WOW HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.

OMBAY.—The TRIUMPH, 600 tons, Captain OR BOMBAY, to sail positively from Graves-end on the 25th of July, the MARQUIS of HASTINGS. Itons, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander; lying in the West India port Dock. This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers, curies an experienced surrange.

OR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, expected to arrive shortly, and to sail again the beginning of August, the TOXBORNEBURY, 750 tons register, ALFRED CHAPMAN C.S., Commander. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Chapman

me, the ship EARL GREY, A 1, 600 tons, Captain JAMES I', lying in the East India Export Dock. Carriesa suracon, or passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem coffee-Messis, Marioribanks and Ferrers, 13. Bishopsgate-street to Messis. Waddell, Beck, and Co., 5. Leadenhall-street. OR CALCUTTA direct, will sail positively from Portsmenth the 1st July, the remarkably fine fast-sailing teakt ship MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, register 61 tons, LLIAM TOLLER. Commander; lying in the West India Deck. ship has very superior and spacious accommodations for pas-OTICE to SHIPPERS .- For CALCUTTA,

the EXMOU!H, 750 tons, Captain DANIEL WARREN; ve the West India Docks on Thursday, the 9th June. Apply rss. Forbes, and Co., 10, Angel-court, Throgramerto-to Tomlin and Man, 26, Cornhill; or to Jopp and Scarr, 2, Lore Careful

OR HOBART TOWN and LAUNCESTON. OR SYDNEY direct, a regular trader, the fine

hishopsate street within.

PACE SYDNEY direct. With her usual despatch, the fine fast-salling ship FLORENTIA, burden 500 tons, with the fine fast-salling ship FLORENTIA, burden 500 tons, with superior accommodation for passencers, indeed engagements will be given fer her sky of salling. For freight or an engagement will be given fer her sky of salling. For freight or assauce apply to the Commander, on board; or to Godwin and Lee, it is not considered the commander of the comman

OR QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will sail im-Beck; and Co., 5, Leadenhall-street; or to Joh

TEAM to ANTWERP.—The Antwerp Com

THE RHINE via ROTTERDAM, at Reduced

now runs regularly on this station.

MARGATE, calling at Herne Bay, daily, at II, but on Saturdays at I2. No boat on Sundays.

KAMSGATE daily, (Sundays.

N.B. Season tickets, available in the vessels of both Companies upon the Isle of Thanet stations, may be had at their respective offices, £3 each.

O HULL in 8 hours less time than by any other steamer. The VIVID and WATER WITCH, 200-horse power each. From alongside Fresh wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 in the morning. Best cabin, 10s.; fore cabin, 4s.

TEAM to MARGATE and HERNE BAY, by those magnificent vessels the RED ROVER, CITY of CAN-READ, LARGE, and W. READ, Leaving London-bridge wharf

ORD MAHON'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, will sublished to morrow.—John Murray, Albemarle-street.

OTICE to SHIPPERS for BOMBAY.—
The BENGAL, Capt. MARJORAM, 450 tons, A I, will reelive goods in the London Dock till 12 o'clock on Friday next. For
reight or passage apply to Messrs. J. Gockburn and Co., metchants,
I. New Biread-street; or to Waddell, Beck, and Co., brokers, 5,
poness are expected to be paid.

TOUND, by a poor man, in the New-road, on
Staturay morning, June 4, a £10 BANK of ENGLAND
NOTE. The same may be obtained by the owner applying at the
Old King's Head, corner of the New-road and Hampstoad-road. Exponess are expected to be paid.

TALSE and SCANDALOUS REPORT.

OCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.—The 18th
EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS,
Suffolk street, Pall-mall east, is OPEN to the public from 9 till dusk.
Admission 1s.

T. C. HOFLAND, Sec. THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBI-

OLUSSEUM.—Immense Success of Mens, SAN KSON, the Wooden Paganini.—This establishment OPEN
EVERY EVENING with a variety of entertainments. Miss
Allison, Marble Groupings, by Mr. T. Thompson, Childe's Views
Allison, Company at 9 olelock, Entrance in Albany-street. Admission

South London Horticultural Society will hold their FIRST GRAND FLOWER SHOW this season, in the above well-adapted grounds, on Turesday, June 14, when 50 meddals will be awarded as

RISI will SING in ENGLISH, for the first and only time in public, at BOCHSA's GRAND MUSICAL SPECTACLE, on the stage of the King's Theatre, on Friday morning next.—See small blue.

REAT CONCERT ROOM, King's Theatre. EVENTH HUSSARS.—The ANNUAL

SYLUM for FEMALE ORPHANS, West-IDDLESEX CONSERVATIVE DINNER,

ern, Bishopsgate-street DAVID SALOM

Tieters, 205, Ed. 1, on the Lindson Tavern; and of Star-court, Bread-street. GEO. LEDGER, Hon. Sec. TOR BOULOGNE, from Nicholson's Wharf, ad-

His Grace the Duke of Devon ire
bit Mon. Earl of Hardwicke
bit Hon. Earl Spencer
I Glengall
count Deerhurst
eral Lord Burkhersh
in Hon. Sir Robert Peel
i. P. Bouverie
Sir A. Dalrymple, Bart.
W. K. Elphinstone
Recorge Seymour
lekets, 21s. each, to be had of the Stewards, or at the office of the
tched House, St. James's street, on or before the 5th of June.

JOHN LAINSON,

JOHN BARNEBY,

JOHN BARNEBY,

JOHN BARNEBY,

JOHN BARNEBY,

JOHN LAINSON,

JOHN LAINSON,

JOHN LAINSON,

JOHN BARNEBY,

LECKES,

LEC

CAINT ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS, Brixton

AINT ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS, Brixtonhill and Alderszate, for Educating, Clothing, and wholly Proiding for the Legitimate Children of Poor and Necessitous Persons
com all paris, whether orphans or not, more especially the descendnts of parents who have seen better days. Under the patronage of
Her Most Gracious MAJESTY.

Her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT.
Her Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, K. G.
President—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY.
Ladies Presidents—Her Grace the Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND; Mrs. PARTIS.

The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of CHILDREN into the
Strixtin Asylum wfil take place at the London tavern, Bishopsgatetreet, on Thursday, the 11th day of August inext, at 11 o'clock in the
otenoon exact time, when seven additional boys and four additional
irls will be admitted. noon exact time, when seen a same as well be admitted.

Very subscriber is at liberty to nominate a boy or girl between the sof 8 and 11 years; but all nominations must be made, and the unsite certificates furnished to the Secretary, on or before Thursday, 30th of June inst, or which day, at 6 o'clock in the evening, exact e, all new candidates must appear before the Committee to be appead on application EDWARD FREDERICK LEEK'S, See, Charlotte row, Mansion House, June 1, 1836. FEAM NAVIGATION to the NORTH of SCOTLAND.—At a MEE I'ING of Merchants, Landowners, lactors, and others, held in the city of London tavern on Monthe 6th day of June, 1835, called by public advertisements, for purpose of taking into consideration the state of the carrying

LONDON PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE: LONDON PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTE THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTE THE PROVISION AND CONSTITUTE THE PROVISION AND CONSTITUTE THE HOLD FRANCE WILLIAM Grant, of Grant, M.P. Alexander Grant, Esq., of Aberlour.

Simeon Openheim, Esq. , Esq. r Gordon, Esq. WM. MORGAN, Secretary. apply to J. S. Wells and Son, stock brokers, 40, Lothbury or to John Todd, Esq., solicitor, 6, South-square, Gray's-inn.

the circumstance, who was convinced the report had no foundation, further state, that in our establishment, consisting of upwards of assons, we have only one unwell, and his lineas was caused by his imprudence.—SHOOLBRED. COOK, and Co., Tottenham est. 154,155, and 156, Tottenham-court-road, June 6.

ESIGNS for the NEW HOUSES of PARLIA.

are—
1. The shareholders will be effectually guarded from individual responsibility by acarefully drawn deed of settlement, which has been expressly prepared by the most eminent legal talent, and by which the Company will be regulated till the act of uncorporation is obtained.
2. The Directors will be elected by the shareholders.
3. Full publicity will be given to every stage of the Company's affairs
4. Not more than one call (if any) will be made till accounts are received from the first vessels, and no subsequent calls will be made at a

for his services.

Moved by W. Marshall, Esq., M.P., seconded by Otway Cave, Esq., M.P.;

2. That a general subscription be forthwith entered into, to carry into effect the foregoing resolution; and that the Reformers in every part of the British Empire, particularly those in the Reformed Municipal Corporations, be invited to co-operate with this Meeting in promoting this most desirable object.

Moved by Thomas ! Thomas! Esq. M.P., seconded by Large Only 1985.

Esq., M.P.,
3. That the following gentlementle requested to set as a Committee to carry these resolutions into effect, with power to add to their number, not to exceed 50 in all; and John Ashton Yates, Esq., to continue to set as Secretary to the Committee.

nll; and John Ashton Yates, Esq., te continue ac Committee.

COMMITTEE.
J. M. Parsons, Esq., Richard Potter, Esq., M.P., John Roskell, Esq., Hon. Colonel Stanhope John Travers, Esq., Richard Taylor, Esq., Richard Taylor, Esq., M.P., Heirry Warburton, Esq., M.P., Alderman Wood, M.P., William Williams, Esq., M.P., Li, M.P., John Wright, Esq., M.P., Li, M.P., Robert Wallace, Esq., M.P. William Amory, Esq., M.P.
J. Easthope, Esq. M.P.
H. B. Fearon, Esq. M.P.
J. L. Goldsmid, Esq., M.P.
J. T. Leader, Esq., M.P.
J. T. Leader, Esq., M.P.
J. T. Leader, Esq., M.P.
L. William Marshail, Esq., M.P.
L. Murray, Esq.

Murray, Esq., M.P. ames Oswald, Esq., M.P. Treasurers—Felix Ladbroke, Esq., and John Martin, Esq. J. A. YATES, Se J. A. YATES, Sec. Subscriptions to be paid to either of the Treasurers; or to the banks of Messrs. Ladbroke and Co., Exchange-buildings; Nessrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; or Messrs. Bouverie and Jo., Haymarket.

The Committee sits daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock, at the Salopian offeehouse, Charing-cross.

(Signed) JOSEPH HUME, Chairman.

List of subscriptions received:—

The Committee sits faily, from II full 5 oclock, at the Salopian conference, Charmagnes, Stand Committee, Standard Stand

lloway, Esq., West-Street, Smithfield . 5 0.0 l The Reformers of Greenock, per Mr. Walbace, M.P. 52 10 0 J phn Travers, Esq., St. Swithm's lane 52 10 0 Jas. Badland, Kidder-

M. 21 0 0 M.P. Thomas Taylor, Esq., (2er J. Martin, Esq., (2er J. Martin, Esq., Carmarthen 5 0 0 thn K.ing, Esq. 5 0 0 tr. Wade 1 0 0 M.P. Thomas Taylor, Esq., (2er J. Martin, Esq., Messrs. Wiltshire and Son, Cornhill, ditto W. Newman, ditto An Eaemy to Tory Beaumont, Editor f the Radical ry O'Meara, Esq. ... oscription of working

Barry O'Meara, Esq.
Subscription of working men at the King's Arms, Philip-lane 4 5 0 Closed Hodges, United Service Club 5 5 0 W. Williams, Esq., M.P. 26 5 0 David Ewart, Esq. 20 0 David Ewart, Esq., Bishopsate-street 5 0 David Taylor, Esq., ditto 2 2 0

M.P. Scholefield Esq., M.P. Scholefield Esq., M.P. Leajamin Wood, Esq., Mark-lane . Marshall, Esq., Leeds W. Marshall, Esq., M.P. T. Thornely, Esq., M.P. 10 10 0 Charles Hensley, Esq., Clapton Edward Taylor, Esq., Blackheath 50 0 0 Edward Taylor, Esq.,
Blackheath
Samuel Amory, Esq.,
Throgmorton-street
Henry Beaufoy, Esq.,
South Lambeth
Swithin's-lane
Swithin's-lane lderman Scales, Old 

TEW STRAND THEATRE.—One of the best private BOXES in this attractive Theatre to be LET nightly, I guinea, suring the whole of this week. It accommodates six sixs. Early application is particularly requested. Apply to Mr.

HOWER BATHS, applicable for either warm or cold showers, continuous or otherwise at pleasure,—WILLIAM SLARK and SON, 19. Cheapside, respectfully invite inspection of their IMPROVED SHOWER as well as their SELF-ACTING WARM BATHS, which combine extreme simplicity of coastruction with portability and usefulness. Warm and Vapour Baths, suitable for noblemen's and gentlemen's houses and public institutions, erected upon superior principles. Stoves, ranges, &c.

ALIEN OFFICE.—NOTICE to FOREIGNERS.
OFFICE is hereby given, that the ALIEN
OFFICE will be DISCONTINUED on the let of July next
ad all foreignors in this country who are desirous of obtaining their
assports may receive them by making application at the Alien
thee any day, before that time,

TO HIS MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State, Alien office, London.

CONTRACT for WHEAT.

DEPARTMENT of the COMPTROLLER for VICTUALLING and THANSPORT SERVICES.

Somersteplace, June 3, 1936.

Somersteplace, June 3, 1936.

Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britan and Ireland do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 9th instant at I o'clack, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for supplying and delivering into Hi Malesty's Victualing Stores, at Deptord, 2,000 quarters of rec WHEAT, and 500 quarters of white wheat; half to be delivered in three weeks, and the remaindor in three weeks afterwards.

Samples, flood less than two quarts must be produced by the partie. ounditions of the contract may be seen at the said office der will be received after I o'clock on the day of treaty, no ficed unless the party attends, or an agent for him dul zed in writing, tender must be delivered at the above office, and be addresse everary of the Admiralty, at Semersot place.

ANTS EMPLOYMENT.—A respectable sing

SMALL HOTEL, in a very select and rapidly

PONY and CHAISE.—To be SOLD, a hand-some fron GRAY PONY, 4 years old, half blood, by Nero, of the Maid of All-work, 134 hands high, quiet in harness and the fle, very last, altogether suited for a gentleman. To be seen at 1, will-place, Wells-street, Hackney. Letters post paid. be SOLD, an entire BROWN HORSE ( OR SALE, a BLACK MARE, 17 hands high Handsome CARRIAGE HORSE to be SOLD

Capital BRITZSKA for SALE. Price 100 guineas. To be seen at Marks's Repository, Langham-place,

states of clients an immental sails. At flatery a commission stables, testablished in 1830,1 near the Three Cups inin, Aldersgate-street.

ERY superior TRAVELLING to BATH and BRISTOL, from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, every evening at half-past 6 o'clock, positively in 14 hours, without racing or galloping, by the MONARCH, company coach. The public is respect fully informed, the time of starting this coach is altered to half-past 6 o'clock, and 7 from the west end, arriving in Bristol at the same time as at present, the hour being saved by making no unnecessary stop-paces. The York House Coach, so well known for its excellent appointments and punctuality in travelling, every morning at a quarier-past 6 o'clock.

Messis. Nelson, BOLTAM, BATTEN, HICKS, Proprietors, N.B. Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham coaches every morning and evening.

TRUCTED in the above elegant accomplishment, with economy and despatch, at the old-established Riding School, Bid-point and the property of the said of the said of carbine exercises taught. Ladies' and gentlemen's horses, and officers' chargers broke and completely managed. A card of terms may be had on application at the Riding School, with a discount of

be had on application at the fliding School.

HEFFIELD PLATED GOODS, with a discount of the same as at sheffield, manufactured by Sheffield workmen in London, at the extensive manufactory of Messrs. COWIE and Co., 84, Long-ace, where is the largest and most superb stock of any house in the kingdom, and, from being manufacturers of the articles, they submit them at such prices as defy all competition; comprising double dishes and covers, next dishes and covers, soup tureens, wine coolers, salvers, tea urns, coffee pots, epergase, plateaux, soup plates, mext ditto, knife and spoon trays, bread baskets, scufflet dishes, &c.—84, Long-acre, corner of Charles-street.

ment ditto, knife and spoon trays, bread baskets, scufflet dishes, &c.—
44. Long-acre, cerner of Charles-street.

BEST PLATED on STEEL DESSERT FRUIT

KNIVES and FORKS.

Dessert Knives and Forks, finest plain ivory handles 3 3 6 0 ditto carved ivory handles 3 16 0 ditto finest plain pearl handles 17 6 8 0 ditto carved pearl handles 5 8 0 ditto the strong king's pattern sliver bandles 6 16 6 to stron

The above are all of the best manufacture, very strongly plated, with silver ferrules, and are preferred to silver on account of the sharp-ness. They may be had at the above price, in sets of 12, 18, or 2 pairs, with or without a neatly fitted mahogany case.—A.B. SAVORY and SONS, goldsmiths, 14, Cornbill, opposite the Bank.

UTFITS to INDIA.—Ready-made Linen.—

Calico shirts, 1s. each; fine Indian long cloth ditto, 1s. 6d and 2s.; very superior and well-made ditto, 2s. 6d.; fashionable full fronts, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.; curiously fine Jinen fronts, collars, and writs, 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.; curiously fine Jinen fronts, collars, and writs, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; fine Irish linen shirts, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; superior quality, full fronts, plaited, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all sizes; calico chemises from 10s. 6d. a dozen; night ditto, 12s.; slips, 21s. Towels, stockings, gloves, &c. Laites' night caps, 9s.; stays, from 1s. Every article of linen kept ready washed for immediate use. Cots, hammocks, bedding, sheets, &c.—At CARPENTER's, 14, King William-street, London-bridge.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, June 6. A great number of petitions in favour of the North Mid-nd Railway Bill were presented by the Earl of HAREWOOD ad the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Consolidated Fund Bill and the Perlethorpe Chapelry ill were read a third time and passed. Petitions in favour of the London and Dover (South Easter) Railway Bill were presented by the Earl of Rancor, Viscount Lorton, and the Marquis of London-

The Earl of RADNOR (after a few words from the Earl of MALMESBURY and the Earl of SHAFTESBURY) stated, but he would postpone the notice for the second reading of the South-Eastern Railway Bill, which stood for this day, nutl Briday next. til Friday next.

Mr. Bernal and others from the Commons presented, ursuant to message, a copy of the report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; and also a copy of the court of the Commons' committee relative to the management of the affairs of the British Museum.

The Earl of WICKLOW gave notice, that he would on Friday next move for a copy of the instructions given by the Irish Government to the police establishment, for the regulation of their conduct in aid of persons employed to serve writs of rebellion on tithe defaulters.

Lord FITZGERALD presented a petition from certain mahitants of Galway, in favour of the amended Irish Corporation Bill.

oration Bill.

Lord LYNDHURST gave notice, that he would on hursday week move the second reading of the Prisoners' counsel Bill, if the report of their lordships' committee on the abject were then laid on the table of the house.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in consequence of a com-munication which he had received from a noble marquis Clanricarde), postponed the second reading of the Stafford Borough Disfranchisement bill from to-morrow to Thursday next; and the second reading of the Raman Catholic Mar-tages Bill from Thursday next to Tuesday week.

BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM BILL

BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM BILL

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY present a petition from the county of Durham against the abornion of the Courts of Chancery and of Pleas in that county. He understood that it was intended to retain the latter; and he should feel it to be his duty to urge His Majesty's Ministers to retain the Court of Chancery as well as the Court of Pleas. When the amendments came under consideration, he should move that the Court of Chancery as well as the Court of Pleas should be exempted from the operation of the bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated, that in consequence of the number of amendments, and the necessity of taking the advice of counsel with respect to a portion of the bill, the report, which stood for this evening, could not be brought up before Friday next.

Lord LYNDHURST suggested to the noble marquis whether it would not be proper, in the interim, to consider whether the Court of Chancery ought not to be retained? In consequence of communications which he had received from a noble earl (Eldon) who had for many years presided in that court, and who assured him that it was extremely advantageous to the people in that part of the country, he considered that it was a matter that required mature consideration. (Hear, hear.) He could not himself speak of the benefits of that court, but the noble earl who was Chancelor of the count for many years, and had therefore the best possible means of knowing how it worked, bore ample testimony to its utility. He stated that the court was considered of such importance that the situation of Chancellor had always been filled by a lawyer of high eminence. If they looked to the petitions which had been presented to their lerdships on this subject, it would be found that they applied not merely to the Court of Pleas but to that of Chancery also; and he must say, that if a court of justice existed without complaint for a long time, it was not reasonable to come to Parliament and ask for its abolition, unless evidence were adduced to show that it was unnecessa

The LORD CHANCELLOR said this bill did not abo ish the courts, but put an end to the separate palatine jurisdiction. Now, unless particular reasons were advanced to the contrary, he could not see why the county of Durham should not be placed in the same situation as other counties. He should, however, feel it to be his duty to inquire into the state of the Durham Court of Chancery, and the benefits that were derived from it.

Lord ABINGER said, the necessary effect of this bill would be to abolish the courts in question. He knew, from a long acquaintance with that part of the kingdom, that the people were very anxious to preserve those courts, which were extremely beneficial to them. It was a fact, as had been stated by his noble and learned friend, that the situation of Chancellor of the Palatinate had been constantly filled by a lawyer of eminence. The noble earl to whom allusion had been made was succeeded by Sir Samuel Romilly, and he was followed by Mr. Williamson, a gentleman of great local reputation. Those courts had given great satisfaction, and strong reasons should be adduced before the house consented to their removal. their removal.

The Larl of HARROWBY said, the ecclesiastical commissioners were not answerable for this part of the bill. The part recommended the separation of the spiritual from the wird jurisdiction of the bishop; but as to the removal or the service of the bishop; but as to the removal or the service of the bishop; new-modelling of the courts, that was a point which rests with His Majesty's Government. Lord LYNDHURST could not lightly

n which he had received respecting it. He held in his hand etter from the noble earl to whom he had alluded, in which e stated that he had always found it to be an extremel

beneficial court in that county.

Lord WYNFORD said, the noble and learned ford on the woolsack had mistaken the fact, when he stated that this bill did not abolish those courts. The third clause did expressly advert to that point; and if the bill passed into a law as it now stood, the effect would be the abolition, of the Court of Chancery, which he believed to be a most useful local court, and extremely beneficial to the county.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, that after what had passed on this subject, he should certainly, on Friday next, take the sense of the house on the question of retaining the Court of Chancery.

the Court of Chancery.

