sail the 25th April, the fine fast-sailing A1 Ship EUPHRATES burden 600 tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander; lying in the East India Dock. This ship has a poop, with most superior accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Lyall, Brothers, and Co., Great St. Helen's-passage; or to J. Lyney, sworn broker, 24, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

Cornfill.

COR MADRAS, touching at the Mauritius, theship CITY of EDINBURGH, burden 500 tons, DAVID FRAZER, Commander; lying in the West India Export Dock. Will embark her passengers at Gravesend on the 16th of April. Last shipping day the 12th of April. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Scott, Bell, and Co., 2, Alderman's-walk, New Broad-street; to Leavy and Thompson, 19 and 20, Lombard-street-chambers, Clement's-lane; to Edmund Read, I. White Lion-court, Connhill; or to Neel T. Smith and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.

OR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, to sail from

OR MONTREAL direct, under positive engagement to sail on the 10th of April, the remarkably fast-saling Jitlish built coppered ship ITUNA. 221 tons register, A I ABRAHAM SANDERSON, Commander; lying in the Londor Docks. This vessel has very superior cabin and intermediate accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on bard or to Charles Herring, 2, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, London engagement to sail on the 10th of April, the GEORGE and RY, burden 263 tons, JOHN ROBERTS, Commander; lying in London Dock. For freight or passage, having superior accommons for passengers, apply to John Groves, Esq. 3, Abchurch; or to M'Gbie, Page, and Smith, south entrance Exchange-build-, Threadneedle-street.

Threadneedle-street.

OR CEYLON, with leave to call at the Cape of Geod Hope, the fine A I ship AGRIPPINA, hurden 300 tons, VILLIAM RODGERS. Commander; lying in the West India Export Dock. Has most excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to John Lyney, sworn broker, 24, Birchinder, 1988.

inson and Co., shipping and commercial agency, is, it declarated NTWERP.—The General Steam Navigation Company's powerful and will-known steam ship TOURIST leave the Custom-house for ANTWERP to-morrow morning, if 9, at 9 precisely, with goods and passengers. For freight apply be Bie and Rahn, Cescent, Minories; and for berths at the offices of

Company, 69, Lombard-street, and 37, Regent-circus.
C. BESSELL, Secretary.
ONDON to PARIS, via Calais.—The General Steam Navigation Company's powerful and well-know steam ship WILLIAM JOLLIFFE leaves the Custom-house for CALAIS every Sunday morning, returning every Wednesday night carriages and horses belonging to passengers are shipped in Londo (tee of charge. Further information may be obtained at the offices of

DINBURGH and LONDON COMPANY'S STEAM SHIPS—MONARCH, SOHO, JAMES WATT MENAI, with His Majesty's Mail, to Edinburgh, Wednesdays Saturdays, to Neweastle, Tuesdays, at 10 o'clock evening, from Brunswick Wharf, East India Docks, Blackwall.
Blees, Spread Eagle, Regent's circus, Piccadilly; and 35, Leaden-street.

A. MITCHELL.
nother first-class steam ship will shortly be ready for the Edinburgh ion.

ATERFORD, LIVERPOOL, and LONDON Wharf, Tooleystreet.—The new, splendid, and powerful steam shankarf, Tooleystreet.—The new, splendid, and powerful steam shankarf, Tooleystreet.—The new, splendid, and powerful steam shankarf, Captain KEAYS, 229-horse power, will leave po tively on Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at 6 o'clock, taking goo and passengers for DARTMOUTH, Kingsbridge, Brixham, Faint Torquay, Teignmeuth, Waterford, Liverpool, and the adjace places. For particular information apply to G. and W. Borradai S. Barge-yard, Bucklersbury; B. H. Phillipps, 8, St. Senert's-pla Gracechurch-street; or to Charles Curling and Co., Davis's Wharf. TEAM to PLYMOUTH, FALMOUTH, and

Liverpool.—The St. George Steam Packet Company's new St p EMERALD ISLE, (with a letter bag from the Post-office.) he Company's vessels can be insured at the lowest rat

XCURSION to the NORE, and round His Malesty's Fleet, Sheerness.—The fast and splendid steam ket CITY of CANTERBURY will proceed on an EXCURSION bove, every Sunday, until further notice, from Nicholson's Wharf pining Billingssate, calling at Gravesend Pier going and returning ne of starting half-past 8. Fares, for the whole excursion, 4s. and from Gravesend, 2s. 6d.; from London to Gravesend, and from vesend to London, 1s. 6d. OR SALE, a YACHT, of first-rate construction

NDER the PATRONAGE of their Most Gracious Majestics KING WILLIAM the FOURTH and OUEEN ADELAIDE,—BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK, Stamford-street, Blackfraxs-road, FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY, 1836.—The Committee of this Society acknow ledge most gratefully the under-mentioned Benefactions at the celebration of their Fifty-third Festival on St. Patrick's Day last, under the Presidency of the Earl de Grey.

bration of their Fifty-third Festival on St. Patrick's Day last, undethe Presidency of the Earl de Grey.

His Majesty , £103 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M.P. £10 10 0 | Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq., M

NOR BARBADOES direct, to sail about the 13th | TO E. C.—If he will by himself, or any other,

ARIA to E. C.—She implores him, by their conversation about their conversation about their conversation about

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The peg to repeat my thanks to my numerous friends and supporters for their exertions on my behalf,
And to remain, with great respect, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Kingston, Surrey, April 7.

OCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.—The
THIRTEENTH EXHIBITION of the Society of British
Artists, Suffolk-street, Pull-mall east, is OPEN to the public from 9
till dusk. Admission ls.

T. C. HOFLAND, Sec.

PLENDID EXHIBITION, Adelaide-street Gallery.—The Council of this Institution, anticinating numerous

bustion of Steel, Rope Dancers, Unnessoruggier, Sink Edolis Nautical Press, Minerals, Paintings, Tapestry, Sculpture, Models—Nautical Mechanical, Architectural, &c. Open from 10 till 6 o'clook. Admission ks., or annual subscription £1.

POLLONICON.—To-morrow (Saturday), at o'clock, Mr. PURKIS will PERFORM the following SELECTION of MUSIC:—Overture, La Gazza Ladra, Rossini. Canzone Sympathy, Haydn. Air, with variations, Mozart. Ballad, "TI Woodland Maid." Addison. Chorus, "Long live the King," Gustav

ANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Quartett Con-ANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Quariett ConL certs.—Messrs. BLAGROVE, GATTIE, DANDO, and
UCAS beg respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and thei
riends, that their THRD SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT wil
ake place THIS EVENING, to commence at half-past 8 o'clock
they will be assisted at this concert by Mrs. Alfred Shaw and Mr
kroff, (his first appearance in this country.) who will sing a sing o'
cloubert's, and by Messrs. Potter and Howell. Single tickets, 73
ach, or 4 for a guinea, to admit on cither of the remaining nights o'
he series, may be obtained of Messrs. Blagrove, Gattie, Dando, and
sucas, at Messrs. Collard's, Cheapside; and Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s
ol., Regent-street.

