmouthshire, by the Rev. L. W. Estcourt, rector of Newnton, Wiltshire, Thomas Henry, Wyatt, Esq., to Arabella Montagu, second daughter of the late Arthur Wyatt, Sq., to Arabella Montagu, second daughter of the late Arthur Wyatt, Sq., of Troy, in that county.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., at St. Mary's, Lambeth, by the Rev., D'Oyly, Mr. Joseph Hayward, of Manchester, to Elizabeth Charitte Ann, second daughter of the late Benjamin Ridge, Esq., Bridge-lad, Lambeth.

At Tovil-place, Kent, on the 6th inst., Charlotte, youngest daughter of James Hepburn, Esq.
At Greenock, on the 7th inst., the infant daughter of Angus Campbell, Esq., of Tobaso.
On the 1lth inst., at his residence, 26, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's-park, Robert Thorpe, Esq., LL. D., in his 71st year.
On the 1lth inst., after a few days' illness, the Rev. James Ellis, M. A., rector of Ashurst, Sussex, saved 64.
At Finchley, on the 1lth inst., of decline, Miss Emma Jane Grisewood, in her 2th year.
On the 6th inst., at Fairfield, near Manchester, in his 79th year, the Rev. Christian Ignatius Latrobe, many years secretary of the Brethren's Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel among the Heathens.
On Sunday, the 8th inst, after a very few days' illness, to the inexpessible grief of her parent, aged 19, Eliza Elizabeth, elder dau, hier of the Rev. John Edwards, A. M., head master of the Grammar School, Eury St. Edmund's.

STOCK-EXCHANGE, THURSDAY, MAY 12.
(From the official list, containing the business actually transacted.
ENGLISH FUNDS. Bank Stock, 2121 13 3 per Cents. Reduced, 912 13 FOREIGN FUNDS. FUNDS.
Portuguese, 3 per Cent., 54% à 2
Spanish, 452 63 6
Spanish, Passive, 14
Spanish, Deferred, 224
Dutch, 22 per Cents., 572
Dutch, 2 per Cents., 1014 22 2 SHARES. andonga, 73 thymney Iron, 93 f irmingham and Derby Railway, 12 114 125 irmingham, Bristol, and Thames

ydon, 64 % and Junction, 32 7 % and Junction, 32 7 % and Junction, 42 feeth Midland, 125 13 North and South Junction, 32 South Eastern, 63 7 65 4 South Midland, 4 & South American Junction, 42 feeth Midland, 4 & South Midl imniss,ham, Bristol, and I mades Junction, 13 ity, 13 \$2, helten, Oxford, and Tring, 43 Jommercial Blackw., 23 \$2 \$3 \$2 \$2, bublin and Klikenny, 2 \$2 astern Counties, 18 \$4 \$2 clamburgh and Glasgow, 53 Glasgow and Falkirk Junct., 32

sgew and range at North of England, 4 eat Western, 483 9

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, THIS DAY.

THE LAW AFFECTING RAILWAY, Bank, and other JOINT STOCK COMPANIES; with Appendix of Statutes, Cases, &c. By CHARLES FAVELL FORTH WORDSWORTH, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Lady HEWLEY'S TRUST.—Just published, price 1s. 6d., LETTER to Lord HOLLAND, on the Judg-

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bookinder, 44, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

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S PORTER in an inn, tavern, or hotel, a respectable young man who has been accustomed to the business. No obsection to the country. Can have a good character from the place he has just left. Direct to J.V., 9, Strand.

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R. C. WARTON is directed to include in his next PERIODICAL SALE by AUCTION, at the Mart, on Periodical Periodical Sale of Reversionary interests in £2,000 consols, in the sale of the periodical sale of Reversion and power of an annuity deed. Particulars may be had at the Mart; of Messrs, Kent and Alfred, solicitors, 33, Craven-street, Strand; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer and estate agent, 38, Threadneedle-street.

Life Policies in the Amicable, and Alliance Reversions and Shares.

R. C. WARTON is directed to include in his next Periodical Sale of Reversionary Interests, &c., at the Mart, on Wednesday next, at 12–1. A POLICY for £500 in the Alliance Life Office, receivable on the denise of a person aged 43 next birthday, with the accumulations. 2. A Policy for about £600, being two Slares in the Amicable Office, receivable on the demise of a person aged 43 next birthday, with the accumulations. 2. A Policy for about £600, being two Slares in the Amicable Office, receivable on the demise of a person aged 43 next birthday, with the accumulations. 2. A Policy for about £600, being two Slares in the Amicable Office, receivable on the demise of a person aged 45 and about reversion of part of £1,600 Stock Life Interests in the Funds and Long Amulties. Also 50 £5 Shares (all paid up) in the Commercial Steam Packet Cempany. Particulars may be had at the Mart; of James Hartley, Esq., solicitor, New Bridge Street, Blockfriars; of Mr. Stead, Gravesend, Kent; and of Mr. X.Y., 198, Fleetstreet, Temple-bar.

A S CHAMBERMAID in an inin, hotel, or coffeehouse, a person who has lived in that capacity, and can be well recommended from a highly respectable house she has just left. Direct to A.B., Mr. Mark's, brushmaker, 6, Swallow-street, Piccadilly. No objection to the country.