The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice, that he would on Monday next move the second reading of the Administration of Justice in Chancery Bill, and the Appellate Jurisdiction (House of Lords and Privy Council) Bill. The noble and learned lord also gave notice, that he would on Friday next move the second reading of two bills which had recently come up from the Commons—namely, the Instruments of Sasine (Scotland) Bill, and the Bastards' Wills (Scotland) Bill. Mr. Bernal and others from the Commons brought up lessage, requesting a conference on the subject of certain mendments made by their lordships in the Letter Stealin Scotland) Bill, from which the Commons disagreed.

The request was, on motion, acceded to, and the following peers were selected to manage the conference on the part of heir lordships:—the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Minto, the Bishop of Bristot, Lord Kenyon, Lord Penshurst (Strangford), and the Earl of Rosebery.

They proceeded to the conference-chamber; and, on their The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated, that the Com-mons had communicated their reasons for disagreeing from the amendments made by their lordships in the Letter Steal-ng (Scotland) Bill; and, on the motion of the noble marquis,

t was ordered that those reasons should be taken into consiceration to-morrow. Viscount MELBOURNE presented a bill for the regula-ion of the Universities of Scotland, founded on the report of the commissioners.

The bill was read a first time; and the noble viscount gave notice that he should move the second reading on Monday, when he would explain the nature and object of the bill.

Lord PRUDHOE presented a petition from Newcastle-on-Tyne for the better observance of the Sabbath.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER presented a petition manufacture for the abolition of church-rates.

Lord KENYON postpoxed the second reading of the London Grand Junction Railway Bill, which stood for Wednesday next, until Thursday week, in consequence of the about the consequence of ne absence of a noble duke, who could not sooner attend. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, June 6. Mr. LYNCH brought up the report of the committee or ne petition of the British North American Banking Com-any for a bill, and obtained leave to bring in a bill accord-

The Marquis of CHANDOS complained that his name ad been omitted in the list of the minority in the division a Saturday morning, as published in the votes. The present mode of taking the divisions had been suggested as an improvement on the old one, and as better calculated to pre-vent errors; but he must say that, in his own experience, he had not found it to be so.

Mr. BAINES wished to know whether the noble marquis meant to say that there were fewer errors under the old system? The Marquis of CHANDOS said he spoke only from his own experience.

Mr. BAINES contended, that under the new system com-aratively few errors occurred.

Mr. EWART presented several petitions praying for an eration in the hour to which beer-shops were allowed to be

Reptitions were presented by Mr. EWART, Lord G. BENTINCK, Mr. WHITMORE, and other hon, members, against the Turnpike Trusts Consolidation bill.

against the Turnpike Trusts Consolidation bill.

Petitions against the Lords' amendments to the Irish Corporation Reform Bill, and praying for the same municipal reform for Ireland that had been granted to England and Scotland, were presented by Mr. S. Crawford, from Belfast (9,700 signatures), from the corporation of Bangor, county of Antrim, from Dundalk, and from places in Donegal and Monaghan; by Lord CLEMENTS, from Leighlimbridge, county of Leitrim; by Mr. Callaghan, from the city of Cork, with 6,000 signatures, and from Kilworth and six other parishes in the county of Cork; and by the Lord Advocate, from the inhabitants of Portobello, Edinburghshire.

Lord CLEMENTS presented a petition from the Weslevan Sir G. STRICKLAND presented petitions from Keigh-ey and another place in Yorkshire against the Factories Re-culation Bill, and praying for a ten hours' bill.

were no lighthouses along that part of the Scottish coast.

Lord STANLEY presented a petition from the principals of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, praying that no alteration should be made in the Copyright

Sir R. BATESON presented a petition from a Presby-erian congregation in the county of Down, complaining of precers being allowed to sell spirits by retail in Ireland; and lso a petition from a place in Antrim, in favour of the clause hat originally stood in the Irish Spirit Licenses Amendment bill, for preventing the sale of spirits on the Sabbath-day. Mr. BUCKINGHAM presented petitions against the sale

Sir R. BATESON gave notice, that he would to-morrow this day) present a petition from a large portion of the espectable inhabitants of Londonderry, in favour of the mendments made by the Lords in the Irish Municipal Report Bill. (Hear, hear.) spirits on the Sabbath.

Mr. SHAW presented petitions from Skibbereen and se-reral other places, against the appropriation clause contained in the Irish Church Bill; and also petitions in favour of the spirit Licenses (Ireland) Amendment Bill. He regretted to ind that the best clauses in the bill—those preventing the ale of spirits on Sundays, and preventing grocers from sell-ing spirits by retail to be drunk on the premises—bad been mitted by the Attorney-General for Ireland in the bill as a present stood.

Mr. R. WASON presented a petition from a parish in pswich for the abelition of church-rates. The LORD APVOCATE presented a petition from the parish of Leith, praying for an alteration in the mode of supporting the clergy of Edinburgh, and for a repeal of the tax evided on the petitioners in that purpose. (The petitioners, awayndersted approach of the petitioners, and the petitioners of the petitioners, and the petitioners of the petitioners.)

Sir G. CLERK said, that the only tithes in kind now existing in Scotland were those levied for the support of the Edinburgh clergy, and the clergy of Edinburgh were as anxious as any other persons could be for an alteration in the present system. In proof of that fact he might state, that the name of the clergyman of the parish from which this petition came was amongst the first signatures to it. As there was a committee sitting at present on Leith-harbour and docks, and as that committee could not conclude its labours without recommending some new mode of previding for the clergy in Edinburgh, he thought it would be advisable to refer this petition to them for their consideration.

The LORD ADVOCATE having presented another petition to the same effect from the fishermen of Newhaven, said that he would willingly refer them to the committee the hen. baronet had spoken of, if it was the opinion of the Speaker that they could be referred to it.

The SPEAKER intimated that the petitions could be Sir G. CLERK said, that the only tithes in kind now exist-

The SPEAKER intimated that the petitions could be ppropriately referred to that committee.

They were accordingly referred to it. Major BEAUCLERK presented petitions from several claces in Surrey for the total abolition of the newspaper stamp

Mr. WAKLEY presented petitions from Newcastle-upon-Tyne and another place, praying for a repeal of the duty on

NORTH AMERICAN BANKING COMPANY. Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that to-morrow he would call he attention of the house to a petition for a private bill for a bompany, called the North American Banking Company. Ie wished to ascertain how far that company was supported by the Government.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL.

Mr. ROBINSON said, he had given notice of his intention to ask a question respecting our commercial relations with Portugal. The reason why he gave that notice was, that after the treaty of Rio Janeiro, which expired in April last, and while negotiations were pending for a new dommercial treaty between Portugal and this country, the Portuguese Government had raised the duty on British produce from 15 to 29 per cent. in some of the ports of that kingdom, in violation of the assurance given to our Minister, Lord Howard de Walden, that no increase of duty would be made by the Government of Portugal without due notice being given to this country. Some time back a vessel with British produce, on arriving at the port of Viana, found that the duties on that produce had been raised from 15 to 29 per cent. The vessel in consequence went to Oporto. He wished to ask the noble lerd why this increase should have been made, in violation of the solemn pledge given to our ambassador, or without any notice to him or to our merchants? He wished also to be informed by the noble lord as to the state of our commercial relations with Portugal. It was of great importance to the commercial body trading with Portugal that something definitive should be known on that subject.

Lord PALMERSTON said, in answer to the hon, member's first question, he had been informed (though the information had not been communicated officially) that the high duty of 29 per cent, had been charged by the municipal authority of Viana, and not by the order of the Portuguese Government. Whether the municipal authority of viana, and not by the order of the must say, that the treaty with Portugal having expired, the Portuguese Government had the right to charge what rate of COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL.

Portuguese Government. Whether the municipal authority had the right to make such a charge was more than he was at present informed of. At the same time he must say, that the treaty with Portugal having expired, the Portuguese Government had the right to charge what rate of duty it pleased on our produce until it was bound down by a new treaty to certain fixed charges. Until then Portugal had no doubt the right to make what fiscal regulations she pleased, and even if this increased duty at Viana had been levied by order of the Government, we could not complain of it as a violation of any commercial treaty, there being none in existence now between the two Governments. It was true that the state of uncertainty as to our commercial relations with Portugal was to be regretted. All the information that he could give on the subject was, that negotiations for a new commercial treaty were now in progress, but while in progress he could not state to what point they had yet arrived. There had since the commencement of those negotiations been two or three changes of Ministry in Portugal. Such changes were in this country found considerably to retard pending negotiations, but they must do so to a much greater extent at Lisbon, and to those causes were to be attributed, many of the difficulties and delays that had occurred. At the same time, he could not coneal from the house that there existed in the minds of many in Portugal prejudices for protecting duties in favour of their own commerce; yet he was not without the hope that those prejudices might be made to give way, on the full consideration of the great reciprocal advantages of free commercial intercourse. When he alluded to fine existence of such prejudices in the minds of many toreign actions, he should add bis conviction that they were greatly encuraged by the language held in that house on the subject of our foreign trade; and when we pressed on foreigness the advantages of free commercial intercourse between us and them, with only such duties as could be altoget

those placed on our woolien, cottons, and other articles of our produce.

Mr. ROBINSON said it was not his intention to enter into any discussion on this subject now, as a better opportunity would occur on his motion, which stood for Thursday. What he now complained of was the breach of faith of the Government of Portugal in laying an increased duty on our produce, after the assurance given by it, and transmitted by Lord Howard de Walden to the British Consul at Lisbon, that no such increase would be made without notice. He was serry to find that the noble lord did not seem to be aware of this. If a municipal town could lay on duties of 29 per cent, on our produce, surely the whole state of our commerce with that country must be in a state of great uncertainty. It did not appear to him (Mr. Robinson) that the noble lord, in adverting to this subject, knew any thing at all upon the matter on which he was speaking.

Lord PALMERSTON said, that he could only speak

Lord PALMERSTON said, that he could only speak rom the information which had reached him on the subject, which he had said was not official.

Mr. ROBINSON said he would again advert to this snb-ect on his motion on Thursday. Here the conversation dropped.

Heze the conversation dropped.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

Lord JERMYN presented a petition from inhabitants of Bury St. Edmund's, complaining of political partiality in the appointment by Government of magistrates in that town. The noble lord prefaced the presentation of the petition by a speech of some length, but not a word of what he said was heard in the reporters' galley. Even the name of the place and the object of the petition could not be heard. They were collected only from the remarks of the hon members who followed.

Mr. SCARLETT thought the petition of the town of

who followed.

Mr. SCARLETT thought the petition of the town of Bury St. Edmund's entitled to consideration, and he was sorry to say it was not the only instance in which great partiality had been shown by the Government in the nomination of magistrates. If the system adopted at Bury St. Edmund's was similar to that at Norwich, he thought the inhabitants who had signed the petition had good reason to complain; for at Norwich men of high character, good property, and in every other respect qualified to act as magistrates, were excluded, merely on account of their political principles not being those of the Government, while men had been selected for the office in whom the bulk of the people had no confidence.

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to order. He had understood it as

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to order. He had understood it as regulation of the house, that hon, members should not enter not discussion on petitions when the matter to which they elated was to come before the house for discussion in a sub-

The SPEAKER was understood to concur in the expediency of not discussing petitions on the subject of which there were bills or separate motions before the house. Mr. C. FERGUSSON presented petitions from certain Lord J. RUSSELL said, that he did not intend to go

proper to hear him make a few observations on it now, he would do so; if not, he would suggest that the debate on it should be adjourned. Cries of "Go on.") He owned that he was surprised to find this complaint, relating to the appointment of magistrates, coming before the house, in the first instance. If any real or fancied ground of complaint existed, be thought the application ought to have been made in the he thought the application ought to have been made in the first instance to the Secretary for the Home Department, or the Lord Chancellor, and if redress were not given in those quarters, then the parties might fairly petition the house. He, quarters, then the parties might fairly petition the house. He, however, had heard of no complaint having been made until this petition. He had appointed only three magistrates in Bury St. Edmund's, except those recommended by the town-council. Some inconvenience had been felt by the absence of one who was abroad, but there was no occasion to come to the house on that subject, for if the number appointed was not sufficient, he could appoint others. As to the objection that the magistrates appointed were of liberal politics, he did not think it was a subject for the consideration of the house. For 20 years that he had sat as a member of that house, he had seen magistrates appointed for counties and towns whose politics were in the great majority of instances different from his own; but he had never considered it a ground of complaint; nor did he think it a subject which he should feel justified in bringing under the notice of the house, as objecting to the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. should feel justified in bringing under the notice of the house, as objecting to the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. It was only those who had had the advantages of the system for so many years, and who were in the habit of seeing for the most part only those of their own political opinions appointed to those offices, that now cried out, when they found men of opinions different from theirs nominated. (Hear, hear.) They had long enjoyed and exercised the power, and they now cried out and complained when they could not bear to see it transferred to others. He thought it was right to say that every person appointed to the magistracy should be respectable, but it would be perfectly impossible for Parliament to institute an inquiry into the political sentiments of every individual, and to say, that however good his character, or however large his fortune, might be, because he had at a certain time voted in favour of a particular set of measures, he ought therefore to be excluded from the commission of the peace. (Hear.) This was what he had never ventured to propose while he sat on the Opposition side of the hear. never ventured to propose while he sat on the Opposition side of the house, and he was sure that the noble lord, from the temperate and fair statement he had made, would he sitate before he asserted that doctrine—a doctrine, he thought, most inhibition to the Company of the C

Mr. SCARLETT explained, that the ground on which he had made his complaint was the exclusion of persons not concerned in politics, though fully qualified by wealth and station.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, that he had the honour to hold the situation of recorder in the borough from which the petition came; and he had received from it a comwhich the petition came; and he had received from it a communication, stating that a meeting of the inhabitants, duly convened by the mayor, had passed certain resolutions on the subject, and requesting him to communicate them to the house when the petition was presented. He did not think it necessary to read them at full length, but he would state the substance of them. The inhabitants of the borough, duly convened by the mayor, in consequence of a report that the petition was about to be presented, declared that they did not know that any public meeting on the subject had taken place.

Lord JERMYN.—The meeting was not a public one.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—That removed all sus The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—That removed all suspicion of deception, but materially diminished its weight and importance. The meeting of which he was speaking had come to several resolutions, the last of which was, "That this meeting fully believe that the persons already inserted in the commission of the peace for this borough, as well as those since recommended by the town-council, are suitable and proper persons to act as justices of peace, and do not believe that the inhabitants have been, or are likely in any instance to be, deprived of that proper adjudication of their concerns which Parliament has provided for them by legislative enactment."

Lord JERMYN thought it was very unfortunate that th mobile lord had infused so much ascerbity into the debate. He had not anticipated that the statement he had made would have provoked discussion, and he had done nothing more than his duty in presenting the petition, in which he did not think there was anything irregular. He had communicated with the noble lord on the subject on Friday and Saturday last. As to the petition, he was not aware that the fact of its ne having been agreed to by the mayor altered the nature of the case; but he thought that the hon, and learned gentlema case; but he thought that the hon, and learned getting had given too much importance to the meeting at which the counter-resolutions were adopted. The noble lord had stated that an application had been made in favour of the appointment of Conservative opinions; if that was the case, he (Lord Jermyn) had not been aware of it, as had understood that the gentleman was of neutral politics.

Lord J. RUSSELL found no fault with the noble lord fo the course he had pursued; on the contrary, the noble lord for the course he had pursued; on the contrary, the noble lord had given him fair notice of his intention to present the petition, and could not do otherwise than bring it before the house. What he disapproved of was the conduct of those who had signed it, in not making some representation on the subject before they had forwarded it.

The conversation here dropped, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion of Captain Alsager, the St. Anne's Chapel, Wandsworth, Marriages Validity Bill was read a

A message from the Lords was then announced, and a conference appointed to be held with their lordships on the Lords' amendments to the Letter Stealing (Scotland) Bill. On the return of the managers of the conference, the LORD ADVOCATE reported that they had acquainted their lordships with their reasons for declining to accede to those

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &c., BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL then moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report of the Registration of Births, &c., Bill.

The question having been put, Sir E. CODRINGTON said, that he was anxious to bring before the house the cases of those officers who had been de-prived of their half-pay without a trial, in order that they might be properly investigated. This was the only instance in which British subjects were punished without inquiry and without being heard in their defence, and in which indiviwithout being heard in their defence, and in which individuals had to endure great indignity and injury, without having any means of redress in their power. The right honbaronet opposite had, on a recent occasion, compared the incomes received by the clergy of the Irish church with those of the doorkeepers of the house. He was willing to admit that the revenues of the Irish clergy were reduced to a very low ebb, but he did not consider that they had any more reason to complain in that respect than the officers of the navy. low ebb, but he did not consider that they had any more reason to complain in that respect than the officers of the navy. The oldest post-captain on the list, and who had held that rank for 35 years, was in the receipt of half-pay amounting to no more than 2644. a-year. Those of 30 years' standing received only 2234., and the others only 1914. But officers were not allowed to enjoy even such slender pittances as these in security; they were liable at any moment, without a trial, without being hought face to face with their accusers or allowed an opposibrought face to face with their accusers, or allowed an opportunity of proving their innocence, to be struck off the half-pay list. A commander of 50 years' standing was only entitled to a half-pay of 182t. 10s., and if prometed to the rank of captain he would never receive more than 131t. He hoped, then, that gentlemen opposite, who had dwelt so much on the poverty of the Irish clergy, would be induced from the same motives which actuated them in that case to give their support to his proposition. The noble lord opposite (Stanley) had appealed to the House of Commons as gentlemen in favour of the Irish clergy, and he (Six E. as gentlemen in favour of the Irish clergy, and he (Sir E claimed the same consideration for officers Hon. gentlemen were little aware of what these that profession underwent; they were exposed to dangers and difficulties to which no other class was liable; even peace brought no repose from exertion; and yet their remuneration was proportionately less than that of any other class of the community. He was not now contending, hewever, for an augmentation of it; all that he now asked was, that they might not be deprived of the pittance allowed there without owns. them without any reason being assigned for it. The Scretary of the Admiralty had charged him with a desire to procure these papers from mere motives of curiosity; but the de sign he had in view was to give an opportunity to officers assert their rights. He could not consent that an office sign he had in view was to give an opportunity to officers to assert their rights. He could not consent that an officer should be swindled out of his commission, as he must affirm had more than once been done. The hon, gentleman had asked what was to be done to an officer who was proved to have acted in a manner unbecoming the character of a gentleman? Why, such a man's name ought to be erased from the list; but what ground could there be for depriving a deserving officer of his commission? When they demanded a reform of the pension list, they were told that the pensions, even of these who had never done anything to deserve them, must of those who had never done anything to deserve them, mus be regarded as vested rights: but it appeared that the receip of half-pay for 40 or 50 years was not sufficient to constitute such a right. The right hon, baronet opposite had said, that if ever he should return to the station he had occupied—that of First Lord of the Admiralty—he would advise the Crown to strike his (Sir E. Codrington's) name off the list if he did anything unbecoming the character of an officer or a gentle-man. The expression used by the right hon, baronet seemed to imply a doubt whether such a power rested with the Crown only, or might be delegated to the Admiralty. Ad for writing a pamphlet which gave offence to them, but had been reinstated by the King, after the 12 judges had been consulted. He thought that this case proved that this preregative could only be exercised by the Sovereign himself. But he begged to ask the right hon, baronet what he considered to be conduct unbecoming the characteristics. what he considered to be conduct unbecoming the character of an officer or a gentleman? If he were to employ His Majesty's ships in the conveyance of building materials for a private residence, he should like to know it that would be so considered. He wished for an answer, that He was of opinion that the Admiralty ought not possess the arbitrary power of ruining an officer, and, even if they did, ought never to exercise it. The hon, and gallant admiral concluded by moving for returns of the names of all officers, of whatever rank, who have been deprived of their half-pay without their consent or the investigation of a courthalf-pay without their consent or the investigation of a court-martial, from the year 1790 up to the present period, with the alleged reasons for such deprivation; also return of any persons whose half-pay has been restored to them, subsequently to such deprivation, with the alleged reasons for such re-

Lord J. RUSSELL would not enter into the question raised by his hon, and gallant friend. The order of the day was for proceeding with the bill for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and if his hon, and gallant friend had ion to bring forward, he thought it necessary for him to show that the house should not entertain that bill, and that that proposition was of such a peculiar and urgent nature that the order of the day should be postponed. to advance any argument for or against the motion, but no reason had been given why the house should not now consider the bill which stood first among the orders of the day.

Sir E. CODRINGTON complained, that whenever h brought forward this subject, he was always met by a point of form. He should, however, take an opportunity of again submitting the motion before going into a committee of

The motion was withdrawn.

The house then went into a committee on the bill. Before the first clause was read by Mr. BERNAL, the chairman, Mr. GOULBURN objected to this bill, on the ground that it dissociated the naming of the child from the rite of baptism, by which it was made a member of the Christian church.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the object of the bill was t establish a national register of births, and not a register of births for the members of the established church only. To obviate the objection of the right hon gentleman the bill must be differently framed—indeed, there must be two registers—one for the members of the established church, and another

Sir R. INGLIS concurred in the objection taken by his Sir R. INGLIS concurred in the objection taken by his right hon, friend the member for the University of Cambridge to the principle of this bill, which dissevered the naming of the child from its baptism at the font. Though it might be desirable to establish one national register, still it ought not to be done in a way to offend the religious opinions, feelings, and principles, of any portion of the King's subjects. The object of this bill might, he thought, be better accomplished by civing to Disserting ministers power to resubjects. The object of this bill might, he thought, be better accomplished by giving to Dissenting ministers power to register the births of children among their respective eongregations, and by rendering it compulsory on them to send those registers, at stated periods, to one central general board. This bill would impose a considerable burden on the poorrates for the purpose of keeping up the different offices to be created under it; the churchmen, it was well known, were quite societied with the present system—why then entail on quite satisfied with the present system-why, then, entail or them additional expense, in opposition to their most consci

Dr. LUSHINGTON did not think the evils anticipated by right hon, gentlemen opposite would flow from this bill it was intended not merely to satisfy Dissenters, but contemplated a great national object—the establishment of a general registry; and there could be no doubt both in respect of titles to property and intermarriages, which so frequently took place, Churchmen had a direct and immediate interest in the existence of a good registry for Dissenters. The bill would confer a great and essential public benefit, and he was surprised to hear any objections urged against it.