7 EST MIDDLESEX WATER-WORKS. Francis Stedman, Esq., Robert Vaux, Esq., Philip Ripley, Esq., and John Barker, Esq., who go out of office by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected. The chair to be taken at 12 precisely. New-road, April 7.

ILL-HILL SCHOOL.—The THIRTEENTH

ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the CENAUR.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the GENTLEMEN EDU-ATED at MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be held at the id London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, April 28: JOHN WATSON, Esq., in the chair. PIRMINGHAM PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Birmingham, April 5.

W. D. WHEELER, Solicitors.

W. D. WHEELER, Solicitor.

IRON, W. D. WHEELER, Solicitors.

W. D. WHEELER, Solicitor.

IRON, W. D. WHEELER, Solicitors.

W. D. WHEELER, Solicitor.

IRON, W. D. WHEELER, Solicitors.

W. D. WHEELER, Solicitor.

ARRIGING.

W. D. WHEELER, Solicitor.

IRON, W. D. WHEELER, Solicitor.

Capital Solicitor.

W. D. WHEELER, Solicitor.

IRON, W. D. WHEELER, Solicitor.

ARRIGING.

W. D. WHEELER, Solicitor.

IRON, W. D. WHEELER, Solicitor.

ARRIGING.

W. Bucklers.

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ONDON JOINT-STOCK NEWSPAPER ONDON JOINT-STOCK NEWSPAPER
A COMPANY. Capital £300,000, in 6,000 shares of £50 each.
PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUSES are now leady for delivery a
the office of the Company, Mitre Chambers, 157, Fenchurch-street, in
a few days a second prospectus will be issued, with the names of th
Provisional Committee, &c.

R. PERCIVAL, Secretary.

R. PERCIVAL, Secretary. April 3, 1836.

R. PERUIVAL, Secretary.

PANY, for the publication of a liberal daily Morning Paper, to be called THE CONSTITUTIONAL.

Capital £60,000, in 6,000 Shares of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share. Since the Prospectus dated the 3d of March was issued, a Board of Trustees and Directors has been formed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

The Earl of Mayor ... 20 0 1 20 M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh Bainbidge. ... 20 0 M. Hugh Bond M. Hugh B

THE LONDON CEMETERY COMPANY. Capital £60,000, in 3,000 shares.—The Prospectur of this Comany, containing full particulars, will be ready in a few day.

OYAL BANK of IRELAND, Dublin.—PRO-PECTUSES, explanatory of the principles and objects of conal institution, and containing the names of the London in Provisional Committees, will be published in a few days

TION, Winchester-house, old Broadstreet, April 7.—Notice is acreby given, that the Transfer Books will CLOSE on the 15th invant, and re-open on the day next after that of the general meeting in May, of which due notice will be given.

L. J. SIMOENS, Sec.

LTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of Alten Mining Shares will be held on Tuesday, the 19th April Inst., at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, at 12 or 1 o'cleek precisely, to receive a communication from the Directors. Winchester-house, April 6, 1836.

Winchester-house, April 6, 1836.

\*\*IREWOLVAS COBALT, TIN, and COPPER MINING COMPANY, Cornwall. Capital £30,000, in 3,000 chares of £10 each. Depos t £2 per share.

\*\*DIRECTORS.\*\*

William Walker, Esq. Reuben Rippon Friend, Esq. Alexander Gardon, Esq. Reuben Rippon Friend, Esq. Alexander Gardon, Esq. Reuben Rippon Friend, Esq. The Trevolvas mines are situate in the immediate vicinity of St. Columb Major, in the county of Comwill. The sets are extensive, and contain numerous veins or lodes, presenting a variety of rich corf different descriptions. The position is advantageous, and the geogetical strata peculiarly favourable for immediate large and geogetical strata peculiarly favourable for imm

RIGHTON RAILWAY WITHOUT a TUNNEL.—Mr. Cundy's petition for leave to bring in a bill for a
ailway from the metropolis to Brighton having been referred to the
Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the
clative merits of the various proposed lines for a railway to Brighton,
he Provisional Committee of the Company formed for the comlection of the same do not deem it requisite to give a lemethened
eport upon a line already so well known as Mr. Cundy's
original western line to Shoreham and Brighton. It is at
present impracticable to lay before the public the evidence
tiven before the Committee of the House of Commons, but
t may be stated with confidence that the general effect of
the evidence given in support of Mr. Stephenson's line is to show the
dayantages of Mr. Cundy's line, from which it is admitted Mr. Stephenson has generally adopted his projected line.
Applications for shares may be addressed, post paid, to the Provisional Committee at the offices of the Company, No. 31, New Broadstreet. The prospectus will be published in a few days.

RIGHTON RAILWAY, without a Tunnel.—
RIGHTON RAILWAY, without a Tunnel.—
Cundy's position in Parliament, he begs to publish the following letter received from the Clerk of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Brighton Railways, which will at once set this question at rest:—
(Copy.)

Sir,—I am desired by the Committee upon the London and Brighton Railroads' Bills to inform you that they have come to the following resolution, which they have directed shall be reported to you:—
"Resolved, That Mr. Cundy be allowed to put in his line, and upon so doing be heard by counsel in support thereof." CHESTER JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Subscribed Capital £300,000, in 6,000 Shares of £50 each. Deposit
£2 per share. Seeing the great importance of a communication by
means of a railway between Chester and Liverpool, and Chester and

ARGATE and RAMSGATE RAILWAY with a power to make a Branch to Broadstains. Capita £80,000, in 4,000 shares of £30 cach. Deposit £2 per share.

James Crofts, Esq.

James Crofts, Esq.

Richard Preston Prichard, Esq.

James Swaby, Esq.

Solicitors—Messres.—Sweet and Sutton, Basinghall-street, London.

The Provisional Committee, in introducing this undertaking to the public, need only advert to the convenience and advantage which the highitants and visiters of Marçate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs wacquied by the establishment of a cheap and rapid communication:

a railway between those watering-places, which will avoid the dang delay, and umpleasantry of going round the North Foreland.