A S CHAMBERMAID, in town or country, or at a watering place for the season, a respectable person, age 30, who has filled a similar situation in some of the first hotels, and can have an unexceptionable character from her last place, in which she lived a person who has lived in the solution of the country.

A S CHAMBERMAID, or to share with another, in an hotel, eoffechouse, or inn, a young woman who has lived in the place she has just left. On the country of the shown of the first house and the Regent's park. A someword of the state of

anns a higher designation, characterise, and can be a higher percentage, and can be a higher percentage and the percentage of the first hotels, and can be higher years. Direct to A.B., M. Morre's, butcher, Pollen-street, Happing and the place of the percentage of

Hand the state of the property of the control of th

R. W. W. SIMPSON will SELL by AUC-in one lot, without reserve, by order of the Mortgagee, a FREHOLD ESTATE, situate in the parish of Ravensden, Bedfordshire, within 3

in one lot, without reserve, by earler of the Mortgasee, a FREEHOLD miles of the country town; comprising a substantial farm-house, 3 labourers' tenements, convenient agricultural buildings, and 105 acres of perty is situate in a good sporting neighbourhood, and has the advantage of being tithe free and exonerated from the land-tax. It is in the occupation of Mr. Fox, at a rent of £30 per annum. The estate may be viewed; particulars obtained at the Swan inn, Bedford; of Messrs. Ling and Harrison, solicitors, 34, Bloomsbury-square; and of Mr. W. Simpson, Bucklersbury.

Water Corn-mill and Resistence, Bocking, Fssex.

Water Corn-mill and Resistence, Bocking, Fssex.

R. W. W. SIMPSON will OFFER for SALE by AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Tuesday, May 31, at 12, in one lot, a FREEHOLD WATER CORN-MILL, Residence, and Premises, most desirably and pleasantly situate on the Black water River, at Bocking, in the county of Essex. The mill (which has a 6-feet fall) contains 3 floors, with ample stowage for wheat, and drives four pair of stoms. It is fitted up with suitable machinery and going gradens, paved yards, stabling for 7 horses, and chaisehouse. The property has the advantage of being immediately contiguous to the market town of Braintree, and is within 12 miles of Chelmsford, 6 of Coggehall and Halstead, 9 of Wisham, and 14 of Maldon. The premises command a good private trade, and are let to Mr. Green, a respectable tenant, on lease for 7 years, at a rent of £130 per annum. Particulars may be ebtaine t at the principal inns at Braintree; of Messrs. Taylor and Johnstone, solicitors, Bishop's Stortford; and of Messrs. Foster 21 years, at £500 per annum. The museum the miles of the control of the principal inns at Braintree; of Messrs. Taylor and Johnstone, solicitors, Bishop's Stortford; and of machine the principal inns at Braintree; of Mr. Table and of Mr. W. W. Simpson, Bucklersbury.

property. Inst. the salvantage of being minimistative continuous is of Congendia and Halicaca, to within, and it of Minimistative Halicacan and Congential and Halicaca, to within an art of the Minimistative Halicacan and the Congential and t

are furnished in excellent taste, the walls stuecoed and completed in paint decoration, and enriched with marble chimneypieces; above are 7 airy sleeping rooms, and 2 rooms on the basement, together with water closet, butler's pantry, coal vaults, numerous useful closets, and every requisite convenience. Heid for the remainder of a term of 97 years, wanting 10 days, from the 25th of December, 1899, subject to a ground rest of £5 per annum. The above property is very substantially built, and finished at considerable cost expressly for the residence of the late Mrs. M'Neilage; and, from its locality, solidity of erection, and excellent condition of repair, presents a most eligible opportunity either for investment or occupation. May be viewed until the time of sale; particulars had, 14 days prior thereto, at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Walmsley, Keightley, and Parkin, solicitors, Chancery-lane, London; and at Mr. Parsons's effices, Marine-parade, Brighton.

To Flerists, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and others.—Kent-road.—By Messrs. SAMUEL CLOSS and SON, on the Premise, situate Kent-road, near Surrey-square, on Morday, May 16, at 12,

A LL the valuable Stock in Trade, erection of green and hot houses, &c., belonging to Mr. Youl, on account of the ground being to be cleared immediately for building on account of the

of superfine damask table and breakfast cloths, some eight vards long; a few polampas, 3 Marseilles quilts and counterpanes, a few pair of superfine Irish, 16 pieces of superfine Brussels carpeting, bedside and stair carpeting, &c. May be viewed; catalogues may be had of Mr. L. H. Braham, solicitor, 3, New-inu, Strand; at the Mart; and of the auctioneer, at his office, 3, Eartholomew-lane.

Household Furniture, &c.—Excellent modern Furniture, of superior design and workmanship, in first-rate preservation, calculated for respectable families. Every article is warranted, and marked with the lowest price on each. The whole can be taken in one lot on very advantageous terms, or separately.

Oinsisting a parlour chairs, sofa, cheffoniers, large glasses, rosewood chairs, couches, loo, card, and breakfast tables, winged wardrobe, cheval and dressing glasses, cobinets in rosewood, with marble tops and glass backs, and a variety of usefuland ornamental furniture. The proprietor will attend to show and desoribe them; and the premises, situate No. 4, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, will be open to purchasers THIS DAY, May 13, and following days, until the whole is sold. No bills are fixed in the windows. Observe, the No.1s41. The lease to be sold, with immediate possession.

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