Dr. BOWRING supported the bill, and stated that in almost every other country in Europe which he had visited such a system had already been established. Mr. POTTER supported the principle of a general civil

Mr. ESTCOURT conceived that the proposed system would throw a very onerous duty on a great number of persons, and, above all, upon the clergymen, and would like wise lead to instances of very great neglect.

Mr. PEASE considered the course taken by the right ho gentleman (Mr. Goulburn), in raising a discussion at this stage of the bill on one of its fundamental principles, a very unusual one. He thought it trifling with the question to say that the lower classes would act with so much indifference on the subject as not to take the trouble of placing the names of their children on the registry at the time of barnism.

Mr. BAINES observed, that the trouble would not fall on the heads of families, as any member of a family might convey the necessary intelligence. It was with regret he had heard the hon. baronet, the member for the University of heard the hon. baronet, the member for the University of Oxford, say that this bill would have the effect of depressing the established church to the level of the Dissenting congregations. He (Mr. Baines) could assure the hon. baronet that Dissenters thought as highly of their religion as did members of the established church, and he could only look upon such an observation as calculated to create irritation.

After a few words from Mr. GOULBURN, in reply, the mmittee proceeded with the hill in detail. Clauses 1 and 2 were then agreed to.

Clause 3 was postponed. Clauses 4 to 17 were successively agreed to. Clause 18 being proposed,

Dr. NICHOLL moved, by way of amendment, that the period within which the registration of births was to be completed, instead of 15 days, should be within six weeks, and not less than one calendar month.

After a long and desultory conversation, which was carried on in a tone that was quite inaudible in the gallery, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the clause was, as were clauses 19 and 21, agreed to. Clauses 22 to 26 inclusive were, after a desultory conversa

ion and the adoption of several verbal amendments, agreed to, and ordered to stand part of the bill. On the 27th clause being read,

Mr. GOULBURN objected to certain expenses connected with registration being paid out of the parochial funds. He thought, that as the object was a national one, the expense should be defrayed out of the general funds of the country. After a short conversation, Mr. A. TREVOR proposed the omission of the clause.

The commmittee divided— For the clause ... ... ... ... 71
Against it ... ... ... ... 28

Majority for the clause ... The clause was accordingly adopted. Clauses 28 to 33, inclusive, having been agreed to, The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the ouse adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

CHURCH OF IRELAND BILL.

DIVISION ON LORD STANLEY'S AMENDMENT. PAIRED OFF-38. —38.

Mandeville, Lord
Barneby, J.

O'Neill, General
Smith, T. A.
Peel, E.
Smyth, Sir H.
Sinclair, Sir G.
Palmer, R.
Clive, Viscount
Bruce, C. L. C.
Pringle, A. AGAINST. Williamson, Sir H. Tracy, C. H. Jorine ABSENT-52.

nox, Lord A.
nox, Lord G.
well, J.
, W. H. obbin, L. W. Dillwyn, L. W. Cvans, Colonel Ellice, Right Hon. E.

MIDDLESEX COAL ASSOCIATION,—Capital £200,000, in 20,000 shares. Deposit £1 per share. So great has been the complaint of the high price of coal, owing the combination of the coal owners in the north, or the imposition by the London dealers, the object and utility of this Association will be readily understood by the public generally of this crowder. netropolis,

Prospectuses will be issued in a few days; in the mean time application for shares may be made by letter, post paid, to the temporar ffice of the Company, 7, Old Broad-street, on or before the 10th cune, immediately after which the shares will be allotted, and Direct

ors chosen from the proprietors.
FREDERICK BASHFORD, Sec. pro tem.

BLAENAVON IRON and COAL COMPANY.

Share depesit.

James Ashwell, Esq.

Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq.

Thomas Hill, Esq.
Robert W. Kennard, Esq.
David Lewis, Esq., M.P.

Bankers—Sir, Lunger Edudils, and Co. M.

Robert W. Kennard, Esq.
David Lewis, Esq., M.P.
Bankers—Sir James Esdaile and Co.; Messrs. Mcsterman, Peters, and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. Hall, Thompson, and Sewell, Salters'-hall.
The reputation of the Bleanavon Iron, and the well known success of these works during a period of 40 years, sustain for this undertaking the character of a legitimate and lucrative investment.
An investigation of the books during a period of extreme depression, and a calculation based upon the prices of iron for 15 years (since 1821) justify a confident expectation of annual dividends of 10 per cent.; but if the prosperity of the iran trade continues, a much larger dividend will be realized.
The shareholders will be entitled to the profits from Midsummer next, so that a dividend may be expected at Christmas, 1836.
Applications for shares in writing, postage paid, will be received by James Ashwell, Esq., at the office of the Company, 4, Adam's-court, Broad-street, where prospectases with additional particulars may be obtained. Applications of later date than June 10 cannot be received.

MPERIAL BRITISH MINING COMPANY.

MPERIAL BRITISH MINING COMPANY.

Capital £100,000, in shares of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

Captain Thomas Gould
Thomas Fulton, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
Tresurer—George Alfred Muskett, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
Tresurer—George Alfred Muskett, Esq.
Bankers—The London and Westminster Bank, London; Messrs.
Robins and Co., East Cornwall Bank, Launceston and St. Austell.
Solicitors—Messrs. Lacy and Bridges.
Secretary—George Ress, Esq.
Office, No. 3, Copthall-buildings, London.
The object of this Company is to work the following mines, situate in theneighbourhood of Callington and St. Austell, containing numerous lodes of silver, lead tin. and copper, of unusual richness, viz.—Wheal Martha, Wheal Edward, West Wheal Friendship, Wheal Concord, the Windsor, Wheal Castle, New Tresavean, Wheal Goffin.
Applications for shares may be addressed (free of postage) to Messis.

oncord, the Windsor, Wheal Castle, New Tresavean, Wheal Goffir Applicatisns for shares may be addressed (free of postage) to Messar levy and Bridges, 19. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street; J. S. Mart. Esq., 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; Mr. W. Hender allington; Mr. W. Jago, St. Austell; or to the Secretary, at these of the Company, 3, Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-street prospectuses and any additional information may be obtained. SOUTH TOWAN, ROSE ANN, and WHEAL LYDIA CONSOLIDATED COPPER and TIN MINES. LYDIA CONSOLIDATED COPPER and TIN MINES ate in the parishes of Illogan and St. Agnes, in the county of Corn.—Capital £64,000, in 16,000 shares of £4 each. Deposit £2 pe

truate in the parishes of Illogan and St. Agnes, in the county of Cornall.—Capital £64,000, in 16,000 shares of £4 each. Deposit £2 per nare.
ondon Bankers—Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Stone, Lembard-street. diverpool ditto—Northern and Central Bank of England. The control of t

THE KING'S THEATRE.—Sig. LABLACHE respectfully informs the Nobility. Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on Thursday next, when will be presented Donizetti's Opera, in 3 acts, entitled MARINO FALLERO. The principal characters by Madame G. Grisi, Madame Castelli, Signor Rubinl, Signor Be Angeli, Signor Tamburini, and Signor Lablache. After which, the last new Ballet of BENYOWSKI; or, The Exiles of Kamtschatka. The music by Mr. Bochsa. The scenery by Mr. W. Grieve. Principal dancers—Madlle. Carlotta Grisi and Madlle. St. Romain, M. Coulon. M. Couson, and M. Perrot. Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets, to be nade at the box-office. 21. Old Bondstreet: and to Signor Leblache. THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Mr. JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES has the honour to mnounce to his friends and the public generally, that his BENEFIT will take place on Friday, June 10, when will be presented a tragedy, mititled ION. Jon, Mr. Macready: Clementhe, Miss Helen Faucit. RENCH PLAYS.—The QUEEN'S THEA TRE, Tottenham-street.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are most respectfully informed that this elegant THEATRE has been entirely re-decorated, the stalls and private boxes fitted up in the most elegant style, and the dress circle, public boxes, and pit rendered more convenient; it will be OPENED for the performance of FRENCH PLAYS, TO-MORROW, June 8, when will be pit sented LES GANTS JAUNES. Anathole, M. Jules Bernard (du Theatre de Lyon); Batistine, Madlle. Sophie Adams du Theatre de Lyon); Batistine, Madlle. Sophie Adams du Theatre de Lyon); Batistine, Madlle. Sophie Adams du Theatre de Gymnase). After which LES MEMOIRES D'UN COLONEI DE HUSSARD. Gustave, M. Laporte. To which will be added LES SUITES D'UN MARIAGE DE RAISON. To conclude with LES MALHEURS D'UN JOLI GARCON. Applications for private boxes, and places may be made at the box-office of the theatre, from 10 till 5; and at the libraries, as usual.



THE KING'S THRATRE.

THIS EVENING, June 6, will be performed (2d time eason) Rossini's Opera seria, in 3 acts, entitled L'ASSEDIC CORINTO. The principal characters by Madame G. Grisi, lame Castelli, Signer Rubini, Signor Winter, Signor Tambu and Signor Lablache (who has kingly concented to a mear in the of leto, which he has undertaken at a very short notice. To con lude with the new ballet of BENYOWSKI; or, The Exiles of Lamtschatka. Principal dancers—Madlle. St. Romaine, Madlle. Car otta Grisl, and M. Perrot. Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets of be made at the box-office, 21, Old Bond-street. Opera to company a follock.

mence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

THIS EVENING, THE SIEGE OF ROCHELLE.

Marquis de Valmour, Mr. Wilson; Michel, Mr. H. Phillips; Azino
Mr. Bedford; Clara, Miss Shirref; Marcella, Miss Fanny Healy.

To conclude with THE JEWESS.

THEATRE ROYAL, COPENT-GARDEN.

Leonardo Godzaga, Mr. Dale; Ferrardo Godzaga. Mr. Pritchard
Julian St. Pierre, Mr. Sheridan Knowles; Antonio, Mr. G. Ben
nett; Mariana, Miss Ellen Faucit.

After which, THE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To conclude with the first act of ZAZEZIZOZW.

To conclude with the first act of ZAZEZIZOZW.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

THIS EVENING, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle (2d time), Mr. Webster; Joseph Surface, Mr. Vandenhoff; Charles Surface, Mr. Vining; SirHarry, Mr. Stretton; Lady Teazle, Miss E. Tree; Mrs. Candour, Mrs. Glover.

After which, SWISS NUPTIALS.

To conclude with ATONEMENT; or, The God-Daughter.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH O'PERA-HOUSE.

THIS EVENING, THE SKELETON LOVER.

Count Rudolph, Mr. Serle; Hans Bobbs, Mr. Oxberry; Constance, Miss Novello: Peretta, Mrs. Keeley.

After which, THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

To which will be added (1st time) a melodramatic sketch, called MATTEO FALCONI.

To conclude with THE MIDDY ASHORE.

ASTLEY'S RUYAL AMPHILHEAIRE.

To conclude with THE MIDDY ASHORE.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

THIS EVENING will be presented a new drama, called THE
BLACK INN OF THE HEATH. Jerome, Mr. West. After
which a hippo-dramatic introduction to represent the extraordinary
Feats and agility of, the Arab Benouin Tribes. The De Vintner Family, the firstRope Dancers in Europe, will exhibit on one, two, and
three ropes, with extraordinary ascensions, double and single. Seenes
in the Circle—The French Artiste, Madlle. Caroline with her highlytrained blood Horse, Emperor. A new equestrian ballet, by Mr.
Buerow and Miss Woolford, called the Sylph of the Hollow Oak.
To conclude with THE DEVIL ON TWO STICKS.

French Plays.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's-equate,
For the BENEFIT of Madame CLARIVAL RICHARD.
TO-MORROW EVENING will be presented fragment de HAM-LET, tragedie de Dueis. Hamlet, M. David, Atter which, LE
JEU DE L'AMOUR ET DU HAZARD. Pasquin, M. Monrose;
Derante, M. David; Sylvie, Madame Clarival Richard. To which
will be added (1st time) LES TROIS MAITRESSES. Augusta,
Madame Jenny Vertpre. To conclude with LA BANSE INTERROMPUE. Wasneer, M. Monrose.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We will readily publish the letter of the writer will privately authenticate it. "Serutator" if the writer will privately authenticate it.

If "AN ADMIRER OF THE ARTS," "U.U.," and
"S. T. B." will give us their names confidentially, their
letters shall be attended to.

We have several times published the statement in the letter
of "ANTI-AGITATOR:" there is no doubt of its truth.

The publication of The Time: commenced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and finished at half past 8.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1836.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Wicklow gave notice, that on Friday he will move for a copy of the instructions given by the Irish Government to the police establishment for the regulation of their conduct in aid of persons employed to serve writs of rebellion on tithe defaulters.

Lord Lyndhurst gave notice, that on Thursday week he will move the second reading of the Prisoners Counsel Bill, if the report of their Lordships' committee on the bill should be then on the table of the House. Lord SHAFTESBURY, in the absence of Lord CLAN-RICARDE, postponed the second reading of the Stafford Disfranchisement Bill, and the second reading of the Roman Catholic Marriages Bill, from Thursday till Thursday week.

In the course of a conversation relative to the Bishopric of Durham Bill, Lord Lyndhurst suggested that it would be proper for the Government to consider whether the Court of Chancery of the county ought not to be retained. The suggestion was enforced by Lord ABINGER, Lord HARROWBY, and Lord WYNFORD. Lord LONDONDERRY gave notice, that on Friday he will take the sense of the House on the propriety of retaining this court.

The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice, that on Monday he will move the second reading of the Administration of Justice in Chancery Bill, and of the Appellate Jurisdiction (House of Lords and Prive Council) Bill; and that on Friday he will move the second reading of two bills which have been sent from the Commons-namely, the Instruments of Sasine (Scotland) Bill, and the Bastards' Wills (Scotland)

At a conference, commissioners from the Commons communicated the reasons of the Commons for disagreeing from amendments made by their Lordships in the Letter Stealing (Scotland) Bill, and the reasons were ordered to be taken into consideration

Lord MELBOURNE presented a bill for the regulation of the Universities of Scotland. The bill was read a first time, and Lord Melbourne gave notice that he will move the second reading on Monday, when he will explain the nature and object of the measure.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck gave notice, that he will to-day call the attention of the House to a petition for a private bill for a company to be called the North American Banking Company. He wished to ascertain how far that company was supported by the Government.

Mr. Robinson asked a question of Lord PALMERSTON relative to the imposition of increased duties on British goods in Portugal, but Lord PALMERSTON being unable to give any information on the subject, Mr. Ro-BINSON said he would revert to the subject on Thurs-

We refer our readers to our Parliamentary report for a conversation which took place on the presentation, by Lord JERMYN, of a petition from Bury St. Edmund's. complaining of political partiality in the appointment by Government of magistrates in that town. We suspect, from the tone assumed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that the complaint is but too well founded.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with the further consideration of the report of the Registration of Births, &c., Bill.

The points for consideration by reasonable and right.

perversion towards narrowing and corrupting, instead | Minister for Foreign Affairs, enclosing a representation | at Marseilles on the 28th ult. of improving, the intellectual and moral character, from the English agents, and urging the Executive to we admit at once that such cultivation as might direct the attention of the Legislative Chambers to the he drawn from schools well constituted and directed subject, in order that a final settlement might be obthroughout Ireland (and we certainly have no wish for tained before the close of the existing session. We the revival of Protestant charter schools) would be of extract from that enclosure a passage which will suffiinestimable value. To instruct the Irish people judi- ciently explain the state in which the question reciously, not making them subservient to the schemes mains:of factious animosity, civil or religious, but fitting them for the duties of citizens, and for the ends of civilized existence, would be a broad and splendid object, worthy the most earnest attention of the Legislabe its direct results. It is plain, however, that the Whig Ministers and

mate the advantages of national education for the Irish British creditors, in amount inferior to that of the interest poor. That they do not regard it as a national object, is proved by the proposition that the Protestant clergy -a body of some 1,300 or 1,400 persons—should bear the exclusive, or at least the principal charge, of instructing the youth of above 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics! Was there ever anything so iniquitous or so monstrous as this? What! deafen us with declamations upon the urgent necessity, on public grounds, of educating the poor of Ireland, yet lay the burden of meeting that necessity upon one small body of educated men, who have not amongst them a collective income beyond the amount of a just remuneration for the discharge of their spiritual functions! Is this rational? Is it honest? Has this great empire no resources, out of which to provide for a claim so urgent as that of giving education to the poor of one religious persuasion but by robbing the ministers of another? Has the Whig Government made out a case against the parochial clergy as a body? We repeat the question-has it made out a case sufficient to justify the burdening them with the obligation of paying the chief expense of Irish national education? Have the Whig Ministers ever made an application to Parliament for money to educate the Irish poor, or for an increase of the small amount already granted, and met with a refusal? The Conservatives are ready and willing to vote whatever funds may be requisite for so desirable a purpose. But there is malevolence to be gratified—there is the exultation of factious triumph to be indulged—there are the conditions imposed by Popish rancour to be executed; so " philosophy and arithmetic" (alas, poor Lord Mon-PETH!) must, the one be travestied, the other packed, to find pretexts for persecuting the established church of Ireland? and this is what the miscreant of an Agitator calls "doing justice" to the people! The people of Ireland—ay, the very humblest of

the multitude-begin to see the fraud in its right colours. Our Irish correspondent states a novel and important fact. It appears that the taste for plunder quickens and spreads with the enjoyment of it-that the farmers, who are taught to make up such pitiable tales in justification of the wholesale robbery they practise upon the clergy, have carried their depredations into a different quarter, and have reduced their own Popish labourers, as well as the unfortunate Protestant clergymen, to a state of famine. The labourers in the county of Carlow, writes our correspondent, have put in force a power of which the Protestant clergy are destitute-they have rebelled against their tyrants, and are in a fair way to crush them. In the parish of Arles the peasant labourers, occupants of small holdings, to the number of 1,000, sent a deputation to the anti-tithe farmers, and the substance of what their spokesman said was as follows :-- " Hypocrites and robbers, as you are, you cheat the Protestant clergy of their tithe, and say it is for the public good. You pocket that tithe, while "its rightful owners are starving, and say it is for the sake of 'justice.' While you are laden with this, the rightful property of better men. what are we, the poor in your employment, the better for all these your unrighteous acquisitions? You keep them to yourselves; the public good or humanity, or justice, has never whispered to you that we, the labourers, are entitled to any particle of what you have filehed from the clergy. You lay on for the rent of our miserable potato ground 81. and 101. per acre! If you have profited, therefore, at the expense of the clergy, you can afford to wring less profit from us. Reduce our rents therefore, and save us from starving, or we will one and all turn out, and force you to disgorge your wrongful extortions, and pay their lawful tithes to the clergy." Our correspondent tells us, that a renonstrance, in spirit, if not in terms, like that which we have recorded, compelled the Popish priest to look about him, and those conspiring philanthropists, the anti-tithe farmers, to decamp. Now is not this, we ask, a true picture of the principle which governs all such proceedings? Dishonesty is but one modification of selfishness, and the selfish man is naturally no less inhuman than dishonest. He who robs the clergyman upon one plea will inevitably oppress the peasant on some other. O'Connell's begging-box is but a sort of appropriation clause," not authorized by act of Parliament, which operates upon the "surplus" of him who

labours for 4s. 6d. per week. It further appears that Mr. O'CONNELL's liberal Government has not yet put down those stubborn Carlists the Barons of the Irish Exchequer. Somehow or other these indomitable judges have contrived at once to vindicate the laws, to redress the wrongs of the clergy, and to restore the public peace. The "tithe conspirators, who harangued at public meetings, and talked about their rights, are paying their tithes" with all conceivable alacrity .- Hinc illæ lacrymæ in St.

the former to the 24th of March, and the latter to the hey contain has reference to the Colombian Bonds, claring that the Executive had acted unconstitutionally in the negotiation opened and concluded with the Republic of Venezuela for the division of the active and passive debt of Colombia. The Ministers who had all negotiated or sanctioned the negotiation of the treaty immediately resigned. Two appointments were made to supply the vacancies in the Departments of ForeignAffairs and Finance, but the perons appointed declined to take office. On the 23d General Santan-DER, the President of the Republic, addressed a message to the Chamber of Representatives, in which he minded men, which grow out of the late discussions on observes, that though the decision adopted by that asthe Irish tithe question, appear to multiply as we pro- sembly was contradicted by the opinion pronounced ceed. Has it never struck the King's Ministers and on the same subject by the Senate and by pretheir allies, for no one else can be blind to a truth so ceding Congresses, he considered it as casting obvious, that it is the most barefaced trick in the world disgrace on his Government, and he therefore to cheat the people of England into a belief of the calls upon the representatives to exercise with necessity for robbing the Irish Protestant clergy for the respect to him the powers with which they sake of educating the children of Roman Catholics? are invested by article 57 of the Constitution. He We yield to none, not the most enthusiastic advo- makes the same request for the Secretaries of State, cates for education—that is, for education pro- who had unanimously sanctioned the treaty. What the poor of both countries should be soundly and not, as we have no account of any proceedings subsebeneficially instructed. Without going into the ques- quent to the PRESIDENT'S message. Meanwhile we The accounts from Oran represent the position of tion how far mere reading, writing, and a rule or learn from the Caraccas papers, that the agents of the General Annanges at Tafna, on the 21st, as not have the the 21s

" Powles, Ward, Lord, and Co., in the name of, and a agents for, the British creditors, holders of Colombian bonds in London, address themselves for the third time to the august national representatives of Venezuela, for the purpos of recalling to their recollection the solemn promise which ture, and the most liberal contributions from the they were pleased to make on the 8th of April last yearpublic wealth. It is, indeed, a good so vast, that namely, that respecting both the points of our application every member of the community has a deep stake the most favourable decision possible would be come to in in its accomplishment. The efficacy of the law, the the coming year. Already 79 days of the session have restoration of order, and the peace of Ireland, would elapsed without the Congress having come to any decision in reference to the matter; because, although in the hon. Chamber of the Senate a project of law was agreed to and sent down to the Chamber of Representatives, one of their advisers do not so justly, that is so highly, esti- the articles of which provided for some annual payment to the corresponding to the principal allotted to Venezuela by the convention of Bogota, the hon. Chamber of Representatives determined on the 25th of March last that it should be referred to the Committee of Finance, whence it has not returned, to our knowledge,up to the present day, notwithstandng that the matter is urgent, and vitally important to the Republic."

ult., has brought letters and papers. We have not room except for the letter and one extract from the

(Correspondence of the Journal of Commer "WASHINGTON, MAY 6.
"In the Senate, to-day, the General Civil and Diploma

"In the Senate, to-day, the General Civil and Diplomatic Bill was passed, and several other bills.