The Provisional Committee conceive that the usual intercourse tween Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, would ensure to the steeping places, and an ample remuneration for the outlay that will be required.

The deposit of £2 per share is deemed sufficient for the surve plans, and sections, as well as Parliamentary and other inciden expenses.

Applications for shares to be made to the Provisional Committee, their office, 4, Old Jewry, by letter, post paid, in the following for 'To the Provisional Committee of the Margate and Ramsg. "Railway Company.

"Gentlemen,—I request to become a subscriber for — £20 shand this undertaking, and agree to take such shares as shall be allott. The Christian and surname with date and address, to be signed by the applicant.—London April 7.

DUKE of CORNWALL'S HARBOUR am
LAUNCESTON and VICTORIA RAILWAY COMPANY
At a numerous and respectable MEETING of the Provisional Con
witten and Sharshaldway of this Company on governed by supplie adve

The following resolutions, having been duly moved and scconded, were unanimously adopted:

1. That the following gentlemen be added to the Provisional Committee, to complete their number to 30 members, viz.:—
George Ross, Esq.

T. B. Fyler, Esq.
T. B. Fyler, Esq.
T. C. Harrisen, Esq.
2. That the following gentlemen be appointed Directors, to benamed in the act of Parliament, viz.:—
Captain Sir John Ross, R. N., C. B., &c., Chairman, George Ross, Esq., Deputy Chairman and Managing Director.
William Beetham, Esq., F.R.S., James Ponsford, Esq.
T. B. Fyler, Esq.
T. B. Fyler, Esq.
T. C. Harrison, Esq.
Subject to their acceptance of the office, and their qualifying accordingly, with power to add to ther number, three being a quorum.

3. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that a continuation of the Rallway from Launceston to Plymouth, a distance of about 25 miles, be adopted by this Company in the next session of Parliament, and that the necestary steps be taken by the Directors forthwith to secure

DUKE of CORNWALL'S HARBOUR and LAUNCESTON and VICTORIA RAILWAY COMPANY LAUNCESTON and VICTORIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, and following days, serip receipts will be ready for delivery at this office to London applicants, who have paid deposits on the shares allotted to them, on executing the Parliamentary contract and subscribers' agreement.

All such applicants as have not received any allotment in their favour may conclude that the extraordinary and unprecedented demand for shares in this Company has precluded the possibility of their applications being compiled with. G. ROSS, Managing Director.

3, Copthall-buildings, April 7, 1836.

applications being complied with. G. ROSS, Managing Director.

3, Copthall-buildings, April 7, 1836.

CHELTENHAM, OXFORD, TRING, and LONDON RAILWAY.—At aPUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of CHELTENHAM and its vicinity, held at the Assembly Rooms, on Saturday, April 2, for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying into effect the formation of the proposed line of Railway between Cheltenham, Oxford, Tring, and London, WILLIAM INGLEDEW, Esq., having been unanimously called to the chair, the following resolutions were adopted—

MOVED BY PEARSON Thompson, Esq., seconded by William Nash Skillicorne, Esq.

1. That the establishment of a railway between Cheltenham and London, by way of Oxford, which, from the recent surveys of the country by Robert Stephenson, Esq., and Captain Moorstors, has been declared to be perfectly practicable, is of the highest importance to this borough and its vicinity, as preserving the present direct line of travelling to the metropolis, as well as all the traffic from Ireland, South Wales, Worcester, and Hereford, through Cheltenham.

Moved by Richard Crosier Sherwood, Esq., seconded by Edward Armitage, Esq.;

2. That in reference to the importance of such a railway communication, this Meeting is of opinion that all parties interested in and connected with Cheltenham and its vicinity, should give their utmost support to the undertaking, and use their most stremuous exertions for carrying it into effect.

Moved by Richard Roy, Esq., seconded by James Fisher, Esq.;

3. That whilst this Meeting has no wish or intention to prevent the inhabitants of Stroud and its vicinity from having a railway communication adapted for their own convenience, it feels itself called upon, in reference to the large interests of Cheltenham and its vicinity, to take all proper measures for disabusing the public mind, as well as the two Houses of Parliament, of any opinion or impression that the projected line of railway from Cheltenham and its vicinity, to take all proper measures for disabusing the pu whole of the travelling and traific through this borough to another channel.

Moved by William Carroll, Esq., seconded by Frazer B. S nith, Esq.;

4. That, in reference to the large interests involved in the projected measure, this Meeting is of opinion, that the most prompt and decided measures should be forthwith adopted for the objects stated in the 3d resolution, and for that purpose petitions should be presented to both Houses of Parliament, expressive of the sentiments of this Meeting, and that the member for this borough should be instructed to assist these objects.

The chairman having vacated the chair, it was moved by Pearson Thompson, Esq., seconded by Dr. Boisragon—That the thanks of this meeting be given to him for his able and impartial conduct in presiding over the business of the day.

ONTRACTS for WORKS.—Great Western Railway.—Bristol.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors will receive at their office in Bristol, on or before the 26th of April next, at 12 o'clock, TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the following CONTRACTS.

tender, and they expect the several parties to attend at t at 1 o'clock on the 26th of April.

I. J. CHAPMAN,
CHAS. A. SAUNDERS,
Secretaries. CHAS. A. SAUNDERS, J Secretaries.

ARRANTED CLOCKS, opposite the Royal Exchange—GRIFFIN and HYAMS, 22, Cornhill, submit to the public for SALE, eight-day CLOCKS, London made movement, the dial 12 inches in diameter:—Plain round case of mahogany to hang for counting-houses, £3 3s.; skeleton eight-day clock, showing the mechanism, with glass shade, 10 inches high, £3 10s.; eight-day clock, to stand as bracket in elegant rosewood case, £3 13s. 6d.; fiddle spoons and forks 7s. 2d., and king's pattern 7s. 4d. per oz. patent silver watches, £5 5s., usually sold at 6 guineas. OFFICE of ORDNANCE, April 4.

HE Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give notice, that they will SELL by PUBLIC TION. at the Tower, on Wednesday, the 13th, and Thursday, 4th of April, 1836, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, stundry of OLD STORES; consisting of accourtements, iron bedsteads, ngs, bedding, hammocks, clothing, great coats, bags, havre-knapseks, flows table.

catalogues of the lots and conditions of the sale will be delivered those persons who may apply for the same.

By order of the Board, R. BYHAM, Sec.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, April 6, 1836.

Chart in Directors of the East India Company do horeby give notice, that the period fixed by their advertise april, of the 22d ult., for the receipt of Tenders for the Supply of viting Papers, is POS TPONED from Wednesday, the 13th of April 8th, to Wednesday, the the of May port.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, April 6, 1836.