"In the house, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating 1,000,000 dollars for the protection of the western frontier. He presented a highly important letter from the Secretary of War, showing the necessity for making prompt and ample arrangements for meeting hostilities in that quarter. Accompanying this you will find a copy of the letter. The bill was read twice, and committed to the committee of the whole House on the state of the union.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.
"WAR DEPARTMENT, May 4. "WAR DEPARTMENT, May 4.

"Sir,—In January last orders were given to Major-Gêneral Gaines to take measures for the defence of the western frontier of Louisiana. Events which were then passing in Texas led to the belief that a state of things might arise requiring the interposition of the Government to protect the inhabitants of that portion of the United States from the calami-

There were placed, subject to General Gaines's orders "There were placed, subject to General Gaines's orders, three regiments of infantry and seven companies of dragoons; and he was instructed to prevent, by force if necessary, any armed parties from crossing the boundary line into the territory of the United States. He was also informed that the 33d article of the treaty with Mexico imposes upon both of the contracting parties the duty of preventing all hostile incursions on the part of the Indians into the possessions of the other; and he was directed to take the necessary measures for fulfilling this obligation on the part of the United States. He was also instructed, if called upon by the civil authority for any aid towards enforcing the laws having relation to the neutral duties of the United States, to render such assistance as the laws pre-United States, to render such assistance as the laws pre-scribe; and he was referred to the district attornies of the two districts of Louisiana for their opinion upon such points of law connected with his duty as might arise. He was also particularly advised that it was the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be

By information recently received from General Gaines appears that he considered it necessary that his force should be increased, with a view to afford proper protection to the frontiers. He has, therefore, called upon each of the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee for a brigade, and upon the Governor of Alabama for a battalion of militia; the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted the reports that the Mexican forces are rapidly approaching the border; and he anticipates, that as soon a they have reached the vicinity of the Indians, these will join the contest, and that the Indian force will see the in the contest, and that the Indian force will respect no boundary line; and the operations in Texas, as described by General Gaines, cannot fail to produce a favourable effect upon the cruel disposition and predatory habits of the Indians.

"I have, therefore, the honour to suggest to the Committ of Ways and Means the propriety of an appropriation of 1,000,000 dollars 'to defray the expenses attending the defense of the western frontier of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of April 5th, 1832, making appropriations for the support of the army.'

"I send for the information of the committee a letter from the Outertranspers, General

"I send for the information of the Quartermaster-General.
"Very respectfully,
"Your most obedient servant,
"L. CASS. "Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, Chairman of the Cor of Ways and Means, House of Representative

" Quartermaster-General's-office, Washington City, May 3, 1836.
" Sir,—The operations on the frontiers of Texas will retire large appropriations. I have a requisition on my table \$100,000 for that service, and have not a dollar to meet it Natchitoches, reporting that he had found great difficulty in obtaining land transportation for five companies. The wag gons and horses, as well as mules for packing, must be taken from Ohio, Kentucky, or Tennessee. Should the operations be continued through the season on the scale indicated by General Gaines's requisitions, \$1,000,000 will probably be required for the service of this department alone.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, "T.S. JESUP, Quartermaster-General.

"The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington City." itoches, reporting that he had found great difficulty

"' Sir,—In consequence of the intimation contained in your note of this date, I beg leave to observe, that the request for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the protection of the frontier, in my letter of yesterday, was submitted to, and approved by, the President.

"' Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"' L. CASS.

'Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.'"

The Paris papers of Sunday devote considerable space to the accounts last received from Madrid, and all seem to take a favourable view of the chances of stability of the Isturiz Administration. In order to account for this apparent unanimity of opinion in favour of the new Spanish Ministry, it is necessary we should state that the Madrid informant of the whole of the Paris papers is evidently one and the same person. The Madrid letters which figure in their columns, as well as the extracts from the papers, are exact copies of each other. The opinions expressed in these letters, or rather in this letter, must not, therefore, be taken as those of the French press. Those opinions are partial and in many respects very erroneous. They are put forth by an individual who is evidently the tool of some Ministerial bureau.

The papers before us supply abundance of intelligence from the North of Spain. It is not quite so recent as that which we find in our own letter from Bayonne of the 1st instant. In that letter it is stated Yesterday we received Bogota and Caraccas papers, that the Carlists had renewed their rejoicings on learn. 17th of April. The only intelligence of importance ing that Corpova's corps had returned to its quarters in Victoria. They looked upon that circumstance as an the legislative proceedings respecting which have placed undoubted proof of the series of defeats the Christinos the Government of New Granada in a very extraor- had sustained since the 23d, the day on which they dinary position. It appears that on the 22d of March had ventured to come out of Vittoria and approach the Chamber of Representatives passed a resolution de- the Carlist lines. But the Carlists were either not aware of, or they chose to appear not to know, the cause of the return of the QUEEN's troops to Vittoria, which was the recall of CORDOVA to Madrid.

Our letter from Bayonne states that on that day (1st of June) General Evans was to attack Fontarabia. No doubt existed as to his making himself master of that place. Egura is falling back upon Ernani, evidently to defend it against the threatened attack of the British Legion, and, if circumstances would permit, to assume offensive operations against Evans. His strength, now that he has no annoyance to fear from the main body of the Queen's forces, will probably enable him to do so, and Evans must rely on the superiority of British valour to maintain his ground or get the better of his newly strengthened opponents. The Courrier Français speaks of accounts from

Tangier, according to which the Emperor of Morocco, anticipating the difficulties in which he would be involved if the French Government should call him to account for having given secret aid to ABD-EL-KADER, has made a show of punishing some of his delegates perly understood-in anxiety that the minds of the result of this serious difference has been we know on the frontier, as the persons guilty of the acts for which he is about to be made responsible.

into any discussion on this petition. If the house thought | This was a principle to which he, in common with many | SOUTH ESSEX ELECTION.—STATE of the two of arithmetic, deserve the name of education, | English creditors continue to press their claims on ing undergone any change. General Buggaud and proper to hear a few and on the policy of the two attainments may become through their systematic Sir Robert Kerr Porter addressed a note to the proceeding to reinforce General Arlanges embarked

The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday were quite unimportant.

Madrid, May 29.—(From an occasional Correspondent)—"The news from the provinces is all as favourable as could be desired; the change of the Ministry was received in Cordova, and other parts of Andalusia, in Valencia, in Valladolid, &c., with ringing of bells, and other signs of rejoicing. ance of the late events here is greater than at first ight may appear. It is now well known that among the late Opposition, composing the party of Mendizabal, &c., in the Chambers, it was treated of to deprive the Queen of the Regency, and name a Regency from among their own body. The demand made by Mendizabal upon the Queen to dismiss Cordova and the other officials mentioned in previous letters, it now appears, was part of the means for accompli ch object. Mind, I do not assert that dizabal was a party in the affair; he may have been merely their tool—their cat's-paw—as Lord Morpeth is O'Connell's with you; but the late ex premier's desires for, and even, I may say, acts to produce, disturbances in the provinces, do not speak very highly in his favour. The party alluded to very highly in his favour. The party alluded to made the most of Senor Mendizabal's habit of procrastination, infirmity of purpose, and ignorance of the state of parties in this country; nearly all the chief employés about his person were Carlists and Torenists, and hence his best exertions were always betrayed to his professed or secret enemies; they hated him be-cause he was a new man, called him a roturier in his inti-rooms when speaking of him, and plumed them-The Roscoe, which sailed from New York on the 9th selves, that if he dismissed them from office, he had not a dozen known and suitable men he could at once place in their departments. It is too true. 'The qualiication in age for admission to the Cortes being reduced to 25 years, and in property to 8,000 reals, many of the young republican party may find it easier to get returned. The death of Sener La Torre is a great blow to the Carlists; he was able and faithful. GENERAL MENDEZ VIGO.—A letter from Madrid, of the 29th ult., says—"General Mendez Vigo, who was some years since in London, escorting his wife, the daughter of Canga Arguelles, to public concerts as a singer, who also some years ago shipped off some 50 ersons, some of them Liberals, and when out at sea had them bound back to back in pairs and thrown overboard, and who in consequence was never permitted to return under any amnesty, has lately ventured to make his re-appearance in Spain. He at first showed himself either at Barcelona or Valencia, but was de-

> bited himself in public, but may be seen any day about the Palace, and is admitted to the presence of the Ministers. These facts ought to be made known." Some absurd reports have been in circulation for the last two days that the plague had appeared in London. One version stated that seven persons had died on unlading some ship in the river. Another, that at a large inendraper's in the vicinity of Oxford-street seven people died after being employed in opening some bales of foreign goods. A third, that a house in Seven-dials, in which it commenced, was on Sunday burnt down by authority," to prevent further mischief. We are enabled to state, from the best authority, that the whole of the circumstances from which this rumour arose have been strictly investigated by Sir William Pym, and that there is not the slightest foundation for the

sired to confine himself to Iviza. Somehow or other, however, at the time of the disturbances in Valencia,

he contrived to introduce himself there, and was one of

their chief promoters. Subsequently, through the pa-

tronage of Quesada, he was allowed to come to Madrid,

or rather did come, but always kept himself in the back ground until the fall of the Mendizabal Ministry.

Within these few days, however, he has not only exhi-

Mr. Wilkins, whose recent unpublished pamphlet on the subject of the new Houses of Parliament our correspondent has treated with unceremonious impartiality, and in some instances unfairly, we have every reason to believe did not cast the first stone in this conflict, which has been somewhat too personal for professors of those liberal arts, which are said by Ovid to be the surest mode of refining the grossness and subduing

the harshness of the human character, the harshness of the human character,

A great meeting is to be held to-morrow (Tuesday)
at the Foreign-office, when all the members of the House of
Commons who usually support the present Government are
expected to attend, to determine the course which Ministers
are to take regarding the Lords' amendments in the Irish
Municipal Corporations Bill.—Ministerial paper.

The Oxford Herald of Saturday says—"It has been
confidently reported in the University this day that the Dean
of Salisbury (Dr. Pearson) will be the new Bishop, and that
Dr. Hampden will succeed to the Deanery of Salisbury."

Lord Loftus and his relation, Mr. Fitzwygram, are
anneunced in the Wexford Journal as candidates for the

announced in the Wexford Journal as candid Mr. Davenport paired off, in favour of Lord Stanley's

notion, with Mr. W. Ord. We regret to observe that the alleged conversion to he Catholic faith of a noble lord, lately holding a prominent office in the Administration, has not been contradicted.

Dover, June 3.—The Prince of Capua, with his ovely consort and suite, arrived at the Royal York Hotel esterday evening, and embarked this day, at 1 o'clock, on loard the Britannia steamer, Captain Bushell, tor Calais. In e absence of the usual salute from the heights, of a guard honour, and of Colonel Arnold, the King's Aide-de-amp, the presence of the Royal party created a most lively insation, and attracted a vast concourse of spectators. To ensation, and attracted a vast concourse of spectators. To ill appearance, a happier couple there cannot be. Letters from Brussels of the 4th of June state, that

it is in contemplation to transfer a part of the Belgian Foreign Legion to the service of Spain. There seems to be no doubt but that the long-talked-of resignation of General Evain will now shortly take place, and that General Goblet will be his spaces. vill be his successor.

A court-martial was held at Malta on the 19th of

April, to try Lieutenant Puddicombe, R. M., and Mr. T. Hancock, midshipman of His Majesty's ship Portland, for onduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentle-nan. The Court sat five hours, and the charges being proved, ieutenant Puddicombe was sentenced to lose of ime in the service, and Mr. Hancock two.-Plymouth At the dinner of the Bolton Operative Conservative

Association, given in that town on Wednesday, a very hand-some compliment was paid to Mr. Foster, the gentleman who has recently undertaken the editorship of the Bolton Chroni-cle. On the health being proposed of Charles Wilkins, Esq., cle. On the health being proposed of Charles Wilkins, Esq., that gentleman in the course of his speech said, that "they must allow him to congratulate them and the town generally, that they possessed such an editor as the gentleman who conducted the Bolton Chronicle." (The company rose and gave three simultaneous cheers.) "And not only as an editor, but so eloquent a speaker. Mr. Foster had shown himself that night to be the effective advocate of the rights—the real rights, of the people." We have great pleasure in taking this occasion to add our own testimony to the sterling worth and sound principles and talents of Mr. Foster which have free f the people." We have great pleasure in taking this occa-tion to add our own testimony to the sterling worth and ound principles and talents of Mr. Foster, which have freuently come under our observation. THE TEA TRADE.—Yesterday afternoon a deputation

rom the merchants and others connected with this important branch of trade waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the purpose of receiving a reply to the representations made a behalf of the trade at an interview held on Saturday, to nduce Government to extend the period, for clearing Bonea eas in bond beyond the commencement of next menth, when he change in the duties will take place, at the present rate of duty. Much disappointment was expressed on 'Change, yesterday afternoon, when it was announced to the trade that no answer had been returned to the deputation. The East India Company's quarterly sale, which commenced on Wedand a company squartery sale, which commenced on Wednesday last, amounting to 4,000,0001b., finished yesterday. As compared with the prices realized at the March sale, Fokien Boheas sold 2½d. per lb. higher; low Congous 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; Twankays, 1½d.; Hysons, 2½d. to 3d. per lb. dearer, and fine Congous went off at 3d. per lb. lower than at the previous declaration. The public sales of free trade teas will compense on Wednesday next and with the constitution. ne previous accuration. The public sales of the duality an-yill commence on Wednesday next, and, with the quantity an-counced for the ensuing month, will amount to nearly 60,000 nounced for the ensuing month, will amount to nearly 60,000 packages. The quantity of teas delivered last week for conumption amounted to about 509,000lb.

TRAVELLING BY STEAM.—The Hamburgh Borsen

Halle of the 30th ult. mentions a remarkable instance of the modern facility and rapidity of communication with England by steam. An English gentleman resident in that city, whose occupations did not allow him to absent himself but for whose occupations did not anow that to absent thinsen but to a few days at a time, relying on the reputation of the John Bull steamer for the punctuality with which that vessel has made her trips between London and Hamburgh, embarked on Saturday morning, the 21st ult., and arrived in London on Saturday morning, the 21st ult., and arrived in London early on the Monday morning; he continued in London till the ensuing Saturday, when he started on his return, and in 48 hours afterwards was back at Hamburgh, having been absent from his business only nine days, five of which he spent in

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, between and 4 o'clock, as Mrs. Captain Handley was driving along Holborn in a pony phaeton, accompanied by her eldest daughter, a cab, which was proceeding at a most furious rate towards Oxford-street, came in violent collision with the towards Oxford-street, came in violent collision with the former vehicle, and in consequence thereof both the ladies were precipitated from their seats into the road with considerable violence. Mrs. Handley, we regret to state, had her left arm broken, and Miss Handley was severely bruised on the arm broken, and Miss Handley was severely bruised on the head and body. The sufferers were both conveyed into the house of Mr. Jones, within a short distance of where the accident occurred, and soon afterwards Captain Handley, who arrived and in a coach removed both the had been sent for, arrived, and in a coach removed both the ladies to his residence in the Edgeware-road. The cabman galloped off down Chancery-lane, and although pursued by a great many persons, effected his escape.

Liverpool, Sunday Evening.—Arrived, the Erin,

om Savannah; the Roscoe, from New York, sai th ult.; the Euphrates, from St. Mark's; the Alexander, om St. Petersburgh; the St. Andrew, from Santander; the Swift, from Sines; the Cordelia, from Laguayra; the Thomas Dickason, from Mobile; the Lee, from Barbadoes; and the George Canning, from Puerto Cabello. Telegraphoffice.—Inwardbound, the Mountainest, from New Orleans;

A deputation upon the 'usiness of the Messrs. Foundfinler, consisting of Sir Os and Mesley, Sir Francis Goodricke, Sir John Wrottesle, Colonel Anson, Mr. R. Buller, and Mr. Lordan and Interview with Viscount Melbourne yesterdan day in Downing-street.
The Swedish Minister had an interview with Mr. Poulett

Thomson yesterday at the office of the Board of Trade. His Excellency also transacted business at the Foreign-office. Sir Jacob Astley visited the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday, Energy Maclean, from St. Helena, arrived in town yester-

ar, and transacted business at the Colonial-office.
Earl Grey gave a sitting to Mr. Baily, R.A., on Saturday, The Chancellor of the Exchequer entertained a select party

#### MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday Evening. By letters of the 30th of April, received this morning from Philadelphia, it appears that the pressure on the money-market there had undergone some alleviation. A week previous to that date the current rate was from 11 to 2 per cent. monthly on good mercantile paper, and 14 per cent. on the best stock security. Money was obtainable on the 30th at 1 per cent. monthly The banks were expecting remittances on loans made in London, and also supplies of gold, so that more liberal accommodation was generally looked for. The pressure, according to European notions of such subects, was still very severe.

The wind, after a long continuance in the East, have ing changed, the arrivals this morning are unusually Two mails have been received from the Leeward Islands, bringing accounts to the 3d ult. consequence of great inconvenience being felt at Barbadoes by the want of a silver medium of circulation, island at 1s. 6d. current money; the 6d. at 9d.; the 4d. silver piece at 6d., and the 3d. silver piece at  $4\frac{1}{6}$ d., current money. At Antigua, where there was also a scarcity of small coin, it was proposed to raise a fund to be sent to London for the purpose of purchasing shillings and 6d. pieces. The papers from Jamaica, which reach to the 17th of April, mention, that it was generally expected Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of Barwould succeed Lord Sligo, whose departure it seemed there was little doubt of, and two of his cara vessel bound to Liverpool. It was rumoured in Kingston, that the Governor had sent instructions to the several custodes of the island to call a meeting in their respective parishes, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the classification of the apprentices had been correct and satisfactory, and then to empower the special magistrates to communicate with them and arbitrate as between their objections and complaints and those of their proprietors, which sentence was in all cases to be final. The season in Jamaica, with regard

to the weather and crops, is stated to be favourable. The Halifax mail, brought by the Camden packet, furnishes advices to the 4th of May. The weather was very cold for the advanced period of the season, It appears, by an official document, that the imports into Nova Scotia in 1835 amounted to 824,2571., and the exports to 860,4261.; the exports, therefore, exceeding the imports to the amount of 36,169l.

habitants of Miramichi had been held on the 18th of the same month, and a petition to the King of England had been determined upon, praying that Miramichi might be made a free port.

By the Spider packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, advices have been received from Pernam. buco to the 30th of February, and from Rio de Janeiro to the 31st of March, but nothing of any importance has been conveyed by them. The exchange at Rio days had produced 126lb. of gold.

The accounts from Buenos Ayres are to the 9th of March. A meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank had been held to receive the report of the directors. It stated, that the period of years allowed for the operations of the establish-ment having expired, application had been made to the Government on the subject, and an answer was received embracing the annexed resolution-viz., " tha the Bank may continue its operations under the regula tions which have been in force until now, with the understanding that the measures which may be resolved upon with respect to it shall be adopted with prudence and without precipitation." The expenses which the Bank had been compelled to incur had reduced the profits about one-half, so that the present dividend could only be 4 per cent. The price of the shares had consequently declined to \$162 each.

A decree has been issued by the Executive, makin the following addition to the Custom-house tariff :-1st. All articles from foreign ports, which may be transhipped or re-shipped within the capes of this river, and imported into this province, shall pay one quarter more than the duties which correspond to them by the Custom-house tariff." '2d. This arrangement shall not take effect until

after the 30 days which the said law establishes.' The amount of Exchequer-bills in circulation at Buenos Ayres on the 1st of March was 4,855,500 dollars. The rate of exchange was 67d., and the price of the 6 per cent. local stock, 65.

A meeting had been held at Singapore, according to the papers from thence to the 30th of January, for the purpose of preparing a petition to the Home Government, deprecatory of duties being levied at that port. The meeting was attended by all the resident mer-

The retreat of Cordova from Arlaban, which was confirmed this morning, has tended to increase the uneasiness which was felt for the success of the Queen's troops in the north of Spain, and consequently caused the Spanish market to open at a depression of per cent. in the Active stock, as compared with the closing quotation on Saturday; a leading broker, however, appearing as a buyer, a check was given to the fall, and the price improved 4 per cent., the closing quotation being  $40\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$ .

In the other foreign stocks nothing of any moment occurred. Consols remain without variation at 921, and Ex-

chequer-bills at 12s. to 14s. premium. INCEST AND MURDER.—A strong sensation has been excited at Ashby-de-la-Zouch by the confession of a reckless desperate character from the neighbourhood of Button-upon-Trent. He said that he had murdered a child, of which he was at once the father and grandfather. This horrible transaction, like the Kegworth murder, was involved in mystery; and like it, but for conscience, the pangs of which are not t be stifled, would never have been revealed.—Nottinghan

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Sun lay morning, at 3 o'clock, as Mr. Dyson, a clerk at the Brunswick-wharf, Blackwall, was superintending the embarcation in a steamer named overboard, and immediately disappeared. The body was found at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day close upon the spot, but very much bruised and swollen. He was scarcely 30 years of age, and has left a widow and three children,

e former expecting an addition to her family every hour. In the course of last week, as a sheriff's bailiff was summoning jurors in this county, he was attacked by a savage mob, by whom he was nearly murdered, for being engaged in such an employment. We are not surprised at engaged in such an employment. We are not surprised at these proceedings—doubtless, in the opinion of these patriors, when we have justice for Ireland the necessity for all legal forms will be obviated by the people inflicting summary and severe chastisement upon all who shall oftend our new, or

our newly-avowed leader, the Rev. Mr. Rock .- Dub-CHINESE PAINTING.—A change is taking place in CHINESE FAINTING.—A change is taking place in Chinese art. The portrait painters of the Celestial Empire are beginning to imitate those of Europe. This year (1836) there is one in the exhibition at Somerset-house that was taken for the work of an European artist by the Academicians

who first saw it.—Mrs. Calcott's History of Painting.

ORANGE TREES.—A great quantity of apples having been left in an orangery, and suffered to become rotten, the bad air arising from them caused the leaves of all the orange trees to drop off.—Athenœum.

SEEDS.—Further proof of the continuance of germi-

#### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

look forward to a less stormy meeting than that which was having the majority. The Duchess of Kent had last night an assembly at Ken- fore the accounts of th sington Palace.

The Princess Augusta, attended by Miss Wynyard, took an airing yesterday in a carriage and four, for the first time since her recent indisposition.

Of M. Mendizabal's Cabinet were received, for the purpose of Considering on the expediency of sending 4,000 more Portuguese troops into Spain, to which I am assured an unanimous assent was given, but of course it will not be proceeded in now that M. Isturiz has succeeded to the Presidency of the Council, because he does not inspire these people with the same degree of confidence. It would be difficult to impress you with a correct idea of the sensation which the passing untoward events at Madrid have produced in the public mind here, and, with the exception of a few discontented trouble some persons, it is the general opinion that the cause of the young Queen of Spain is in great danger, unless M. Mendi zabal and his friends are again called to the Queen Regent's councils. Of course the Portuguese are well aware that the The Chancellor of the Exchequer entertained a select party at the Judger, on Sunday, in Mansfield-street.

The Judicial Committee sat yesterday in the Council Chamber. The Lords present were—the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Judge of the Prerogative Court, Sir J.

Bernard Bosanquet, Mr. Baron Parke, and the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. The Hon. W. Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

Sir Charles Wetherell was heard by their Lordships in a special motion, "Rajundernavain Rae v. Bijai Goound Singh," from Bengal. Dr. Phillimore was heard in "Smyth v. Smyth" (ex parte), Arches' Court, Canterbury.

Cause of Spain is their own, and that if Don Carlos got to Madrid, Don Miguel would not be behindhand in attempting to raise a party in his favour here, by making his appearance in corner or other of the country: hence it is easy to account for the great anxiety now pervading this capital. We have accounts from Badajos and other towns in Estremadura to the 24th, from Galicia to the 21st, and from Andelusia to the 22d, from all which it appears that the feeling of discontent at the acceptance of M. Mendizabal's resignation was universal, the people declaring unanimously resignation was universal, the people declaring unanimously that no taxes, duties, &c., ought to be paid, until he was again restoted to his former post; so that we may take it for granted that the Queen Regent will see the propriety of complying with the public wishes, lamenting most deeply that she ever allowed herself to give way to any little private pique or resentment. Her Majesty ought to consider that she herself is nothing when weighed in the scale with the public welfare of the whole nation.

It is reported that the sale of the Leizirias, which was to have been held on the 28th instant, is to be postponed to similarly beneficial measures, was to meet with any formidathe 6th of June, at the request of some of the parties ble opposition in either of the Chambers. who intend bidding for it, but 1 have not been able to in order to afford every sort of facility as well as encouragement, the Government have announced that paper money will be received in payment for them as cash, at 80 per cent., and any acceptances or Treasury notes due before the Governor had issued a proclamation, dated April the 31st of December next will experience the same facility. 13th, to have effect for six months, declaring that the A public sale of national property, likely to be very well at-British shilling should be received throughout the tended, will take place to-morrow; but, unfortunately, it will only bring into the Treasury, in exchange, a lot of those sooften-mentioned certificates of old pay, which is nearly the same as throwing the property away: let us, however, hope. that the many desirable and large lots which are now advertised daily to be brought forward in the course of the en suing two months will be sold for something more tan gible-something intrinsically worth more, in virtue of the sanction to that effect that the Cortes will hardly refuse M. Silva Carvalho. Yesterday's official journal notiriages, it is stated, had already been embarked on board fies to the committee of public credit M. Silva Carvalho's desire that 1,240 contos of various certificates of public debt, and 300 contos of paper money, now in the hands of Government, may be cancelled and publicly burnt in the Rocio-

square on the 7th of June next, which looks so far well. You are no doubt aware that at the time of resuming cash payments here in 1834, the Government established the price f 80 per cent., at which it would always purchase the paper money on account of the sinking fund, or whatever other name we wish to give to it. M. Campos being constantly pushed for money during his ministry, took upon himself to borrow money at two and three months' date, at 5 per centinterest per annum, on the security of about 600 contos of said paper, which were lying in the bank on Governmen account, for the purpose of being cancelled and burnt, The principal condition on which he succeeded in borrowing the needful was, that if at the time agreed upon he could not repay the amount with interest, papers from St. John's, New Brunswick, of the the lenders should be at liberty to sell the said paper 26th of April, state that a numerous meeting of the in- money at such price as they could obtain for it. I need not that the paper was sold, not at 80 per cent., at which the Gothus leaving a dead loss of about 83 per cent. in two months, their robes. or at the rate of about 51 per cent. in one year on the sum borrowed.

The accounts from the provinces are satisfactory as to their tranquil state, and great vigilance begins to be observable on of Necessidades to the Cortes in order to open the extraordiat Adv was 39d., and the price of the local 6 per cent. stock the part of all public functionaries, thanks to M. A. J. The advices from the Gongo Soco mines are | Freire's persevering activity; having had three days of to the 8th of March. The workings of the previous 21 copious rain, it is hoped that the crop of wheat may not be totally lost, as we anticipated, and that if Indian corn stands a chance of being as much as about one half the usual quantity, even so it will be considerably more than what we expected a few days since, and in any event the ports must be opened for the importation of foreign

> Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent nealth, doing every thing in her power to increase her popuarity, as well as that of the Prince, by reviewing the troops. olunteers, and National Guards, and inviting the commander e dinner. The Corps Diplomatique had the honour of an inritation to the Royal table on the 23d. It is now reported hat M. Van de Weyer will shortly return to London, to resum his functions of Belgian Minister at that Court, and that he will be succeeded here in his extraordinary mission by General Goblens, who is first Aide-de-Camp to King Leopold However much it may pain me to acquaint you with it, i s no less true that the party referred to in one of my form etters as anxious to put down the charter are beginning t raise their heads and endeavour to make proselvtes to their cause: it is now no uncommon thing to hear some of those noblemen and gentlemen state that, however much they may ament it, it is their conviction that the Portuguese people are not fit to enjoy the benefits of a free government, and that is advisable to return at once to the absolute order of things. Poor deluded men! what would then become o

> them? The Magwasher, from Liverpool to Barcelona, was faller with, when in great distress, off Cape St. Vincent, by the brig Le Nissus of the French navy, whose commander very humanely took her in tow, and brought her to the very entrance of the Tagus; she is now about undergoing the considerable repairs which she requires. The 24th of July, a beautiful brig, lately come in from Pernambuco, is reported o be getting ready for a trip in the slave trade although with the estensible object of taking a peculiar sort of cargo to Angola, and the question having been put to the consigner here, he declined (for reasons which it is as well not to refer to now) giving a positive assurance that she was not bound on the infamous traffic. The Calpe, from Gibraltar and Cadiz to London, full of passengers, and loaded with wine and quicksilver, and the Transit, from London to Cadiz, with 20,000% in gold for the Bank, both steamers, arrived on the 24th and 25th, putting to sea again this day and co-morrow respectively. A company, with a capital of 300 contos, has lately been formed at Oporto for the purpose of working the iron mines of the country, and encouraging the use of national hardware, by improving its manufacture to the utmost extent. The Queen, Prince, and Ministers, have all signified their readiness to take shares in it. In spite of the mob clamour against Her Majesty's employing or purchasing any thing foreign, 28 fine Spanish mules have now been purhased for the use of the Royal household.

> With reference to the French ship wrecked off Sines, with tores and shells for Don Carlos, I beg to state that I find ipon inquiry that the report was very much exaggerated as to quantities, that her papers were all regular, and that she was proceeding from Toulon to Dunkirk,

From accounts which we have just received from the Cape de Verde Islands to the 7th of April, it appears that there is now an accumulation of 100 contos' worth of orchilla weed belonging to Government, which is not coming forward in conse quence of M. Campos's celebrated order directing that nonshould be shipped but in the regular packets. When the said order arrived the Dos Amigos was taking in a large quantity, which was again relanded by the very obedient public servants

there ! The Terceira steamer, from Oporto, with a very large uantity of specie and many deputies of the Cortes, is stated to be in sight now.

LISBON, MAY 29, 6 O'CLOCK A. M. The public sale of the Leizirias, which was to have taken lace yesterday, was put off, at the express request of many of those who intend to bid for them, to the 15th of June, which circumstance, although it may enable the Governmen to obtain higher terms from the additional confidence which the public will have if there are large Ministerial majorities in both Chambers, has an unfavourable general effect, by keeping things in suspense. The paper money, which will be receivable in payment at the above-mentioned sale, at the latter called him out; Clive missed him out; Clive him out; Clive missed him out; Clive him out nating power in seeds has been received, by the growth of some taken from tombs dated in the time of Marcus Aurelius, of 30 per cent., does not yet find purchasers at more than 77

weeks ago, are now again down at 41 per cent., owing entirely to the Lisbon capitalists entertaining considerable doubts of Amongst the company present at the Duke of Cumberland's dinner party, on Sunday (his Royal Highness's birthday), at Kew, were his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, attended by Major Bause and Major Lubeck; his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippschal; Baron Bulow, the Prussian Minister; Baron d'Ompteda, the Harmoverian Minister; Count Gustavus Blucher de Wahlstadt; they are likely to find themselves in the Deputies; let us

noverian Minister; Count Gustavus Blucher de Wahlstadt; M. Lichtenberg, Privy Councillor of the Hanoverian Liegation; Baron d'Ompteda, Alde-de-Camp to the Duke of Cambridge; Baron d'Ompteda, of the Hanoverian Jager Guards; and Captain Heidemann.

Illock torward to a less stormy meeting than that which was naving the majority.

A good many of the deputies of boung anticipated, provided Ministers and their friends know how to check all attempts at noisy debate. A Council of last evening; those of the Opposition at the majority.

A good many of the deputies of boung anticipated, provided Ministers and captain Heidemann.

Ministers and a Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos their number of the Ministers and a Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos their number of the Ministers and a Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos their number of the Ministers and a Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos their number of the Ministers and a Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos their number of the Pinto Bestos their number of the Ministers and a Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos their number of the Ministers and their friends know how to check all attempts at noisy debate. A Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos their number of the Ministers and their friends know how to check all attempts at noisy debate. A Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos the Ministers and a Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos the Ministers and their number of the Ministers and their friends know how to check all attempts at noisy debate. A Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos the Ministers and their friends know how to check all attempts at noisy debate. A Council of State were held just be foreign Pinto Bestos the Pint Campos in the chair. The Ministerial deputies were about 42,

and, of course, there are many others, who either are flot yet atrived in town, would not attend, in order to keep themselves still at liberty to join either party, or others who, although they have already made up their minds on which side to vote, reserve a declaration of their political principles until the first neetings of the Cortes. The Royal sitting takes place this day at 1 o'clock, notwithstanding it is Sunday, and Her Majesty will proceed in the usual state, accompanied by the Prince, and attended by the whole of the Royal household. Should the packet, according to the general report, be detained until after that time, I hope to be able to send you a copy of the Royal speech; In the mean time I have it in my power to communicate to you, upon very high authority; that the following will be some of the most important matters to which the attention of the Legislature will be immediately called by Ministers-namely, "A law for the better and more prompt collection, as well as allotment, of the taxes known as decima e maneio; a law for the better arrangement of financial accounts, and for the more expeditious and equitable getting in of duties and other Government revenues; a law for passing the tariffs of duties on foreign imports with such advisable and just alterations which may prove convenient as well as prudent; a law establishing a rather heavy income tax on all annual emoluments derived by public servants, on all pensions and Government pay; a project for mproving the public credit of the country; another for selling by public sale, in the usual way, but only for cash, certain property belonging formerly exclusively to the Crown, which is a most important thing, as they will yield upwards of one million sterling, and are of very easy disposal; and likewise a plan for establishing public instruction on a solid basis." It would appear rather extraordinary if a Ministry coming forward with such, and various other

Another of the libellous writers was to have been brough ascertain the fact at this early hour of the day; but be up before the jury on the 26th, but not having thought fit to it as it may, I am in hopes that they will bring make his appearance, he was condemned, and judgment was much better price than was lately anticipated, and entered in default, and the requisite orders of imprisonmen

> The Prince's birth-day being to-morrow, orders have been issued for its strict observance in grand state; her Majesty will hold a levee and drawing-room at the Ajuda Palace, and the Italian Opera-house will be honoured by the Royal Family attending in full state. It is pleasing to know that his Royal Highness continues to improve upon acquaintance, and sequently confirms the most favourable impression which he made upon landing from England.

The French brig Le Nissus arrived late on the 27th from ruising on the Portuguese coast. The Transit steamer sailed yesterday for Cadiz and Gibraltar; and the Terceira will again start to-morrow-some say to Oporto, others to the Algarves-in order to bring a battalion of troops from that province. We are in momentary expectation of the Glasgow from England, and she may probably be in before the sailing of His Majesty's ship Swift for England with the mail and 10 passengers. Baron Heeringn of the Prince's suite being on of them: this gentleman had the honour of Knight Com mander of Christ conferred on him yesterday by the Queen a favour which was likewise then granted to M. Filgueiras the Crown Attorney-General, a gentleman possessing mos transcendent talents, and who is likely at no very distant period to become a member of the Portuguese Cabinet.

His Majesty's ship Melville, with London letters to the 16th, arrived yesterday; and we are now looking out for the next packet, just due.

It is as well that it should be generally known by thos connected with Portugal, that newspapers coming from England by the steamers pay a very high rate of postage—as nuch as ls. 3d. each-whilst those by the packets are not liable o any charge; at least such has been the practice on those by the Transit; and although application was made to Count Villa Real, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, no favourable determination has yet been come to.

The Prince Don Fernando having signified his intention tell you that M. Campos never returned one farthing, and of attending the procession of Corpus Christi next Thursday. orders have been issued to he Grand Crosses, Commanders vernment had bought it, but at 75 and even 74 per cent., and Knights of all the orders, Peers, &c., to attend on foot in

> The general salute fired from the shipping and batteries at o'clock announced Her Majesty's departure from the Palace nary session by a short speech, the copy of which is here exed, which was read in a firm tone. The grand deput tions from both Chambers, Ministers of the Crown, great officers of state, &c., received the Queen, who was handed to the seat under the throne by Prince Ferdinand. The Duke of Terceiva, as Prime Minister, kneeling down, put the Royal speech into Her Majesty's hand. You will observe nat it is only remarkable for the measures which are stated about being submitted to the Legislature for the reduction in the expenditure, increase in the revenue, and the steady and gradual improvement of public credit. Her Majesty looked

emarkably well, and was evidently in high spirits. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"Worthy Peers of the Kingdom, Senhors Deputies of the Portuguese Nation,—It is always with the most lively satis faction that I see you assembled round my throne, in the exercise of your high functions, co-operating with my efforts t consolidate and develope the constitutional charter of the mo

"The brief space of the ordinary session not having at forded sufficient time for the accomplishment of the necessar legislative business, the examination and arrangement of the public accounts, of the revenues and expenditure of th kingdom, and of other branches of the public service. I have in the exercise of one of my prerogatives, convoked this ex traordinary session, in order that you may give your atten tion to those measures which the well-being of the nation im

peratively requires. "The object of the measures which will be submitted to you by my Ministers will be to effect a diminution in the public expenditure, an increase in the public revenues, and to main tain the national credit. Other matters of not less importance

and equally deserving your most serious attention will be also submitted to you. "From your experienced wisdom and patriotism, I hope that these matters will be disposed of by you in a manner cal-

being a source of prosperity to my subjects." HIGHWAY ACCOUNTS, HAMPSTEAD.

culated to realize the advantages of the constitutional charter

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Paxon's letter, I beg to observe, the account of the proceedings at the special session at Hampstead, as stated by *The Times* of the 2d of June, is accurately correct; nor does there appear in Mr. Paxon's letter anything

show that they were not truly stated.

Mr. Paxon does not inform you that the accounts up to the thof April last were (contrary to the usual custom) never passd by the vestry, which are those he is now called on to produce to far from its being the case that two hours' inspection was ranted me, I have never seen Mr. Paxon to obtain the inpection, nor has he ever offered it, my application being better, the answer to which was before the magistrates in proof and was the ground on which they convicted him in the penalty of 3l. Mr. Bartholomew Claypon, his co-surveyer (a mattern of high respectability and fortune), has assured me never saw the account-books, but should be happy to procee them if he had them; and Mr. James, the agent of both sitively swore in the course of the proceeding before th positively swore in the course of the proceeding before the magistrates that he never had any other books or accounts except the rate-book, although it is a fact (known by those to whom I communicated the circumstance immediately on its occurrence) that his reply to my application for an inspection was, "That he could not part with them without the consent of Mr. Paxon, and I was calling upon him to go through an ordeal he did not choose to encounter." The fact is that the lance-sheet of these accounts was laid in the usual course fore Mr. Bosanquet for his allowance, who approved and before Mr. Bosanquet for his anowance, who approved and signed it, but objection was then made to the accounts not having been seen by the vestry. I never intimated an intention to impeach the accounts, nor am I aware they have ever been printed and circulated, but it is quite obvious so general a statement will not afford me the information as to se persons who are in arrear, and thereby enable me to sisty my mind who are the parties to be applied to Mr. Claypon informed me he never saw the books. So much for the statement, that he has the information required! The above are the only three persons from whom the inspection required can be obtained, and I feel that the foregoing state-

ment is a sufficient reply.

But why are these books kept back, and is it not a breach of confidence in Mr. Paxon to withhold them? Or can the present surveyors proceed in their duties without them? As to the law of the case, the magistrates' decision is sufficient. But suppose the omission in the act pointed out by Mr. Paxon to exist deep he not make an unworthy use of it? Paxon to exist, does he not make an unworthy use of it As to the justice of Mr. Paxon's determination, his letter on the subject does not point it out.

Your very obedient servant, WILLIAM BROOKS. Hampstead, June 4, 1836.

Lord Clive fought a duel, in which his determined haracter was manifested, at Madras, after it was taken by the French, in 1766. He had charged an officer with playing unfairly at cards; the latter called him out; Clive missed his

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

FRANKFORT, MAY 29. LETTER FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO MR. C. DURAND, EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL DE FRANKFORT.

" PERA, MAY 8, 1836. " Sir,-The journals have entertained us for some years past, and continue to entertain us, with the projects of Russia against the Ottoman empire. They even assure us that the nperor Nicholas had thought of profiting by the victories aines over the Turks in 1828, to take and to keep Constannople; but that the menaces of some Ambassadors, addressed to Count Diebitsch, in ve sufficed to stop the Russian army at Adrianople, and to oblige hat General to make

" Accustomed as I have long been to place full confidence | the assertions of the journals, especially when the ampition of the Russians was the subject, I should perhaps have hesitated this time to believe them implicitly, if I had not found the same assertions in various works, the authors of

which being highly respectable men, could not be stispected of having wished to mislead the public.

"Thus we find, in the Correspondance d'Orient of M. Michaud, letter 38, dated Pera, 25th of August, 1830, the In the last war against the Russians the Scraglio was till assembling armies, and was preparing to display the standard of the Prophet, but in proportion as the Russians dvanced towards the capital the influence of Pera seemed to ncrease, and it was in consequence of the menaces of Pera lat the Muscovites halted. The hill on which the wild g tree formerly grew concluded peace, and left to the Scraglio

thing to do but to issue proclamations and repress the Turks, o were indignant at the treaty.

This certainly was one of the noblest parts that ever American success the success of the s assadors had to perform, and a fact so honourable ought to ave been confirmed in such a manner as to give it historical

"I have therefore expected with much impatience that the ortfolio, which appears to have at its disposal a series of comments relative to the occurrences of the war in Turkey, ould furnish us with one which should show in all its lustre s splendid episode of the diplomacy of Pera. But all my bes have hitherto been disappointed, and the disclosures of Portfolio, which have let us into matty secrets, have told nothing on a subject so interesting.

The vexation which I feel at this silence has suggested

o me the idea of endeavouring to make up for it; I therefore it to work, and have succeeded in procuring some definite otions, which I hasten to communicate to you. It is for you judge whether they are likely to gratify the curiosity

lers. en, in June, 1829, after the defeat of the Turkish in June, 1829, after the defeat of the lumber of the my at Kouleftcha, the Russian General wrote to the rand Visier, that, conformably with the orders of his Soverign, he was ready to treat for peace on the bases which Russian, he was ready in its declaration of the 20th of April ad proposed in its declaration of the 20th of April,
The Turkish General took these proposals ad redum, and wrote to Constantinople, but the Divan did
hink fit to listen to the overtures of the Russian General,

occupied Bourgas and Aidos; they began to think at istantinople that it was time to show some conciliatory osition, as the Porte then delivered to the Ambassadors of and and France a memorandum, containing a summary the terms on which it would consent to make peace. This emorandum was forwarded to the Russian General, with a tter, which the two Ambassadors addressed to him on the th of August, and which contain the following passage:—
"' We do not pretend to constitute ourselves judges of the
intents of the memorandum of the Porte, but, convinced

we are of the generosity of the Emperor, we refer to the tire confidence which the Porte now seems to place on that merosity, and we think that we have reason to hope that the smaining obstacles to the return of peace will be easily re-loved by the respective efforts of your Excellency and of Red-chid Pasha, and that humanity will soon see an end to the flusion of blood."

"The conditions proposed by the Porte bore no trace of the

hange which had taken place in the situation of the two

were merely to negotiate on a footing of perfect equality, and to confirm the ancient treaties.

"Unfortunately these proposals, and the letter of the two Ambassadors which accompanied them, found the Russian General already at Adrianople, which he had occupied on the 20th of August. He answered on the 23d of the same month, and his letter, after referring to the overtures which he had nd his letter, after referring to the overtures which he had efore made in vain, and enumerating the successive advances t the Russian armies in Europe and Asia, proceeded in the llowing terms:—

"'It is after such great disasters that the Porte consents

"It is after such great disasters that the Porte consents to speak of peace; but I do not imagine that it can believe itself to have either the right or the power to dictate the terms. It depends on the magnanimous generosity of the Emperor Nicholas, and it will not be deceived in its expectation, provided it confidently relies on it. His Imperial Majesty, whose sentiments and inclinations are still the same, desires a solid peace, which shall bring with it a security for its duration. He will hold out the hand of friendship to Sultan Mahmoud, re-establishing between the two empires a restoration of good neighbourhood and perfect harmony.