\*\*HE Court of Directors of the East India Compan

which hour no tender will be received.

SCOTTISH UNION FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 473. West Strand, London: George-street, Edinburgh; and College-green, Dublin: instituted 1824, and incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital \$25,000,000.

HE distinguishing features of this Corporation are a unquestionable security, low rates of premium, and a combination of all the important advantages hitherto offered to the public, both in the fire and life department. No extra charge will be made to persons transferring their fire policies to this office. Insurances falling due at Lady-day roust be renewed within 15 days from that date, or the policies will become void.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary.

449. West Strand.

A49, West Strand.

PHENIX and PROTECTOR FIRE OFFICES.

PHE Directors of these Offices beg to inform the public, that the business and interests of the two Companies being now united under an arrangent made with the proprietors respectively, all the offices of the two Companies will remain open for the tranting and renewing of the insurances.

Phenix policies and receipts will henceforth be issued to the parties bitherto insured with the Protector, and no extra expense of any kind will attend the exchange of Protector for Phenix policies.

The Directors of the oncern thus united will feel obliged to persons insured in the Protector-office for the favour of an early transfer of their insurances at they severally expire, signifying any alterations that they may wish to effect in the same.

Farming stock is insured without the average clause.

WANTED, in town, for 2 or 3 months, a respectable MAN-SERVANT, in a single-handed place: he has perfectly understand his business, and have an unexceptionable character from his last situation. Apply for address to Mr. Donovan ish-monger, Tottenham-court-road.

WANTED, a respectable SERVANT of ALL WORK, from 18 to 28 years of age, in a tradesman's family part of the washing put out. A 12 months' character required. One of the washing put out. A 12 months' character required. One of the washing put out. Apply to A.Y., 212, Strand, to corrow, between 10 and 12. ANTS EMPLOYMENT, as MESSENGER or PORTER in a shop or warehouse, a married man, age 3, of regular sober habits, whose character will bear the strictest inestigation. Writes a good plain hand for directing parcels or pack-

YOUNG LADY, very well educated, a Parisian Protestant, who knows the English language, WANTS a TUATION as GOVERNESS in a family, or in a school. Would ave no objection to travel as a Companion, or reside in a house of usiness. Good references will be given. Address, post paid, to G. J., Goorge-street, Foley-place, near Portland-place. OR INVALID CHILDREN.-A widow lady

accustomed to the care of children, and perfectly acquainted th the management of their health, wishes to RECEIVE a FEW der her care, during the ensuing season, at Brighton. Her house i uate an the cliff, in the vicunity of the baths, and the highest referes can be given. Terms known on application by letter, post paid A. D., 108, St. James's street, Brighton. ERVANTS .- WANTED, in a gentleman's school

a MAN, under 40, to make himself generally useful in and out to house. Also a Housemaid. Apply, or address, post paid, to J.8 Bride-lane.

PRIGHTON PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, conducted by a lady and he ghter. Terms, including instruction in English, writing, arithm French, and dancing, to be known on application by lefter, peed, to E. H., 108, St. James's street, Brighton; and 55, Poland-street

UPERIOR FARM, Middlesex.—To be LET, fo

NO be DISIOSED OF, the LEASE and GOOD WILL of an excellent CIGAR BUSINESS, with a first-rat sanexion attached, in one of the most eligible situations in London estward. The stock and fixtures to be taken at a fair valuation, and OR SALE, a strong, clean legged, Yorkshire-bre

Handsome DARK BROWN PONY, 5 years old warranted sound, and has been accustomed to carry a lady, nowfor SALE, at the stables of the Green Dragon inn, Bishopsgate treet, and may be seen at any time. Apply to the ostler. with long tail and mane, quiet in single and double harness and aso to ride; has been driven by a lady, who having no furthe see for it is the reason for its being parted with. Apply at 2, Torring on-pace, Torrington-square.

HORSES, wonderful DOGS, &c.—The GIANT DOG is now in town, and may be seen by purchasers; his whelp, from 4 to 10 months old, are matchless. Also some sagacious fine Mastifis, fancy Spaniels, Terriers, and others of rare species. Also on sale or hire, three very superior fast young Horses. Trials allowed.

square, Regent-street.

No be SOLD, the property of a gentleman deeling in the use of his horses, and will be parted with for half their value, for private use, a BAY COB, perfectly quiet to ride and in harmoness, with power to carry 20 stone with great safety; he is compared and handsome. The other a Bay Horse, 15 hands I inch, 6 years old he has been accustomed to go in a 4-whicel carriage and stanhope rides remarkably pleasant, and possesses superior paces. Trialan

ranty given.—At 42, Keppel-mews north, Keppet, Bedford-square.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS, FOR INQUIRING INTO THE SYSTEM OF MILITARY PUNISHMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1835.

The Right Hon. Lord Wharncliffe in the chair. Colonel Sir Octavius Carey was examined as follows:—Are you still a regimental officer?—No: I am unatached.

What regiments have you served in ?—I commanded the

What regiments have you served in ?—I commanded the 57th Regiment from the year 1818 to the year 1828.
Previously to that, where had you served ?—I had served previously in the 3d Dragoons, and in the 10th Regiment. I commanded a corps of Calabrians in Spain, and served in the 52d and 62d Regiments.
How many years' service altogether have you seen ?—I entered the army in 1801.
Though you entered the army in 1801, the only regiment you commanded was the 57th?—Yes, the only British regiment permanently. I have been in temporary command of the second battalion 10th, the second battalion 52d, and the second battalion 62d. I commanded a corps of Calabrians in Spain.

second batalion 62d. I commanded a corps of Calabrians in Spain.

Those were entirely Calabrians?—Yes, except two or three officers. All the staff officers were English; but the noncommissioned and the company officers were all Calabrians. The corps was divided into divisions.

During the time you commanded the 57th Regiment, did you endeavour to obviate the necessity of corporal punishment?—Yes, I did. I gave a good deal of attention to that, and succeeded in obviating it in a very great measure.

Not entirely?—Not entirely, because there were a few instances in which there was punishment. Corporal punishment is inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial. If the court persevere in awarding, the commanding officer must either pardon or inflict; he cannot change the sentence.

It was well known in the regiment that in certain cases that punishment would be inflicted?—No, I do not think it was. I made a point to persuade the men as far as possible that I would not punish. The men always knew that I had the power of punishment; but the general principle on which I endeavoured to maintain discipline was, as much as possible, to persuade them that I would not punish—that I did not like the punishment.