"'Deeply impressed with these intentions of my august master, and conformably to the instructions with which I am furnished, I shall be ready on my part to enter into negotiations with the Turkish Plenipotentiaries as soon as they shall appear at my advanced posts duly authorized."

"Before this answer reached Constantinople, news had already been received of the further successes of the Russian army, of the occupation of Adrianople, and the march of some corps on the road to Constantinople; and the Divan, in its alarm, had hastily despatched plenipotentiaries to implore peace.

"On their arrival at the bead quarters of General Dishitah

In their arrival at the head-quarters of General Diebits t Adrianople, the Ottoman negotiators were made acquainted ith the proposed treaty. They agreed to all the conditions, at requested a few days' delay, in order to have the express ders of the Sultan with respect to the articles of the pecuorders of the Sutan want respectively.

"Count Diebitsch granted the delay, declaring, however, that he should not suspend the march of his army, and he in

ist he should not suspend the march of his army, and he in cet caused his vanguard to execute some movements. These leasures, added to the news of the occupation of Enos and of oulé Bourgas, spread consternation at Constantinople, nich was threatened at the same time with an internal insurtion and foreign invasion. "(2.) At this alarming crisis the Ambassadors of France and England resolved to write to the Russian General the following letter, which I give word for word:—

"" Constantinople, Sept. 9, 1829.
"" Mensieur le Comte,—In the present circumstances there is an imperative duty which we cannot dispense ourselves from alfilling; it is to inform your Excellency of the infallible onsequences which would ensue from the march of the Imperial opinies against Constanting the rial armies against Constantinople.

"" The Sublime Porte has formally declared to us, and we

do not he situte to confirm the truth of its declaration, that in this case it would cease to exist, and that the most terrible anarohy, destroying its power, will give up indiscriminately, and without defence, to the most unfavourable chances the existence of the Christian and Mussulman population of empire.

By concealing from you this state of things we

hould have taken upon ourselves a responsibility to our ours, to His Imperial Majesty himself, in a word to all arope, which we must decline with all the energy of which e are capable. We now fulfil this duty, by writing to ou the present letter. We have henceforth only to adopt all ose means which may depend on us to endeavour to preserve e Christians of this capital from the imminent danger which now hangs over them.

"Nobedy certainly will deny that this step of the two ambassadors and the preceding letter were dictated by very nonourable sentiments, and by a very amiable solicitude for the interests of humanity; but it must be owned that this was not threatening language, calculated to stop the Russian army, or to compel Count Diebitsch to conclude peace. On e contrary, may we not believe that if the instructions of the imperor Nicholas had been to seize Constantinople, and overrow the Ottoman power, the Russian General, after the rejet of such a letter, would not have failed to take advantage of the contraction o age of the circumstances which it pointed out to him, to strike the last blow at the Ottoman empire? "These, Sir, are facts hitherto unknown, and which I am

appy in having discovered, in order to do homage to the uth. I can guarantee to you that nobody can call in question the perfect authenticity of the texts which I have given ou (3), for I can certify that the original documents which ntain them are deposited in the archives of the legations a

Pera.
"I therefore leave it to those who reflect and judge without a public to the pub rejudice to decide what degree of credit is due to publistions, the constant object of which is to ascribe ambition

ects to Russia.

As for myself, I shall know in future what to think, and I elling us.
"In concluding this letter, I cannot help adding a reflec

in which must naturally occur to everybody:—How is it that the Russian Cabinet has not contradicted the assertions of the ournals, by publishing documents which might prove the ruth? Without pretending to explain this enigma, it seems that we cannot but see in it an act of indifference, which the press, it must be owned, has abused, and still abuses, with the attract effortery to mislead enight. atmost efficiency, to mislead opinion, and to pour out insults and calumnies on the policy of Russia.

"Thus several journals are at this moment endeavouring

represent the late arrangement, which relieves the Porte om its debt te Russia, and secures to it the speedy restoration f Silistria, not as the result of the good-will of the Emperon licholas, but as the fruit of the efforts of England and France. Nicholas, but as the fruit of the efforts of England and France. We who are on the spot know, however, that this arrangement was practicable only because Russia generously consented to deduct, for the remainder of the debt, the sum of 90 millions of piasters, and that it is through this reduction that the Sultan is enabled to exonerate himself entirely, without being obliged to apply to any foreign Power. It will be curious to see whether the Russian Cabinet shall resolve to multiply anything on this agreeign. Should it still be silent and multiply anything on this agreeign. ublish anything on this occasion. Should it still be silent, and hould the journals continue to publish their lying assertions, shall endeavour to procure and send to you some more do-

uments which may dispel all doubts.

"I have the honour, &c. "H. F.

"P.S. Just as I am going to close this letter, I received pamphlet, which has come from Paris, and is called the Question of the East, by Theodore Benazet. I have to run over it very hastily, and I find that the first but time to run over it very hastily, and I find that the first chapter, page 9, 'begins with these words—'The Russians prosecute a fixed idea—the possession of Constantinople,' and the conclusion (page 112) has the following—'Russia cherishes the project of getting possession of Constantinople.' There is no longer any possibility of doubting it: many persons have affirmed it, M. Benazet repeats it, and how can we help believing it? For my part, I have only one objection to make. The Russians, in 1829, had only three or four marches to make for the Sublime Porte to cease to exist (see the note of the Ambassadors), but they neglect to take advantage of this favourable occasion, when nothing hinders

antage of this favourable occasion, when nothing hinders nem, make peace at Adrianople, and retire.
"In 1833 a Russian army and fleet occupy the Bos-

found it easy to dislodge them, do no such thing, and again

found it easy to dislodge them, do no such thing, and again retire, as they had done before.

"This is certainly a strange manner of prosecuting a fixed idea—the possession of Constantinople; for we see that Russia had two excellent opportunities to take and keep Constantinople, and it refrained from doing so. 'But you will say Russia is maladroit, unskilful.' M. Benazet shall answer for me:—'The Russian Government is very enlightened, of which it gives but too many proofs.'—(Pages 79, 80.) 'The Russian Cabinet possesses consummate ability. It has but one sole object, which it endeavours to attain by all possible means.'—(Page 92.)

"M. Benazet has forgotten to add to his pamphlet some documents in support of his assertions. Pray advise him in a

second edition to give the document which I now send you. second edition to give the document which I now send you. It will do wonders I assure you, and so if he would add incredulous persons. It would not be amise if he would add some other document to prove the following assertion, which I find at page 12 of his pamphlet:

"'Persia, Turkey, Greece, and even Italy, are deluged which are the second and the provent at their national and object. Are also believed to a superched at all object.

Paris) the Russian coperate is already a current coin.'
"Be so good, Sir, as to into my your friends at Rome of this curious fact, which they, probably, no more suspect than the inhabitants of Paris inhabitants of Paris.

"If you happen to know M. Benazet, pray ten me whether he is a Gascon?"—Journal de Frankfort, May 30.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 7. The two principal topics of interest in the United States a this moment are the Florida war and the Texian revolution

It may be presumed, therefore, that in reference to America

affairs, they will excite some attention in Europe. It is now ascertained that General Scott, with an army o nearly 5,000 men, was at Tampa Bay about the 13th of April. No action had been fought with the Seminoles. General Scott is a military genius, an experienced soldier, and a gallant man, but not well calculated for Indian warfare He fights according to rule. His fame is likely to suffer undeservedly by this campaign. It will terminate, from present appearance, without producing any beneficial results, and after an immense expenditure of public money, say

\$5,000,000. The Seminoles have not had in the field more than from 500 to 800 warriors. After the battle of Withlacoochee, they separated into small predatory bands, burning and destroy ing the surrounding houses and plantations. When pressed the troops, they fled to the swamps and morasses, and from

he hammacks, when pursued, assailed their pursuers. The word nmmock is believed to be purely American, nd as it may not be generally understood, or used here, I give you the explanation. A portion of Florida is prairie and. Another, and a large pontion, swamp, with small water courses, frequently difficult of passag. Over these streams, at particular points, the Indians cast logs, on which they cross. In the midst of these swamps are tound hillocks, ometimes of considerable extent, rising above the morass, and perfectly dry. They are covered with lofty trees, amidst which is a luxuriant underwood, or bush, entangled with running vines, so as to render them almost impenetrable by civilized man. These knolls are termed by the borderers Indian hammocks. The savages hide themselves in the underwood, and from thence fire upon their enemy. When closely besieged, they retreat through the swamps, crossing a water stream at some known point, to another hammock, and there remain in secret, waiting the approach of their assailants. These spots of rising ground thus become fortresses of no mean character for Indian defence.

The affairs of Texas are now of deep interest to the people of the United States. I have suggested in former letters, that apprehensions were entertained lest this country might become involved in a contest with Mexico. Those apprehensions are daily increasing. The cruelties of Santa Anna are not only exciting a war spirit among the people of the West and South Western States, but on the seaboard, and even in the halls of Congress. One hostile act on the part of the Mexican chieftain, and war with this country is inevitable. Since the date of my last letter, nothing upon which re iance can be placed has been heard from General Houstoun. My opinion remains unchanged, that his position is desperate. I even doubt whether he will not be surrounded in such a manner as to render his retreat into Louisiana or Arkansas impracticable. It he makes good that retreat, there

s great probability that he will be followed by Santa Anna, or his Indian allies. In that event, a battle with General Gaines will be the result. Rumours from the frontiers are hourly reaching the city. It is to be presumed that the fears of these people have greatly exaggerated the facts. It issaid, that an attack from the Camanche Indians on the American settle ents is momentarily expected; that Santa Anna has dealt ou the fugitive Texians; and that he will not only employ the savages, but encourage the slaves to unite and join with im, &c.
The Camanches are a warlike and wandering tribe. They

The Camanches are a warlike and wandering tribe. They are in alliance with other tribes that stand in great fear of them. They are in latitude about 34 degrees north, on the Red River, extending to Santa Fe, and south on the waters of the Trinity, Guadaloupe, Brazos, and Colorado, rivers of Texas, in length nearly 600 miles, and in breadth from 300 to 400 miles. These several tribes are 40,000 strong, and can muster about 7,000 restless warriors. They consist of the Camanches, Cados Skidding Vaveres Wessels and Texas and Texas and Texas are consisted to the Camanches.

Camanches, Cadoes, Skiddles, Vryawas, Wacces, and wash, or Southern Pawnees.

A few words as to something more tangible than rumours. Facts are now developed with which I was partially acquainted when I last wrote. Congress (or rather the House of Representatives) have been debating all this day, and have just passed (5 o'clock in the afternoon), almost unanimously, in committee of the whole, a bill for appropriating \$1,000,000 for the address of the western trontier. It was brought in this morning by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and will be urged through both houses with all pos It was brought in this Means, and will be urged through both houses with a be sible despatch. In support of the measure various documents were read. They consisted of instructions given to General Gaines, commanding the American forces at or near Nacogdoches, his correspondence with the War Department, &c. It must be recollected that the boundary between Texas and the United States is not finally adjusted. By a recent treaty with Mexico the line is to be immediately run. There were the state of territory in dispute. While unsetfled. reary with Mexico the mile is to be immediately run. There is a large district of territory in dispute. While unsettled, either party, by the law of nations, has a right to enter and coupy it, to the exclusion of the other. Things must remain n statu quo. The documents read this morning prove that beneral Gaines, with about 1,200 men, and more called for, as been ordered by the President to take possession of the immediately run to regist Sante August 16 the account. is been ordered by the Fresident to take possession of the sputed territory, and to resist Santa Anna, if he attempts cross this imaginary line, and come within the bounry assumed by the United States. They also show at General Gaines will not only take possession or is ground, but that he will march his forces beyond the into Texas, if he believes it to be the intention the Mayican army or the Indians to enter the district the Mexican army, or the Indians, to enter the distriof territory claimed by this Government. The Mexican Minister resident in the United States, and now in this city, has been officially notified of the instructions given to General Gaines. Thus, you perceive, a Mexican war is at east possible; but my impressions are that it will be

Noticed.

I have given you these details, because if the packet sails in Monday merning, the 9th, you cannot obtain them from my newspaper expect the New York Courier and Inquirer, whose express, exclusively, leaves here to-night at 9 o'clock, and reaches the city in time for their Monday's paper. The nail that closes at the same hour, and by which I transmit his letter, arrives in New York in the night of Sunday.

A GENEVESE TRAVELLER.

# IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

A numerous meeting of the freeholders and electors of the Tower Hamlets was yesterday afternoon held at the Eagl Favern, Mile-end-road, for the purpose of passing a series o dships by the other House of Parliament.

The meeting was announced to take place at 2 o'clock, but twas some time past 3 before there was any appearance of rocceding to the business of the day. We were told, but ur powers of calculation would not carry us to so great an expension. our powers of calculation would not carry us to so great an extent, that there were as many as 1,000 persons assembled—of what description, without intending the slightest personal offence, the immediate neighbourhood and the day (Saint Monday) will amply give an idea. We are, however, bound to say that they were very decent and appropriate in their demeanour, being at all times prepared and willing to applaud whenever a supposed point was made by the gentlemen who were called upon by the committee to address them.

Mr. Simpson, of Hackney, was unanimously appointed to act as chairman, and briefly directed the attention of the meet-

t as chairman, and briefly directed the attention of the meetact as chairman, and briefly directed the attention of the meeting to the object which had called them together, and contended that it was the height of injustice to deny to Ireland that reform in her corporations which had already been extended to England and to Scotland.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Apsland, Mr. George Hofter, Mr. Hume, M.P., Dr. Lushington, M.P., Mr. Clay, M.P., Mr. Scales, &c., by whom the conduct of the House of Lords was held up to be of such a partitive of a cell for the adortion of the Form in the branch of the such as the substitute of the form in the branch of the such as the substitute of the form in the branch of the substitute of the form in the branch of the substitute of the form in the branch of the substitute of the form in the branch of the substitute of the form in the branch of the substitute of the substitut

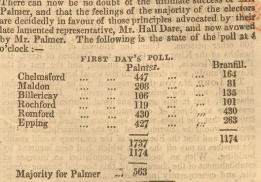
ature as to call for the adoption of a reform in that branch of the Legislature, and upon such a system as would render tem a responsible body. They at the same time besought the them a responsible body. They at the same time sessing it the similar, indeed, to that exhibited upon the subject of the Reform Bill, as could not fail in procuring the realization of their wishes. The stream of reform, and of all amelioration of abuses and oppression, was described as being completely stopped, in consequence of the step taken by the Peers with regard to this bill, and that realization and described as the response of the step taken by the Peers with the step of the step taken by the Peers with the step of the step taken by the Peers with the step of the step taken by the Peers with the step of the step taken by the Peers with the step of the step taken by the Peers with the step of the step taken by the Peers with the step of the step of the step taken by the Peers with the step of the step of the step taken by the Peers with the step of th opped in consideration the second at a close and deter-grand to this bill, and that nothing but a close and deter-nined union of the people would bring the nobles of the and to the proper consideration of granting justice to Ireland. and to the proper cons The general character of the opinions and temperature of the meeting will be gathered from the subjoined resolutions:—
"This meeting, convinced of the inherent right of the entire population of the empire to a full, free, and equal partici-

pation in all the immunities and franchises of the constitution guaranteed to the people of Ireland in particular by the spirit and provisions of the act of union, as well as by a recent declaration of the reigning Monarch, had viewed with sincere gratification the important measure introduced by the existing Ministry, and sanctioned by the Comamons' House of Parlia-ment, for an efficient reform of the Irish Municipal Cor-

horrence, detestation, and disgust, the destruction of the Irish Corporation Bill by the House of Lords, in direct opposition to the wishes of the people, constitutionally expressed by their representatives in the Commons' House of Parliament."

SOUTH-ESSEX ELECTION.

CHELMSFORD, MONDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOSE The polling commenced this morning, at 9 o'clock, st. Lelmsford, and the following district polling-places:—Billeticay, Epping, Maldon, Rochford, and Rumford. The lonservative party took the lead from the opening of the oll, and kept ft, increasing hearty, throughout the day. There can now be no doubt of the ultimate success of Mr. almer, and that the feelings of the majority of the electors Palmer, and that the feelings of the majority of the electors are decidedly in favour of those principles advocated by their ate lamented representative, Mr. Hall Dare, and now avowed



IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
DUBLIN, JUNE 4.

NEW REFORM ASSOCIATION.

There was another meeting of the "Petition Committee" this day at the Corn-Exchange. Mr. Peter Purcell (late candidate for the county of Kildare) presided.

Mr. French, the secretary, read a number of communication from various parts of the country, relative to agitation neetings held during the week, to petition respecting tithes nd corporate reform.

About 15 new members were admitted on paying a sub-

About 18 new members were acceptable to the public should be admitted free of expense to the meetings of the committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. S. Molloy, and passed

nanimously.

[At present all but members are charged is, for admission;

[At present all but members are charged increasing ne new regulation will have the effect of greatly increasing the attendance in future.

Mr. French gave notice of the address to the people of the address to the address to the people of the address to the a Great Britain, calling upon them to sid in the settlement of the tithe question, according to the blan of Ministers, as conained in the Irish Tithe Bill brought forward by Lord Morpeth.

Mr. Savage, Mr. Guthrie, and Mr. John. Lawless, subs

Morpeth.

Mr. Savage, Mr. Guthrie, and Mr. John. Lawless, subsequently addressed the meeting, chiefly rega ding the tithe system, after which an adjournment took place.

THE WEATHER—STATE OF THE CR. PPS.

The wind has come round to the south-west, and yesterday and to-day there have been some genial showers. Never was rain more wanted. The country had been completely parched, and crops of all kinds were in an extremely back ward and unpromising state. As a natural result, the prices of bread, butchers' meat, potatoes, &c., had been rapidly rising, but the prospect of more favourable weather has already had some effect in bringing down the markets. At our Cornexchange yesterday there was a triffing reduction in prices.

The account's from the north-west still continue to represent the condition of the peasantry as most deplorable.

TITHES—TURN-OUT OF THE LABOURERS AGAINST

THE FARMERS.

(From the Carlow Sentinel.)

The people are beginning to open their eyes to the delusions

THE FARMERS.

(From the Carlow Sentinel.)

The people are beginning to open their eyes to the delusions practised on them, as we perceive by the proceedings at the chapel of Arles on Sunday-week. A man, named Thomas Dowling, approached the rostrum on white ha few of the antitithe conspirators were perched, and informed the party, to their great amazement, that he was deputed, by about 1,000 labourers, to make known their sentiments at that meeting, and was therefore determined he would be heard. He stated, that while the farmers were putting the tithes into their pockets, they were grinding their labourers into dust, by extorting enormous rents from them, in many instances of redress, they were determined to see themselves justified, and 10t. per acre for potato-ground. As they saw no hope of redress, they were determined to see themselves justified, and accordingly, on the part of the 1,000 labourers, he demanded, that each cottier should get his cabin for a moderate rent, and an acre of land to cultivate, for one-half the sum paid for it by the farmers, in order to meet the expenses of manded, that each coulted should be rent, and an acre of land to cultivate, for one-half the sumpaid for it by the farmers, in order to meet the expenses of clothing and maintaining their families. If their request were not complied with (said the speaker), the labourers were determined to turn out and compel the farmers to pay the tithes to the Protestant clergy. If they conceded their claims, they had no objection to suppert any measure for their abolition; but, at all events, they were determined no longer to be humbugged by the men who were putting the tithes into their pockets. A priest stated that the labourers certainly should be looked to, and that the farmers should adopt measures to better their condition. The tithe defaulters on hearing this intelligence quickly terminated the proceedings and decamped.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A POLICE BARRACK.

the proceedings and decamped.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A POLICE BARRACK.

On the night of the 30th of May the police-barrack situate at Mayo, Queen's County, within six miles of this town, was maliciously set on fire by some incendiaries. Owing to the timely notice given of the fire, and the assistance afforded to the police by the people of the neighbourhood, the house was saved from destruction.—Carlow Sentinel.

WRITS OF REBELLION—PAYMENT OF TITHES.

The Court of Exchequer, by the firm maintenance of its authority, has performed miracles in this county. Districts that would have been openly in arms against the payment of tithes are perfectly tranquil, the labouring classes being busily engaged in their rural avocations, while the tithe conspirators who harangued at public meetings, and talked of their rights, are paying their tithes most cheerfully.—Carlow Sentinel.

Sentinel.

KILDARE FREEDOM OF ELECTION SOCIETY.

KILDARE FREEDOM OF ELECTION SOCIETY.

It is satisfactory to find that the spirited and independent portion of the nobility and gentry of this respectable county are on the alert, and that a society with the above title and character has been established, which bids fair to rescue Kildare. cter has been established, which bids fair om the despotism of those men who ensla legrade the country.—Leinster Express.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The season closed last night with a concert, of which the The season closed ollowing is the scheme:—ACT L Sinfonia, in F (No. 8.) Aria, M. Ivanoff, Che accenti (Otello)... Second Caprice, Pianoforte, M. Thalberg, First Pianist to the Emperor of Austria

Resta, ocara Malibran De Beriot's theatrical engages ment for this evening no. terminate in time to allow her to sing in the situation assigns. He concert. ong will be deferred to a later part of the concert.

Sinfonia în E flat
Cantata, Madame Malibran de Beriot, The
Departure from Paradise, composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society, and first time of performance
introduzione e Polacca Guerriera, violin, M.
Ole B. Bull ...
Duetto, Madame Malibran De Beriot and
M. Ivanoff, In mia man (Norma) Ole B. Bull.

Dverture, Leonora Leader, Mr. Loder-Conductor, Mr. Fotter.

Leader, Mr. Loder—Conductor, Mr. Petter.

The symphony of Beetheven is one of those least known, and too much neglected even by this society, who alone possess the means of drawing forth its beauties. They still fall short, therefore, in the perfect execution which is required to make it thoroughly understood by the hearers. To M. Thalberg, on more occasions than one, we have already done ample justice. He is not to be surpassed by any player in Europe for the mastery over his difficult and complicated instrument. At that point, however, his true eulogium must begin and end. There is a disposition at present, in the public audiences of this metropolis (from some hidden and mysterious cause), to make an absolute idol of M. Thalberg, which is not creditable to the general taste, and is positively injurious to the art, by erecting neral taste, and is positively injurious to the art, by creeting calse standard of excellence in it. His style of composition, hich is a mere ingenious expansion of a given subject, cold and unimpassioned; and the medium through which it is resented, an instrument essentially fitted only for the chamer, and not the concert-room, are alike exceptionable, it ber, and not the cencert-room, are alike exceptionable, it judged upon the pretension to the highest rank in the art. In spite of the admirable skill of the player, the monotony of his instrument palls upon the ear, and the effect is weakened at every repetition. The musical snuff-box, or the mechanical wonders of Flight and Robson's repository, stand nearly in the same category. One of Ole Bull's solos is worth a "wilderness" of Thalberg's. The Norwegian has not been so successful in any of his performances as he was last night. He found an audience worthy of him, and braced up his energies for the ordeal. The piece was one which he played on his first appearance, and is that we should select as the most genuine specimen of his power, exhibiting the most of the real beauty of the instrument, and the least of its trickery and charlatanism. The unlucky anticipation in the programme respecting Malibran unlucky anticipation in the programme respecting Malibran was more than realized; the "song" was not only deferred, but her part in the duet with Ivanoff was taken by Miss Novello, and the cantata was placed the last piece but one in the concert, to the great disadvantage of the composition, which is of a serious and even solemn character, and demanded the most patient attention to enter into all its beauties. Bishop has adopted the text of Milton, and the words of his cavatina, or air, are those which the poet has put into the

outh of Eve—
"Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave "Thee, native soil! these happy walks and shades!"
The music is highly refined, and composed with the feeling of a man who intended that the "marriage" with "immor-tal verse" should be co-eternal with it. It abounds with striking passages, but that designed to describe the descent-of the Archangel approached to the sublime of his great

rototype.

These concerts, it must be owned, are not what they were. Weak, yet busy men, have forced themselves into the management; selfishness, the "dry rot" of art, has driven out the better principles with which they commenced, and threatens the whole building with destruction. Instead of leading the public, they adapt themselves to, and indulge their mest puerile tastes and fancies, and but for the general outcry of shame from all real lovers and judges of the science, would have dwindled down by this time into a mere fashionable concert. Their original appointment should have been considered a sacred trust for the benefit of the art, and scandalously has it been abused. We allow it to be the best concert in London, but that is very slender praise. It might have been, and ought to have been, the best in Europe.

BARONETS.—There is one badge of honour in our country which I never contemplate without serious reflection arising in my mind. It is the bloody hand in the dexter chief of a baronet—now often worn, I grant, by those who perhaps, during their whole lives, have never raised their hands in anger. But my thoughts have ventured to days of yore—the iron hands of ironed men, when it was the symbo

charged with having set hre to the Queen's Heat public house, at Finchley.

The inquiry appeared to excite the greatest interest, and the room was crowded during the investigation, which lasted several hours. It will be remembered that the principal evidence against the prisoner was that of a person named Spencer, who, upon the former examination, swore positively te the fact of seeing the prisoner set fire to the house.

William Campion, a waiter at the Queen's Head, stated that on the night of the fire he saw Spencer, and the prisoner and some other men in the tap-room, and about 11 o'clock, he told them they must go away as the house was about to be

He had since understood that Spencer, on Thursday last, went to the house of a man named Boyce, and stated to a person, with whom he had been drinking, that he should soon ave new clothes and plenty of money, and then it would be

The report was then read by the secretary, from which it appeared that in the course of the year 1835, 1,156 in-patients had been admitted; 1,299 out-patients relieved; 1,064 casualties relieved; and 270 lying-in women attended at their own phylicitions.

said to him, "Suppose you had set fire to the place, and I was as far off as this, if I was to 'peach,' do you think I should get the reward?" Witness told him he did not think he could claim it. He then asked him whether he thought any body could rest who had done it? The conversation then turned upon the poor man who was burnt, and Spencer said he could not rest. Spencer's behaviour and conduct struck him forcibly, and he thought he must have known something about it. He appeared to be very uneasy in his mind.

mind.

This being the whole of the evidence at present in a comelete state, the magistrates remanded the ρrisoner for a week

and to the company who had drunk it. His name had been by Mr. Solly connected with a nation in favour of which he had exerted his utmost ability. It was a further proof that the citizens of London sympathized with him in the cause of Poland, and he hailed it with pleasure. It was not the first proof they had given of their warm interest in the cause of that nation. His Lordship then adverted to the prosperity and utility of the London University, and its connexion with the North London Hospital. He regretted that the same cause which deprived them of the presence of the Lord Mayor also summoned him away, and concluded by drinking the health of the company. His Lordship then retired.

The health of Mr. H. L. Bulwer, M.P., and the stewards was then drunk. him by coupling his nane with an institution of so high a character as that to which allusion had been made. He felt deeply not only as to the general utility of the North London pital, but also at seeing so many gentlemen of high char r present who were connected with it. With regard to self he knew he spoke the feelings of his constituents as as his own, when he said both they and he should be

well as his own, when he said both they and he should be most happy to contribute to the support of the institution the anniversary of which they were assembled to commemorate. The health of Lord Brougham, the President, was then drunk amidst the most vehement cheers.

The health of the Duke of Somerset was received with similar bonours; after which several toasts connected with the hospital were given, and the company broke up shortly after 11 o'cle etc.

## CORONER'S INQUEST.

Mr. BULWER shortly returned thanks for the honour don

rdship then retired, and the worthy Alderman imme

The amount of the subscriptions was then announced, in

The amount of the subscriptions was then announced, in the total 4451. The most liberal contributors were—the Lord Mayor, 101. 10s.; the Duke of Somerset, 101.; Alderman Venables, 101. 10s.; Sheriff Lains.m., 101. 10s.; Sheriff Salomons, 101. 10s.; Mr. W. Archibald, 261. 5s.; Mr. S. C. Finch, 311. 10s.; Mr. F. Ferguson, 201.; Mr. T. S. Savory, 311. 10s.; Mr. V. Knox, 211.; Mr. H. C. Robinson, 101.; Mr. N. P. Hope, 101.; Mr. C. Day, 311. 10s.; Mr. D. Gaskell, M. P., 101. 10s.; Lord Newark, 101. 10s.; Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, 101. 10s.; Mr. A. Grey, 101. 10s.; Mr. W. Heath, 311. 10s.; Mr. C. Atkinson, 101. 10s.; Mr. Justice Coleridge, 31. 3s., &c.

"The Prosperity of the city of London" was then drunk with enthusiastic applause.
Mr. 12MAC SOLLV returned thanks: the hon. gentleman corocluded a short address by proposing the health of Lord Dudley Stuart."
Lord D. STUART found it difficult to express in adequate terms his feelings at the honour he had received. He ewed

diately took the chair.

Yesterday evening an inquest was held in the Board-roo of the Middlesex Hospital before Mr. Stirling, on view of the body of Phillip Krath, aged 35, a German, who shot himself through the head with a pistol, under the peculiarly distressing

through the head with a pistol, under the peculiarly distressing circumstances given in the following evidence:—
Mr. Leonard Kelly, of No. 41, Upper Rathbone-place, deposed that, about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon last, he was passing through Newman-street, when he heard a cry of "Stop thief," and on looking saw the deceased running. On reaching the corner of Percy-passage the unfortunate man took a pistol out of one of his coat pockets, and discharged the contents through his head, and instantly fell. Witness and others ran to the spot. The deceased was quite lifeless, and blood flowed profusely from his mouth, in which it was, evident he had placed the pistol, which was lying near him on the ground. The body was removed by the police to this hospital.

The beadle said that another pistol, which was loaded, was found upon the person of the deceased.

The beadle said that another pistol, which was loaded, was saund upon the person of the deceased.

George Griffiths, a police constable of the C division, stated that on Friday afternoon he was on duty on the south side of Oxford-street, when a female named Margaret Joyce came up to him and pointed out the deceased, who was standing at the corner of Oxford-market, saying that she wished him to be taken into custody, as he had pistols about him, and had threatened the life of her mistress, Mrs. Ann Murley. In consequence of such information witness was about to apprehend the deceased, when he ran off, making his way towards Newman-street. Witness pursued, but did not owertake him upil he had effected his rash purpose. (The witness here produced the pistol, as also several sovereigns and other property found upon the person of the deceased.

Mrs. Ann Murley, a widow woman, residing at 8, Oxfordmarket, with whom the deceased longed for some considerable time, was next sworn, but when about to give her deposition was seized with hysteric fits, and after some difficulty was zemoved from the court.

was next sworn, but when about to give her deposition was seized with hysteric fits, and after some difficulty was removed from the court.

Mrs. Alice Lelph an acquaintance of Mrs. Murley's, and living in the same house, stated that she knew the deceased, who was a baker, and was for a number of years in the employment of Mr. Kles, the German baker of Great Marlborough-street, at which period he was on very intimate terms with Mrs. Murley, about ten months back he (deceased) went to America, having been previously in great frouble owing to a charge of embezzlement preferred against him by his master, Mr. Klos. On Tuesday week he returned to England from New York in America, subsequent to which he called upon Mrs. Murley, but who, as witness understood, objected to renew the intimacy with him.

Mrs. Murley (having recovered sufficiently to give her deposition) stated, that when the deceased called upon her, he solicited her hand in marriage, but she replied that her husband had not been deceased a sufficient time. Witness heard on Wednesday from a person named Watson, that had come home in the same ship from America with the deceased, that he (deceased) had purchased pistols, and had threatened her life, and on Friday when he called upon her, thinking he would execute his threat she sent her servant Margaret Joyce for a policeman, that he (deceased) might not murder her (mistress) or himself.

After other evidence was heard, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary derangement."

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—You would confer a favour on us by stating at your earliest opportunity that the boat in which the accident happened (and which in your paper of yesterday is stated to have been hired from our premises) did not belong to us. The boat was hired from Messars. Lyon, of Stangate, and not from us, as reported in yesterday's Times. An insertion of such would greatly oblige,

Sir, your most obedient servants,

GEORGE SEARLE AND SON.

Stangate, June 5.

A painful sensation has been created in this city during the past week by a casastrophe which has plunged a remain that on the health plaintiff had received the sum in question from many than the plaintiff had received the sum in question from the coffice, the defendant's soliton of a visit to a rest the plaintiff and received the sum in question from the coffice, the defendant's soliton of a visit to a rest the plaintiff and received the sum in question from the coffice, the defendant's soliton of a visit to a visit to a rest the plaintiff and received the sum in question from the coffice, the defendant's soliton of a visit to a Stangate, June 5.

THE RECENT FIRE AT FINCHLEY.

A special petty session was yesterday held at the Rose and Crown, Highgate, before the Rev. H. B. Owen, D.D., and a full bench of magistrates, for the purpose of entering into a further examination of James Robinson, the man who stands charged with being rest. The Consent Head subject charged with having set fire to the Queen's Head public-

was full of shavings. The materials were very old and rotten, Robinson, the prisoner, left the house first, and Spencer followed him.

John Woodward deposed that he was in the tap-room of the Queen's Head, on the night of the fire, and remembered seeing the prisoner and Spencer there. When he left the house Robinson was still there, and he thought he was asleep. He had since understood that Spencer, on Thursday last.

person, with whom he had been driking, that he shall be have new clothes and plenty of money, and then it would be his turn to treat.

John Shepperd deposed that he knew Robinson and Spencer. On the Friday after the fire he was at the Bells public house, and they were both also there, and appeared to have had some words together, and Robinson said to Spencer. "Jemmy if you know any thing of me, split," I would if I knew anything of you. Spencer subsequently upbraided him, witness, with having stated that he had set fire to the house. James Clark stated, that a few nights after the fire, he was in Finchley Church-yard, watching his mother's grave, when the prisoner came to him and they entered into conversation. The prisoner pointed to the ruins and said "how awful those chimneys look." He then said he did not believe that any one had set fire to the house, but if they did, he hoped God would find them out. He then alluded to the poor man who was burnt, and said they had agreed to go harvesting together, and now he was burnt odeath. He said that he could not get him out of his sight. The prisoner threw himself down under the palings, and remained there until morning.

casualties relieved; and 270 lying-in women attended at their own habitations.

L rd D. Stuart then rose to propose the health of the Lord Mayor. His Lordship was sure she toast did not require any eloquence to insure its hearty reception. They were that day met to commemorate an antiversary which must be interesting to them all. A debt of gratitude was due to the first magistrate of the city for his presence as chairman that day. All present were witnesses of the ability with which his Lordship discharged the duties of his high office, and all saw him that day contributing his support to a most useful and benevolent institution.

The health of the Lord Mayor was then drunk with great applause, and bis Lordship in returning thanks professed his willingness on all occasions to support, to the utmost of his power, the rosperity of the institution they were met to support. He regretted that he was obliged to retire in consequence of an invitation to Kensington Palace, from the Duchess of Kent to himself and the Lady Mayoress; but he trusted that his place would be most fully supplied by Alderman Venables. mained there until morning.

John Geary deposed that he knew Spencer, and a few day after the fire took place, they walked together as far as Barnet On their way they conversed respecting the fire, and Spence said to him, "Suppose you had set fire to the place, and I was far off as this, if I was to peach." do you think I should The healths of the Sheriffs were then drunk, and both of

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

er. of Liverpool, from Barbadoes, was lost on the 29th of Turk's Island. Crew and materials saved. 1rg, from Liverpool, has arrived at Lunenburg, muc

lamaged.

The Grog, from Cadiz, has arrived at Arieha, much damaged the sea.

GRAYESEND, June 3, 4, 5.—Arrived the Lady Brougham, from I graybean and Ann, from Charnete—the Dart, from Lisbon—the For tain, from Charnete—the Dart, from Lisbon—the For tain, from Havre—the Jane, from Licater—the Dominica, from tain, from Havre—the Jane, from Licater—the Dominica, from I Mauritius—the Mary, from Guernsey—the Lord Hawke-bury, from Guernsey—the Lord Hawke-bury, from Guernsey—the Harmon—the Dart, from Madeira—the Kelpie, from Sie Leone—the Mary, from Corfu—the Jean Baptiste and the Madiform Cadiz—the Dandy, from Bayonne—the Happy Return, the From Cadiz—the Dandy, from Bayonne—the Happy Return, the From Cher Corfu—the Will—o'the-Wisp, from Gueys—the Dart, from Gron Corfu—the Jean Baptiste and the Madiform Cadiz—the Dandy, from Bayonne—the Orien, from Barbadoes—(Constance, from Cherburg—the Mazeppa, from Pernambuco—Harlequin, from Boulogne—the Calpe, from Gibralta—the Ann Rabedh, from the South Seas—the Lusitania, from Oporto—the Shherd, from Tobago—the Margaetta, from Cadiz—the Selina, from Grand Canary—the Fairy Queen, from Ceylom—the Alert, from the South Seas—the Lusitania, from Oporto—the Shherd, from Tobago—the Margaetta, from Cadiz—the Selina, from Grand Canary—the Fairy Queen, from Ceylom—the Alert, from the Surph—the Earl of Liverpooi, for Ostend—the Harmony, for Amst dam—the Bieden Beder, for Stettin—the City of Hamburgh, for Haburgh—the Earl of Liverpooi, for Ostend—the Harmony, for Labdor—the Royal Sovereign and the Emerald, for Boulogue—the Prince Wates, for Hudson's Bay—the Prince for Hudson's Bay—the imaged. The Grog, from Cadiz, has arrived at Aricha, much damaged b

APPEALS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 6.

(Before the LORD CHANCELLOR, Lords LYNDHURST and WYNFORD, and the Earl of DEVON, &c.)

ATTWOOD V. SMALL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Scrieant Wilder resumed his argument for the appellant, referring in the first instance to the statements in the depositions of Best, and contrasting them with those of other witnesses, contending that there was a considerable discrepancy between them. He then went on to explain why Afr. Attwood had not kept yield books, in the same way that his predecessors James and Matthias Attwood had. They had a contractor, who was responsible for the quantity of materials used in the making pig-iron at certain rates or prices, sometimes the contractor gaining, at other times losing; but the appellant had no contractor, consequently there was no necessity for a yield-book, for, having no partner, he took the chance of prefit from the materials used. This circumstance alone accounted for the non-production of such book. The learned serjeant urged upon the serious consideration of their Lordships then cessity of adhering to the principles of the Statute of Frands, upon within subsequent statutes went, and contended that the present contract, drawn up by skilful professional men, ought not to be set aside upon such loose evidence as that produced on the other side. It was to prevent such a case as that now before their Lordships that the wholesome statute to which he had alluded had passed. It was no doubt convenient, when property was depreciated, to get rid of a contract binding parties to keep that property; but courts of justice had interposed to prevent such from being done. He did not deny that misrepresentation in important particulars previously to the contract did not form a ground of relief; but he did deny that may such misrepresentation existed here. No evidence whatever had been offered to show that the company had not actually, ever since they were in possession, worked the mines at the rates given by Mr. Attwood, and the inference was that they had. Was it safe, he would ask their Lordships—could any contract stand, if this were to be set aside on such evidence as had been presented here? The learned serjeant than went on to read, and argue upon, a variety of documents till half-past 3 o'clock, when the further hearing was postponed half-past 3 o'clock, when the further hearing was postponed

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY, JUNE 6.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY, JUNE 6. (Sittings in Banco.)

THE KING V. THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

Lord DEMMAN said, the disputes in this case had been of long standing, and had given rise to various proceedings; in the last of which, and the Court hoped it would be the last, was the present indictment, on the trial of which, in the spring of 1834, the defendant's counsel, after hearing the rosecutor's evidence, expressly admitted that every one of the seven roads had been a public road; but contended, that each of these roads had ceased to be public by virtue of the orders of magistrates, exercising powers created by several acts of Parliament, the General Enclosure Act, and others, or by the acts of commissioners acting under those statutes. The case was argued before the Court at great length, and after anxious consideration, they had felt themselves bound to decide that no one of these roads had been properly stopped up, or had ceased to be a public road, and it therefore followed, that they were bound to direct a verdict to be entered for the Crown. In Hilary term an application had been made to the Court to excuse the personal attendance of the defendant to receive the judgment of the Court, his attorney undertaking to pay any fine that might be imposed on him. During the present term the prosecutor had prayed for the judgment of the Court upon the noble defendant, and he had availed himself not only of the permission of the Court not to be present, but in the first instance he did not even appear by counsel, but Mr. Richards afterwards appeared. The Court adverted particularly to those circumstances, because the learned counsel who conducted the case for the prosecution pronounced his Mr. Richards afterwards appeared. The Court adverted particularly to those circumstances, because the learned council who conducted the case for the prosecution pronounced his belief that the defendant was acting on a premeditated cheme to avoid the judgment of the Court, which by aw must be that the nuisance must be abated, and is at the same time expressed his apprehension that n setting out the roads actions would be brought against the Sheriff for trespass for any portion of land which he could ot prove to stand upon what was originally a public road, t was obvious that the Sheriff would be placed in great difficulty in setting out the roads, and which difficulty would be rought upon him entirely by these acts of the defendant, for thich acts he was now bound to answer. How far such an action f trespass might be maintained the Court would not inquire, ild then feel it necessary to come again before t would be their duty to inquire whether the exigencies of blic justice had been satisfied; and if not, it would be their uty to take effectual measures that what they had now re

Judgment respited accordingly.

BAIL COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Coleridge.)

Mr. Serjeant Ludlow showed cause against a rule nisi of Mr. Valentine Lee, for a review of the taxation of the bill of costs of Mr. Whalley, the attorney for the plaintiff in this action, which was tried at Stafford. The rule had been obtained upon chieffing marks. action, which was tried at Statiord. The rime had been obtained upon objection made to several small items allowed by the Master, and also to two charges of 12L each, allowed for the travelling expenses and loss of time of two witnesses, clerks of W halley, for their journey from London, where they were described in the affidavits to be resident, to Stafford the place of trial. It was contended that the proper residence of these two clerks was at Stafford, Mr. Serjeant Ludlow stated from Whalley's affidavit that (he Whalley) was an attorney practising at Stafford, but, having a large business, had taken out a London certificate, and was his own agent there, and that the witnesses in question, the two clerks, managed his town business and lived in London.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE said it was not a practice much to be commended; the minor charges had been disposed of by the Master, and he should not disturb what the Master had done; but with respect to the two witnesses, and the payments allowed to them, the bill must be referred back to the Master to ascertain their proper residence, whether at London or Stafford.—Rule absolute.

SATIRIST NEWSPAPER. made to several small items all

Mr. WIGHTMAN moved, on behalf of Simon Digby, Esq., for leave to file a criminal information against the printer and proprietor of the Satirist newspaper, for a libel contained therein on Sunday, the 29th ult.

It appeared that Mr. Digby had been libelled in the Satirist paper, published on Sunday, the 5th of February, 1832, for which he instituted an action against the proprietors, and obtained judgment. The present libel inserted by the proprietors might be considered as the sequel of the former judgment. SATIRIST NEWSPAPER.

adgment.
The application was supported by an affidavit made by Mr.
Digby, denying the libellous statements, and the Court granted rule nisi.

COURT of COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, June 6 This was an action on three policies of insurance effected on the ship Elizabeth and her cargo, from Sierra Leone to England. The defence was, that the loss of the vessel was to be ascribed, not to the perils of the sea, but to the unworthiness of the vessel, and her being insufficiently manned. The pury having found a verdict for the plaintiff, Mr. Serjeant Wilde in the following term obtained a rule to show cause

jury having found a verdict for the plaintiff, Mr. Serjeant Wilde in the following term obtained a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

Mr. Serjeant TADDY and Mr. CHANNELL now showed cause against the rule, and contended that the verdict was sustained by the evidence adduced on the trial.

Mr. Amos, in support of the rule, insisted that the evidence was of a nature to call for a verdict the other way.

The Court, without pronouncing any opinion on the merits of the case on either side, thought that the ends of justice would be better satisfied if the case went down for a ce would be better satisfied if the case went down for a arther investigation.—The rule was therefore made absolute

Ocean, for Elsmore.