Do you think that the regiment was in a very efficient.

endeavoured to maintain discipline was, as much as possible, the persuade them that I would not punish—that I did not like the punishment.

Do you think that the regiment was in a very efficient state of discipline?—There was a brigade at Chatham in the year 1824, at the time the regiment arrived from Ireland. The regiment was landed, and marched into the brigade. Sir Henry Torrens was then reviewing it. The Duke of York reviewed it the day after, and he was pleased to say he never saw a regiment in higher order.

You say there were some instances, however, of corporal punishment being inflicted; can you state the number?—I cannot precisely state what number at this distance of time.

For what description of offence?—I do not know that I can recollect that. It is seven or eight or ten years ago.

Taking an offence not of uncommon occurrence, drunkenness on guard, how did you punish that?—I should say, I very seldom punished. The sentence of the court-martial was, that the man should be imprisoned, with or without hard labour. I think, in all cases in which there were corporal punishments, it was attended with instances of insubordination towards a particular officer. The crime punished was insubordination—either that or theft. Drunkenness on duty was not a common offence.

When a soldier was sentenced to solitary confinement, in

vas not a common offence.

When a soldier was sentenced to solitary confinement, in what manner was that sentence executed?—It depended enirely on circumstances. Occasionally we had the means of providing for it with the regiment. At other times he was cent to gail.

ment is inflicted, so long as a man is pullished, a matter of indifference what it is, or what the extent of it may be.

You do not mean to say, that if a man commits mutiny, merely giving him a day's drill will have that effect?—No: but I mean to say that discipline depends but in a very slight degree on the quality or quantity of punishment. It rests in a much greater degree on the pains taken to prevent crime. There are very few men guilty of extreme crimes. The thing comes on gradually. If punishments were not inflicted at all, we should have all sorts of enormity, I have no doubt. So that one day's drill, or shooting a man, would have the same effect?—That is an extreme. But I should say that solitary confinement, or flogging, comes to pretty much the same thing.

Do you think the disgrace attendant upon the punishment has no effect?—None whatever; I am quite certain of that. As to the fine feeling of the soldier who is punished, it does not effect?—None whatever; I am quite certain of that. As to the fine feeling of the soldier who is punished, it does not effect?—None whatever; I am quite certain of that. As to the fine feeling of the soldier who is punished, it does not effect?—None whatever; I am quite certain of that. As to the fine feeling of the soldier who is punished, it does not effect?—None whatever; I am quite certain of that. As to the fine feeling of the soldier who is punished, it does not crimes such as soldiers generally commit. I do not think he is degraded in the least; it would depend, perhaps, upon the nature of the crime he had committed. The provided in the eyes of his comrades?—Not in the least; it would depend, perhaps, upon the nature of the crime he had committed to the commanding officers?—Because it is a disgusting punishment?—Because it is a disgusting punishment for crimes and here and and water, on the provided in the eyes of his comrades?—Not and water and the commanding officers over should not be some punishment which can be inflicted only by a court-martial?—Far water wh

has no effect?—None whatever; I am quite certain of that. As to the fine feeling of the soldier who is punished, it does not exist.

Then, what is the effect on the man himself: is he degraded in the eyes of his comrades?—Not in the least; it would depend, perhaps, upon the nature of the crime he had committed. It is vain to suppose he is degraded by punishment for crimes such as soldiers generally commit. I do not think he is degraded in the least.

Do you not think that well-behaved soldiers, who never have been tried, are held in higher estimation than those who have been tried?—Yes, decidedly: but I do not think that an inference can be drawn from that, that a soldier is disgraced among his comrades by being punished. I have know soldiers who have been punished held in very high estimation among their comrades.

That is not one of your reasons for wishing to get rid of the punishment?—No, I do not believe in that at all. My principal reason for wishing to get rid of the punishment is, that as long as it remains upon the statutes and forms a part of the military code, it must be inflicted, and that we should do better without it.

If it does not degrade the individual, it must act as a considerable example?—I do not think it does. We can only reason from analogy. The best argument is, that you have been flogging in the army ever since the army has existed, and the more you flogged the more you have to flog.

It has been restricted?—Yes; and the more it was restricted the less necessity there was for inflicting it.

Would not that rather prove that the constant infliction of corporal punishment did exercise a brutalizing effect upon the men?—That has been always my opinion. It renders them indifferent to the punishment. Generally speaking, those who are punished are men of bad character, and previously depraved.

Do you think the infliction of any punishment whatever has an effect by way of example?—Perhaps death may. I do not think any one other particular punishment has more than another.

do not think any one other particular punishment has more than another.

Do you hold the same opinions with regard to other punishments not military, and applied to persons not military?—In a great measure I do, with the same description of persons. I conceive that offences are committed in proportion to the degree of license permitted to the soldier. Good men are restrained from crime for the sake of their character—bad men by constant watching. It is by the fear of detection, not the quantity or quality of punishment, that discipline is maintained.

And that punishments are quite inefficient by way of preventing crime, except that of death?—That is my opinion; it may be a very erroneous one. But, looking at the numberless instances of flogging and of imprisonment, and the quantity of crime still committed, I cannot believe these punishments prevent crime; and I know of none that would, in a military point of view. I would have the officer identify himself with the feelings and interest of the soldier, administer justice with strict impartiality, and then I am confident he would succeed in maintaining order, however he might deal with crime.

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understand this, there is nothing said about minor punishments; but there is authority to inflict corporal punishments for certain offences, which, in fact, include every thing a soldier can be guilty of. I would leave the minor punishments such as confinement to barracks, black-hole, dry room, shutting up a man on bread and water who sells his necessaries until such time as the stoppages from his pay shall be sufficient to make good the loss—all this I would leave in the hands of the commanding officer, and perhaps some others.

But yon would limit the number of days?—No; I would leave that entirely to the commanding officer's discretion, making him responsible that he should not abuse the power with which he would thus become invested.

Would you leave it open to kim to inflict imprisonment for 12 months?—No, I think there is no fear of his giving that length of imprisonment; but I believe that the great mischief now is, the want of power of a commanding officer to inflict minor summary punishments. I would leave it open to the soldier to make his complaints, and those should be minutely inquired into.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the effect of the confinement of soldiers in county gaols?—Certainly, I have had a good deal.

What effect has it?—I do not think it makes the men worse, for you cannot make that description of men worse than they are. There is nothing can be worse than the materials of which the army is composed. I do not mean that they are all bad men, but that a great proportion of them are taken from the worst ranks. They enlist from necessity enly, and among them there must naturally be many bad characters.

Have you ever thought of a mode of filling the ranks of the

enly, and among them there must naturally be many bad characters.

Have you ever thought of a mode of filling the ranks of the army with a better description of men?—No, that is a thing which nothing but time and experience can effect. Very probably the doing away with corporal punishment might have an effect, and very likely the giving them rewards for good conduct might have an effect.

If there were a set of men who were creating disorder in the regiment, would you think it desirable to get rid of them?—Not without transportation.

In point of fact, a soldier spends 15 years out of every 20 of his service in the army in foreign countries?—That is in a very different capacity from a man who is transported.

It is not the mere fact of his being sent out of the country?—In one instance he is kept at work as a felon.

Are you aware that when convicts arrive in New South Wales they are often allowed a ticket of leave?—Yes, I am aware that there are exceptions.

Are you aware that every man of tolerable character is allowed a ticket of leave?—That rests with the governor of the colony, I apprehend; and I should think an exception might be made as to soldiers, who must have been transported for serious military offences.

Does not the circumstance of so much of the soldier's time being actually spent out of his own country diminish the effect of the sentence of transportation?—No: because.

Does not the circumstance of so much of the soldier's time being actually spent out of his own country diminish the effect of the sentence of transportation?—No; because, though he spends it out of the country, the soldier's home is is regiment. Many have no other home; they are entirely among their friends there.

What are the particular rewards youwould hold out previously to enlisting?—I think distinction in the army for good conduct would be an inducement—either a medal, or anything else; that is a matter for consideration. After a certain time, a pension, or an increase of pension.

There is now a medal, and a gratuity in addition, in certain events?—The question may be whether there should be an increase of those.

You say you endeavoured to diminish punishment in the regiment you commanded; was your object principally to diminish corporal punishment?—Entirely; nothing but corporal punishment.

Did you find you could do that?—I should say I succeeded as nearly as a man could succeed, having the punishment on the static say of the property of the punishment on the static say of the punishment of the punish

what manner was that sentence executed?—It depended entirely on circumstances. Occasionally we had the means of providing for it with the regiment. At other times he was sent to gaol.

You must have been in barracks when you provided for it in the regiment?—Yes, in fact we were always in barracks.

What was the nature of the solitary confinement to which the man was committed?—The man was put into a cell, and fed upon bread and water.

Without a sentry at the door?—Yes; there are very good cells in the barracks at Cork. They are so secured as to prevent communication with the men.

How many are there in the barracks at Cork?—I cannot charge my memory, but a considerable number.

You do not know what proportion to the number of men that can be quartered in the barrack?—No.

Are there many places in Great Britain in which the conveniences for that punishment exist?—There are several. There are cells at Chatham, if I do not mistake, at Cork, and in Dublin.

When a man was sentenced by a court-martial to solitary confinement, was his sentence read in public?—All sentences are read in public, and he was marched off the parade to the place of confinement.

Did you find that an infliction of that punishment had that effect of checking the particular breaches of discipline twich it was applied?—I cannot say that I ever found that that any species of punishment had that effect.

Do you mean, to check the crime in the individual?—No. I do not think that it has any effect upon the mass; I mean to say that I is perfectly indifferent what punishment has the effect of indifference what it is, or what the extent of it may be.

You do not mean to say, that if a man commits mutiny, merely giving him a day's drill will have that effect?—No but I mean to say that I discipline depends but in a very slight degree or the quality or quantity of punishment. It rests in amunicy greater degree on the paints take to prevent crime.

You do not mean to say, that if a man commits mutiny, merely giving him a day's drill will have that effect

have the effect of example upon others?—You most punish in some way or other.

Is the punishment to be for the reform of the individual, or for an example to the others?—It is intended for both purposes; how it may act is another matter.

Your opinion is, that they neither of them succeed in point of example?—I do not think they do; but 1 do not, for that reason, advocate the doing away with punishments either in the army or civil life.

You mean to say there are cases where a prompt and severe example is necessary for the preservation of discipline?—Yes.

Yes.
What would you do in that case?—I would in such case What would you do it that case ?—I would in such case try a man by a general court-martial.

What would you do if you had any case of insubordination which must be immediately put down?—I do not think that a punishment on the spot, in such a case as that referred to, is more effectual than that inflicted by a court-martial. It seldom happens that there is a necessity for immediate punishment

nishment.

It is your opinion that there must be some court, or some power, for awarding a more severe punishment than that which can be safely trusted in the hands of the commanding officer?—Decidedly.

Whether that punishment should be corporal punishment, or solitary confinement with hard labour, appears to you in point of example to be very immaterial?—Very immaterial; Lurefer solitary confinement or imprisonment with hard labour, appears to you in point of example to be very immaterial; and the solitary confinement or imprisonment with hard labour, appears to you in the solitary confinement or imprisonment with hard labour.

prefer solitary confinement, or imprisonment with hard la-The principal reason why you object to the continuance of corporal punishment is, that there is a feeling against it existing in the country, as too severe a mode?—Yes; my opinion is, that it is quite proved by experience to have failed in its purpose, and therefore there can be no reason for keeping

nion is, that it is quite proved by experience to have failed in its purpose, and therefore there can be no reason for keeping it up.

You think that every other species of punishment, except death, has failed in its effect?—Yes, or we ought to have little or no crime left. But I do not think that that is a reason for doing away with all punishment. Corporal punishment is a very disgusting punishment.

You are aware that it exists in the civil code of the country?—Yes, but unless good can be effected by its preservation, I think it should be done away.

What would you substitute for corporal punishment?—I would extend the power of the commanding officer, and leave the power of courts-martial as it is now, taking away the corporal punishment.

What would you do with men on service?—I should be rather inclined to leave them on service liable to it, if there is no objection to subjecting men in such situations to more severe punishment than they are liable to at home.

There is an objection to its remaining on the part of some?

—I do not see how that can be obviated in actual service in the field; but I do not see any reason why it should not be left to the discretion of the General commanding on the actual service to proclaim the power, when he felt a necessity for its infliction.

You would leave the power in the commanding officer to proclaim it?—Yes, in the officer commanding in chief; and I would leave the power in the hands of the King to proclaim it in this country, and resort to it if he saw fit; but that it should not be resorted to until he had done so.

Is not that placing His Majesty, or the commanders of the army, in a very unpleasant situation?—It think not; for neither His Majesty nor the commander of an army in the field would do it without urgent necessity, and, where an urgent necessity exists, no person, in or out of the army, would be found to cavil at it.