The Martha Brons, for Emden—the Breidalbane, for Memel—the Eliza, for St. Petersburgh—the Twee Gebroeders, for Amsterdam—the Anna Maria, for Hamburgh—the Emanuel, for Friederic and the Anna Maria, for the South Seas—the L'Aurora, for Gravelines—the Maria, for the Baltic—the Eliza, and the Suvereign, for St. Petersburgh—the Ytham, for Archangel.

Vessels Spoken With.

The St. Vincent, on the 15th ult., in lat. 20, long, 63.
The Good man, ent he 19th ult., in lat. 21, long, 45.
The Susanneh, on the 22d ult., in lat. 22, long, 63.
The Susanneh, on the 22d ult., in lat. 24, long, 45.
The Susanneh, on the 22d ult., in lat. 25, long, 64, and 50hn Piric, from Brindad, on the 16th ult., in lat. 25, long, 16, and 50hn Piric, from Frindad to London, on the lift, by the Raileging, arrived at Falmouth.
The Harrest Home, from Hamburgh to Port-an-Prince, on the 26th of April, in lat. 39, long, 15, by the Adelsid, arrived at Falmouth.
The Medora, bound to Bombay, on the 2th ult., out 119 days, by the Skylark packet, arrived at Falmouth.
The Carma, from Liverpool to Genoz, on the 23d ult., in lat. 50, long, 18, with loss of foremast and mainstop mast.

MAILS.

Arrd. Due.

Mails.

Ar

that it was a necessary part of the agreement that the defendant should give every assistance towards getting a fresh tenant, instead of throwing opposition in the way, by refusing an inspection, and thereby preventing the letting. n inspection, and thereby preventing the letting.

Mr. Serjeant STORKS, in support of the rule, contended
at there was no agreement to allow any person to go over
the farm, and that no evidence had been given by the plaintiff
at any higher rent had been offered than what had been

at any high and all the defendant was bound to give aintiff an opportunity of letting the farm, and having presented him from so doing, the contract between them was at

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Yesterday a well-dressed middle-aged man, who gave his name John Wilson, was charged before Mr. Gregorie with repeated acts of annoyance in St. James's-park towards two young ladies, the daughters of Mr. Biddulph, of the firm of Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., ballers, Chayling, grass

Mr. Biddulph, of the firm of Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., bankers, Charing-cross.

Mr. J. Biddulph, the brother of the young ladies, stated, that in consequence of the charge being rather peculiar, he did not wish his sisters to be examined upon it.

Mr. Gregorie said, that if it were not imperative upon him, he should abstain from doing so, and desired the witness to state what he knew of the transaction.

Mr. Biddulph stated, that his sisters had lately been greally insulted by the defendant whenever they walked in the enclosure of St. James's-park. On Saturday he accompanied his sisters, but allowed them to walk some distance before him, in order that he might watch the defendant, and the latter went up and spoke to them, and followed and annoyed them in every way possible. Witness had previously spoken to inspector Harper, of the A division, who was also watching, and took him isto custody.

The defendant, in reply to the charge, said that he had that morning an appointment with a lady in the enclosure, and he believed one of the ladies in question to be the party.

Mr. Gregorie said, that he could not decide upon the case unlessone of the ladies were examined.

Miss Mary Ann Biddulph was then sworn, and stated that she was unacquainted with the defendant, but she had been greatly annoyed by him, and upon one occasion he had followed herself and sister home. On Saturday he requested to be allowed to walk with them, and they could in no way get

allowed to walk with them, and they could in no way ge

Mr. GREGORIE.—Did he touch you? Mr. Gregorie.—Did he touch you?
Witness.—Oh dear, no; he kept at a distance.
Mr. Gregorie.—Can you say that it will be impossible for you to walk in the park with safety?
Complainant.—I can; unless he be restrained neither of us will be able to walk in the enclosure without the fear of meeting with further annoyance from him.
The detendant here wrote something on a piece of paper which he handed to Miss Biddulph, asking her "whether she knew that name?"
She replied in the negative.

She replied in the negative.

Inspector Harper stated, that he was in plain clothes watching the detendant, and saw him accost the ladies several

Mr. GREGORIE (to defendant,)-Have you anything nore to say?

Defendant said that he was acquainted with a lady whom he had watched in company with the Misses Biddulph into he house No. 14, New-street, Spring-gardens, the residence of the latter ladies, and he felt satisfied that she was still stay-

This was positively denied by Mr. Biddulph and his sisters The defendant refused to give any satisfactory account as o who and what he was, and Mr. Gregorie ordered him to ind bail and give 24 hours' notice of the same.

TATTERSALL'S .- (Yesterday.)

Dencaster St. Leger.

ly. The following were the only horses mentioned:—

to 1 agst Lord Witton's Gladiator.

to 1 agst Lord Witton's Gladiator.

to 1 Mr. Mostyn's Trap-ball (taken).

to 1 Colonel Westenra's Wedge.

to 1 Mr. Blakeloek's Black Diamond (take 10 to 1).

to 1 Mr. Hard's Redshank (taken).

O to I agst Lord Jersey's lot-Brother to Bay Middleton and Flare up (taken).

to I — Captain Gardner's Phantasma colt (taken).

The Phantasma colt was purchased at the sale of His Majesty

At Covent-garden market on Saturday green peas were sold at 9s. per sieve, but afterwards fell to 6s. per sieve. New potatoes sold at 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d, per dozen pounds. Grayson's imperial asparagus, one bundle, consisting of 130 heads, weighed 33lb. and a half, and was purchased for Lord Livergool; another bundle, 130 heads, weighing 29lb. and a half, and was lought for the Duke of Buccleuch.

[Advertisement 1— Dr. Tallbauers, the Hyggins Dark

At St. Praneras Church, on the 4th inst., James Black, Esq., or desgow merchant, to Janet Bisset, niece of Robert Dobie, Esq., o Mermant, to state bisset, fleet in Hobert Dool, Esq., or, keplace, Tayistock-square, ursday, the 2d inst., at Great Berkhempsted, Herts, by the 2. Brown, Henry Hush Hilder, Esq., surgeon of the above Mary, second daughter of William Collier, Esq.

DIED. resided nearly 50 years. On the 2d inst., at Paris, Mr. George Brunton, editor of the Ediz Palriot.
Thurday last, the 1st instant, at his residence Belmont-cottage that I, Mr. Samuel Griffith, aged 75, 1ste of the General Post-offic the 2d inst., at Bruges, Solomon Sawrey, Esq., late of Bloom her works.

On works,

Other than the state of the second Monday, the 6th inst., after a rew nours interest, the manager size Bills Addington, Esq. addenly, on the 5th inst., John Young, Esq., of the Hampstead-, in the 78th year of his age. addenly, in her 60th year, on Sunday, the 5th inst., Mary, the bed wife of Joseph Radford, Esq., of Billericay, Essex. t Hamburgh, on the 3d inst., aged 29, Emily, wife of Richard

deffroy, Esq. CORN-EXCHANGE, Monday, June

Reasts, 2,228 [ Calves, 145 [ Sheep and Lambs, 21,180 [ Piez, 340]

NEW ISLINGTON-MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 6.

The supply here this morning was:—Beasts,355; Sheep and Lambs, 2,320: Calves, 7; Figs, not any.

CURRENT PRICE OF HOPS, MONDAY, JUNE 6.

As may be expected at the present time of year, there are various statements as to the state of the plant; generally speaking they may be said to be favourable. There is little doing in the market, and the currency of last week is at present unaltered.

Sussex pockets — 89s. to 90s.

Fine ditto — 95s. + 100s.

Superfine — 105s.

Kent — 120s. - 140s.

Kent pockets 120s. - 140s.

COAL-MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 6.

Kent pockets 283. — 958. Kent 27. Monday, June 6.

COAL-MARKET, Monday, June 6.

Adair's, 18s. 3d.—Bensham, 16s. 6d.—Charlotte, 17s. 6d.—Holywel Main, 19s. 6d.—Newburn, 19s. 6d.—Tedheugh, 15s. 6d.—Petton, 16s. 6d.—Tenfield Moor, 19s. 9d.—Townley, 18s.—West Hartley, 18s. 9d.—Wall's-end, Bewicke and Co., 20s.—Ditto, Clarke and Co., 17s. 6d.—Ditto, Goforth. 20s.—Ditto, Roston, 19s. 6d.—Ditto, Hotspur, 18s. 9d.—Ditto, Killingworth, 19s.—Ditto, Northum berland, 18s. 9d.—Ditto, Perkius, 18s.—Ditto, Hetton, 21s.—Ditto, Northum berland, 18s. 9d.—Ditto, Lambton, 29s. 9d.—Ditto, Penherton, 17s. 9d.—Ditto, Russell's, 20s. 9d.—Ditto, Stewart's, 20s. 9d.—Ditto, Adelahe Main, 17s.—Hartley, 18s. 6d.—Ne herton Main, 17s. 3d.—Llangenneck 23s.—Llangelly, 22s.—Stanley M. in, 18s.

Spanish, 40} 40‡ 405‡

SHARES.

Anglo Mexican (iss. at 51. pm.), 5½ Greenwich Railway, 25½ ½ 5
Southampton, 26} 6½
Grand Junetton, 34 3
Salisbury, Exeter, 4; Falmouth, ‡ ½
Salisbury, Exeter, 4; Falmouth, ‡ ½

Salisbury, Exeter, & Falmouth, § §
Northern & Eastern, 4‡
North Mijdland, 12§
Plymouth and Padstow 1§
South Eastern, 4‡ 5. §
Anti Dry Rot Company, 3§
Brit. North Amer. Bank, 10§ § § §
Brit. & For. Steam Nav. Co., 11
Colonial Bank, 14
Westminster Bank, 24

WANT PLACES .- All letters to be post paid.

ly, a healthy young woman. Direct to S.C., Mrs. Coe's, a NURSE, or Under Nurse, in a nobleman's family NURSEMAID, a respectable young woman wh

S Lady's-Maid, a young woman of respectable connexions, who lived 4 years in her last place, from which she have a good character. Direct to A. B., 41, University-street

& Lady's Maid, or to wait on young ladies, or a

good Cook in a gentleman's family, where

S good PLAIN COOK, a respectable person who per

S UPPER HOUSEMAID, a steady active woman wh

S HOUSEMAID in a small family, where a footma is kept, or Under Housemaid in a large family, a respectable ing woman from the country. Direct to A.B., A. Gleed's, cheese nger, II, Goswell-street, opposite the Charterhouse. S UNDER HOUSEMAID, or Nurserymaid, a youn

person who can have a good character from the place she has
fit. Direct to A.D., 25. Crawford-street.

S UNDER HOUSEMAID, or as Under Cook and
Housekeeper, or as Servant of All-work in a small family, where
here is but little cooking required, a young person, age 19, who can
ave a good character from her last place. Direct to H.M., Mr. R.
Lason's, fruiterer. Gilbert's-passage. Fortugal-street. S CHAMBERMAID in an hotel, inn, or coffeehous

respectable young woman who has no objection to town and can have 2 years' character from the place she is ab. Direct to S.S., Mr. Price's, oilman, 52, Skinner-stre Respectable Man and his WIFE, without encum

Man and his WIFE, without encumbrance: man as Butler, or Upper Servant, in or out of livery, whan is kept: the woman as Cook and Housekeeper, when aid is kept. No objection to the country. Can be we

ids shaving, haircutting, and dressing, and can be well led. Direct to H.M., Mr. Mann's, hairdresser, 18, Charlo

TRAVELLING SERVANT, a young man, age 30

A S UPPER SERVANT, or single-handed, in or out of livery, a person, age 32, who thoroughly understands his business as in-door servant, and lived upwards of 5 years in his last situation. Direct to R.W., 25, Brook-street, New-road.

S UPPER SERVANT in a gentleman's family, a steady, active, single man, of good height, who has been in the hove capacity for the last 10 years in London. Can have a good character from a most respectable family in town. Direct to M.P., 32, william-street, Hampstead-road.

S PAGE, a respectable youth, age 15, who can be well recommended. Direct to A.B., Mr. Pearce's, brushmaker, Dukestreet, Grosvenor-square. t, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

S FOOTMAN in a small family, or under a butler, young man, age 21. No objection to the country, or to travel treet to J.C., Mr. Bowler's, baker, York-street, Fortman-square, A S FOOTMAN and VALET to a single gentleman, o Footman in a small family, out of livery, a young man whave two years' good character from the place he has just left at to J.S., Mr. Cole's, corner of South-street, Manchester-street

Manchester-square.

S FOOTMAN, in or out of livery, a young single man, age 26, who understands his business well. No objection to own or country. Can have 3 years' and a half's good character from is last place. Direct to E, Pendrill, Mrs. Whitmell's, 16, Duketreet, Manchester-square. S Coachman, in town or country, a respectable Amarried man, age 30, without encumbrance, who peri-stands his business in all its branches, and has no objection iself otherwise useful. Can be well recommended by the f-light period of the control of the control of the con-per and Orth, harnessmakers, 1, Conduit-street, Reger

S GROOM and COACHMAN, a young man, age about 30, who perfectly understands his business, and can have a good character from his last place. No objection to the country. Direct to A.B., 130, Long-acre.

A S GARDENER, or to milk cows, and can brew if required, a young married man, age 32, who understands the management of land, and will make himself useful as an out-door servant. Can have upwards of 2 years' satisfactory character. Direct to J.B., care of Mr. Reid, Stanhope nursery, Old Brompton. S GARDENER, a respectable, middle-aged, married man who understands the greenhouse and framing; or to look fiter a horse and chaise, can drive well, and will make himself generally useful. Can milk if required, and be well recommended from he family he is about to leave. Direct to A.B., 86, White Lionteet, Islington.

S GARDENER, or Gardener and Bailiff, a married man, without encumbrance, age 35, a native of North Britain, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments, and can have an excellent character from his last situation, where he lived nearly 6 years. Direct to M.P., Mr. Dawson's nursery, Acrelane, Brixton. No single-handed place will be accepted. S UNDER GARDENER, a respectable, steady, young man, age 23, who has no objection to look after a horse and laise, and make himself useful. Direct to W.S., Mr. John Richardnis, near the High-cross, Tottenham-hale.

S LIGHT PORTER, and to take care of a horse and eart if required, a young man, age 25, who gan have a good affecter from the place he is about to leave. Direct to R.M., Mr ale's, greengrocer, Cathusian-street, Charberhouse-square. S MESSENGER, or Light Porter, or any light em-ployment, in a warehouse, shop, or office, where confidence is equired, an active middle-aged man with 20 years' character from is late employers. He writes a plain hand, and knows town well Direct to J.H., 20, Portland-street, Soho.

SALES BY AUCTION.

The Works of W. Daniell, Esq., R.A. ESSRS. E. FOSTER and SON have the honou to acquaint the nobility and comoisseurs they are instructed SELL by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall-mall, To-morrow, me 8, the entire COLLECTION of PICTURES, the works of Daniel, Esa., R.A., who is quitting his town residence: including aborately fluished specimens of oriental scenery, costumes, customs, daminals, in the delineation of which this eminent artist stands unvalled. May be viewed 2 days prior, and descriptive eatalogues had Messrs. Poster's officer, 14, Greek-street, and 54, Pall-mall.

Bright Fremese of Ar. Sandier counts, peculie frame and composition ornament manufacturer.

R. I. P. GRAVES (many years with the late Mr. Squibb) will SELL by AUCTION, at Garraway's, THIS DAY, June 7, at 12, with possession, the above desirable PRE WISES, in which the trade so successfully carried on by Mr. Robin on might be continued with equal advantage, and are well adapted for any other requiring great space. The property comprises two convenient and substantially brick-built Dwelling-houses, one having 5 and the other of rowns, and in the rear of the premises is a range. nvenient and substantially brick-built Dwelling-houses, one having and the other 40 rooms, and in the rear-of the bremises is a range 5 excellent workshops, each 48 feet by 18 feet 6, with glazed sash hits, and large folding doors opening to the yard; there is a two-stall ble with a loft over, and under the premises is capital cellarage; id for an unexpired term of 37 years from Lady-day last, at the low mual-rent of £42. May be viewed 18 days preceding the sale, and inted particulars had of Mr. 1. P. Graves, 64. Mortimer street, invendish-square; of Messrs. Bruce and Smith, solicitors, 2, Franciscet, Golden-square; of Mr. F. Bull, solicitor, Holtes-street; and the premises.

cavendish-square; of Mr. F. Bull, selicitor, Helics-street, and street, Golden-square; of Mr. F. Bull, selicitor, Helics-street, and others.

To Brewers, Distillers, Capitalists, and others.

To Brewers, Distillers, Capitalists, and others.

ESSRS, STRICK and PRYOR have received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday, the 24th day of June, at Garraway's, at 12, an eligible FREEHOLD ESTATE, well known as the Boar's Head, an old-established and well-frequented Public-house and Wine-vaults, most advantageously stuate, on the soot his dee of all being 66, elet-street, very commanding for business, contiguous to the Bolt-in-Tun office and yard, decidedly the most preferable part of the street, and possessing a side entrance from Boar's Head-court, a densely crowded heighbourhood. The premises, which are substantially brick-built and in thorough repair, have ample cellurage, and embrace the usual a-commodation possessed by a house of this description. This desirable property is held on lease by Mr. James Reid, a highly responsible tenant, for a term of years, at only £100 per ansum, for which the lessee having given a hand-some premium is an ample guarantee to the purchaser of a safe £100

Annuity of £56.

ESSRS. WINSTANLEY are instructed by the itors of the late Henry Gaitskell, Esq., to OFFER for UTION, IHIS DAY, June 7, an ANNUITY of £56 per red by certain convoled messuages in and near Colchester.

Court.

R. PHILLIPS respectfully announces, that he will SELL by AUCTION, at his great Rooms, New Bondstreet, THIS DAY, June 7, 1, the remaining 13 chests of FOREIGN DAMASK LINEN, of the most costly and beautiful texture, embracing 17 complete suites of Dresslen tablecloths, with 2 and 3 dozens of napkins to match, everlays, &c., of rick designs, part bearing the royal arms, and measuring from 7 to 12 yards in length; also 60 other elegant breakfast and table cloths of smaller dimensions, of Silesian, Dutch, and Bohemian manufacture, with mapkins en suite, D'Oyleys, &c. The chamber linen is of the best description, consisting of upwards of 70 pairs of extra-size Holland and Russian sheets, without seams, lawn and cambric pillow-cases in-let with lace, chamber towels, satin and other counterpanes, table-covers, tollet covers, palampores, &c. May be viewed the day pre-

Plate, Jewels, Books, Planofortes, 2 Rifles, Furniture, and Effects, Volume 1, 1988. Planofortes, 2 Rifles, Furniture, and Effects, Volume 2, at their Rooms, 16, St. Paul's urchyard, To-morrow, June 8, at 12, 1,100 ozs. of PLATE, the caster part modern, is forks, spoons, salvers, tea services, &c.; jewels, mprising a looket and pair of bracelets set with brilliants, an nethyst suit, and 2 watches; 150 vols. of books, aunong others the neyclopedia Britannica; \$ grand horizontal planofortes. I by Mott, of 1 cabinet; a splendid chimney glass, 90 yo 90 inches, 3 handsune t glass chandeliers, modern furniture, and about 70 doz. of wine in ort, Champagne, Claret, &c., and miscellaneous property. May be ewed the day preceding and morning of sale; and catalogues had at errooms. recoms, rechold Residences, in Surrey, within 5 miles of town, producing £150 per annum, land-tax redeemed; also a Freehold House and Garden, nearly adjoining, of the annual value of £60.—By Mr. HERRING, at the Mart. Te-merow, June 8, at 12, in 2 lots,

WO substantially-erected excellent Freehold

antim.—By Mr. Hickinko, at the wart, technology, June 3, at 12, by direction of of the Executors of the late Right Hon. Lord Stowell,

A Capacious and most substantial Residence, situate No. 4, on the east side of Nessausstreet, containing eight bed rooms, spacious drawing room, dining room, back parlour, hall entrance, cressing toom and store room, ample domestic offices and cellaring, a large paved y. of and back premises, with access from Suffolknews. The estate is held by lease, for an unexpired term of 26 years from Midsummer next, at a ground rent of £9 5s, per annum, and let on lease for a term of 21 years at the low not rent of £9 ber annum. May be viewed with leave of the tenant, and particulars had on the premises; and at the Berwick Arms, Bermersstreet; of Messrs, Chisholme, Hall, and Gibson, 64, Lincoln's-mn-fields; at the Mart; and of Mr. Herring, 190, Fleet-street.

Now on view at No. 11, St. James's-square.

Now on view at No. 11, St. James's-square.

Now on view at No. 11, St. James's-square.

Now on view at No. 12, St. James's-square.

THE very elegant FURNITURE of his Grace the late Duke of Athol, which will be SOLD by AUCTION by Mestra, HUSHWORTH and JARVIS (successors to Mr. Squibb), on the Premises, Te-morrow, June 8, and 3 following days, by order of the Truistees, the noble freekold mension having been disposed of by private contract. Also the miscellaneous Library of a Baronet deceased (introduced by permission), and sold by order of his executors. Catalogues (6d. each) may be obtained on the premises of Mr. John Marshall, 31, Soho-equare; and at the offices of Rushworth and Jarvis, Saville-row.

one marsing, sono-square, and at use one cost russ worth and arvis, Saville-row.

Lousehold Furniture, 6-octave Pianoforte by Stodarr, 59-gallon Copper, Still, about 4 cet. White Lead, a quantity of Lead and Plumber's Tools, &c.—By Mr. VICKERY, at his Rooms, 90, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-quare, To-morrow. June 8 at 12, under distraint for rent; OMPRISING mahogany 4-post bedsteads, bed; and bedding, chests of drawers, chimney and dressing glasses, classf rosewood and mahogany chairs sofas, couches, loo, pentroke, and dining tables, large presses, range of library book shelves, various chamber furniture, 6-octave cottage cabinet pianoforte by Stodart and sons, 50-gallon copper still with apparatus, about 4 cwt. of superior bld white lead, large quantity of seasoned oliclotus, and various effects. May be viewed previses, and catalogues had at the rooms.

BOUT 70 dozen of superior Wine; comprising