That arises from your uncertainty whether corporal punishment, and processity exists, no person, in or out of the army, would be found to

Mr. Wrangham resumed his argument, and contended that it was not competent for the sitting member to impugn the assessment, inasmuch as no notice of such an intention was given in the list of objections exchanged between the parties. In the pipe-water case they gave special notice of their intention to question its validity, and their not doing it in the present instance was prima facie evidence of their having waved it. He further contended, that the point not having been at issue, the commissioners in Dublin were justified in refusing to hear evidence relative to it, and which, if it had been taken, ought to have been placed upon the register-sheet. Mr. Austin, in reply, said, that in reference to the reason that the commissioners did not hear evidence to impeach the legality of the assessment—namely, that it was admitted by the sitting members, inasmuch as they did not put the question in issue—he would observe, that such could not be held good, because the Committee had already decided the point in the case of the watch-tax. As regarded the argument grounded upon the circumstance of notice not having been given of an intention to question the watch-tax, he would observe, that such could not be serve, that socioe had been given of more than was required; serve, that notice had been given of more than was required; and he would dispose of the third argument, tounded on the 3d section of the 42d of George III., relied upon by the Commissioners, inasmuch as Roman Catholics as well as Protestants were entitled to attend the vestries, and to vote; so they were themselves to blame if the applotment was not properly made. The fact was, the act of Parliament enabling the Roman Catholics to attend did not receive the Royal assent for nearly six months after the assessment was made: so much for the legal knowledge of the commissioners. The agents in the list of objected votes specify the cause of on; but unless each party was in possession of the other's case they could not be prepared with a counter-statement to disprove the matters alleged in their opponents' statement. The learned counsel proceeded to argue at considerable

ength; after which, The committee retired, and after an hour's deliberation they announced their resolution, to the effect, that inasmuch as the statement of the sitting members did not contain any notistatement of the sitting members did not contain any notification of their intention to impugn the assessment, they could not call upon the petitioning counsel to prove in the first instance the validity of the rate. But they would pay due a tention to any evidence which might be brought forward, to show that the cess was not duly applotted upon particular voters according to the act of Parliament.

Mr. Austin then, in support of a voter named Kavanagh, proceeded to object to the assessment, on the ground that certain requisites directed by the 5th section of the Grand Jury Act—namely, the signing of the rate by the minister or rector—thad not been compiled with.

-had not been complied with.

Mr. Whangham said, that this was impeaching the legality of the rate, in contravention of the decision already

Arr. G. F. Young wished to obtain some explanation of

Mr. G. F. Young.—Why, for the sake of substantial
Mr. G. F. Young.—Why, for the sake of substantial justice, we are anxious that the question should be fully angued. But I am bound to say, that I do not see anything in the 5th section of the act calling upon the minister to sign the

rate previous to applotment.

Mr. Thesiger.—Certainly not.
Mr. Austin.—I say that it is. I contend that no applotment has taken place.

Mr. G. F. Young.—How do you know that?

Mr. Austin.—By the fact that the minister did not sign

Mr. VESEY.—But I must say that I don't see the necesaity of the minister signing the rate-book.

Mr. AUSTIN.—But by referring to the English act you

will find that no applotment of a rate can be made unless the rate be signed by the churchwardens and the rector. Assessment in England is similar to applotment in Ireland.

Mr. Wrangham contended that it was not necessary that Mr. Wrangham contended that it was not necessary that the minister of the parish should sign the rate to make it a good one, and cited several settlement cases. Did his learned friend mean to say, if the rector happened to be lying dead at the period of the rate being made, that it could not be assessed upon the authority of the churchwardens' signatures? The learned gentleman was proceeding to urge further objections, when he was interrupted by

Mr. G. F. Young, who said, that the feeling of the committee was that it was not necessary for the minister to sign the rate.

Mr. Austin.-Very well, Sir, if that is the feeling of the committee, I bow to it.

The vote of Kavanagh was then struck off, and the scruting vas proceeded with. The committee rose at 5 o'clock, whe

THE WEEKLY POST is the only Sunday pape

TIMES THE

THE KING'S THEATRE

THEAINE ROYAL, BRURY-LANE.
THIS EVENING, THE JEWESS.
r Sisismund, Mr. King; Prince Leopold, Mr. Cooper
r. Vandenhoff; the Princess Eudocia, Mrs. Vining Sioman.
ch, the last act of GUSTAVUS THE THIRD.
To conclude with CHEVY CHASE.

The Stranger, Mr. Dale; Baron Steinfort, Mr. G. Benns Mr. Vale; Mrs. Haller, Miss Helen Faucit; Countess Miss Wyndham. ude with (5th time) ZAZEZIZOZU; or, Dominoes, Ches

THEAFRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, LUCILLE; or, The Story of a Heart.
St. Cyr, Mr. Serie; Vernet, Mr. Williams; Le Kain, Mr. Johnson
Lucille, Mrs. Keeley; Julie, Miss P. Horton.
After which (6th time) an operetta of incident, in three Adventure
entitled A DAY WELL SPENT.
To conclude with THE CORN'SH MINERS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

THIS EVENING will be presented an unequalled equestric dramatic spectacle, entitled THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDO!

AND The PLAGUE OF 1685. Mr. Ducrow's grand seen and teats of horsemanship in the circle will commence with the rap evolutions and manceuvres of the Cossack's Hourrah, executed by the circle will entitle the circle will commodore and Man-of-War's-Man, executed by thisself and to Commodore and Man-of-War's-Man, executed by thisself and the woolford on their fleet steeds. To conclude with an amusing after piece, called THE TUNNPIKE GATE.

French Plays.
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's-square.
Under the Direction of Madame Jenny Vertpre. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's-square.

In consequence of the extensive alterations requisite, the OPEN-ING of the THEATRE is unavoidably POSTFONED to Monday, the 11th of April, first night of the subscription. Full particulars of the performances will be duly announced. Doors open at half past 7, oprformance begins at 8 o'clock. Applications for private boxes, stalls, Jickets, and places, to be made to Mr. W. Warne, at the box-office of the theatre: office open from half past 10 to 5. Mr. Sams, Royallibrary, St. James's-street, sole agent for private boxes and stalls.

The publication of The Times commenced at half past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and finished at half past 9. LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1836.

The French papers of Wednesday, with a single exception, continue to keep up the chorus of reprobation on the project of law relative to the manufacture of beetroot sugar, which had been set up among them on the previous day. The single exception of which we have spoken is the Moniteur, which, for reasons known to all the world, not only does not venture to find fault with the Ministerial project, but even makes an effort to defend it. The effort, though consisting of an article of considerable length, is too small and wanting in power of conviction to be likely to make the least impression on those whose minds were at once made up as to the excessive harshness and impolicy of the provisions of M. D'ARGOUT'S bill. The writer of the article in the Moniteur takes considerable pains to prove that a change in the laws regarding sugar had become highly necessary, and that the working of those in force was injurious to the State, and oppressive as we'll as injurious to the French colonial interest. No one, however, had thought of denying that new laws and regulations had been called for by the circumstances which have unexpectedly arisen since the existing statutes were passed; but it is contended that a very different set of regulations to those projected by M. D'ARGOUT'S bill would have reconciled conflicting interests, and satisfied all parties concerned. The writer in defence of the new bill next endeavours to justify the excessive rigour and intolerable oppressiveness of the means proposed to enable the Governmen to enforce the levying of duties, and prevent the possibility of their being eluded, by pointing to the existence of similar regulations relative to other manufactories connected with any process of chymistry. It is unquestionable that those regulations have been of long standing. They originated with the policy of the imperial régime, which surely is not to be set up as a pattern for the institutions of a constitutional one, professing the principles, if not enjoying the benefits, of free trade. Though Napoleon had the power of connected with any process of chymistry. It is un-

regulations, which were miscalled "laws," it by no means follows that a Minister of Louis-Philippe will easily prevail on the country to submit to measures framed on precisely the same model. At least so seem to think the most accredited organs of public opinion in France, and they are unquestionably competent to speak of the present wants and expectations of the French people.

On other domestic matters the papers of Wednes day are wholly silent. Neither do they bring any further intelligence of any importance from the North of Spain. The head-quarters of Don Carlos were still at Elorric on the 30th of March. No fresh movement on the part of his troops had been observed. There are no accounts whatever from the head-quarters of General Corpoya.

Letters from Madrid of the 29th were received in Paris on Wednesday afternoon. Their contents are unimportant. The discussion on the ad dresses had not vet commenced: nor, indeed, does i appear that either of the addresses was yet pre pared. A series of articles in the Madrid Gazette are alluded to, the object of which is to explain and defend the principles on which it is proposed to carry on the government of the QUEEN. As far as we have yet the means of judging, these articles are a repetition of the professions contained in M. MEN-DIZABAL'S Ministerial manifesto, published soon after his accession to office.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, SITTING OF APRIL 6. The President, M. Dupin, took the chair at 2 o'clock, in the presence of about 10 or 12 deputies.

The Chamber was engaged up to the hour of post in listening to the development of the proposition of MM. Besson, Delort, and Vatry, relative to a reduction of the duty upon salt.

(From Galignani's Messenger.)

The Courrier Français has the following :- " The Moni eur, in denying the words attributed to the King by The Times, adds that they could not have been spoken, since General Alava has never, either directly or indirectly, demanded an intervention. But is not this a mere play upon words? It is certain th t an application has been made to our Cabinet hat France should, by land, render to General Cordova that assistance which Great Britain has consented to afford him by sea; and it is also certain that his demand has not beer granted. It is to this that The Times alludes, and which cannot be denied. As to the assistance from England, it is now openly announced by the Madrid Gazette. This assistance is not only defensive, but offensive also; for the English squadron has received orders, not only to defend such places as are attacked by the Carlists, but to retake such as nay have fallen into their hands."

It was announced a few days since by the German papers that the Porte was dismissing from its service the French and English officers that had entered it, to substitute Prussians in heir place. If the following statement, which is going the ound of the French journals, be correct, the assertion is vholly unfounded :- "Several French officers will shortly set out for Constantinople, where they are to be employed in drilling the Ottoman army. In their contracts they bind hemselves to obey the orders of the military establishments for tuition in that country. Their pay is very high in proportion to their rank. The expenses of their journey are lefraved, and they are to be at liberty to return when the please to France, where they will retain their rank."

The Journal du Havre announces that the American packet Havie, Captain Stoddard, sailed from that port for New York yesterday, with 1,500,000 francs of the indemnity

of 25,000,000 francs.

"The Messager de Gand mentions a report that M. Vilain XIV. was to set out on the 10th for Rome, but his departure has been indefinitely deferred, the Pope having refused

receive him as Belgian Envoy.

Extract of a letter of the 1st inst. from Frankfort:—"All e accounts from Vienna and Berlin agree in stating that Tracow will be very shortly evacuated; they also confirm a erious fact which our journals, under the censorship, pass over in silence—namely, that many of the exiles have been tent into Poland. General Kaufmann has taken measures to the third Foland. General Kaumann has taken measures to be overent, in future, this arbitrary act, which is contrary to the ate conventions; but certain individuals, whose names are mentioned in the letters, are not to be allowed to return to Cracow, or to go to Podgorze. Once in Poland, they are at he disposal of the Russians, who will render no account of heir ultimate fate, and, in all probability, they will be no now heard of."

According to the Frankfort correspondent of the Courrier raing to the Franklot Consequence of the publication its, it is, in contemplation to transfer the publication turns for the publication turns for the publication turns for the publication to transfer the publication to transfe ugsburg Gasetts to Stuttgardt. By this change the it says, will be able to circulate more promptly the Rhine country the news from France and I. It will also be less fettered by the censorship of Vurtemberg than it is by that of Bavaria.

The German journals state that, according

Berlin of the 26th ult., several students of different Univer-ities have been sentenced to hard labour at the tortifications or from 5 to 15 years for political crimes. The Universities nentioned are Griefswald, Breslaw, and Bonn. There are thers, but they are not named.

others, but they are not named.

The Suabian Mercury says—"We learn from Silesia that the wool trade has been much more extensive than in any former year. More than one-third of the wool which is still unshorn is already disposed of. There has been a rise in the prices of from 8 to 10 per cent.

Silesia has engrossed the whole of this commerce, which was ormerly so flourishing in Saxony."

The Lausanne Gazette of the 1st inst. states, that no fewer han 68 persons were buried alive in the avalanche which verwhelmed the village of Girola, in the Grisons. Of these, he bodies of 52 have been dug out, and 16 have not yet been

discovered.

We learn from Havre, that two English colliers, the Speculator and the Phylarea, were stranded on the Hecla reefs, near that town, to which they were bound, at an early hour on Monday morning. Their crews were saved, but the vessels are completely under water, except their masts, and it seems certain that the hulls and cargoes will be wholly lost. On Monday and Tuesday, some boats went out to save what they could of the vicinity. In the caves of Sunday night hey could of the rigging. In the course of Sunday night fishing-smack of Honfleur foundered, and the master and

his two sons were drowned.

The following are extracts from a supplement to the Moniture Algerien of the 27th ult.:—

"A detailed report received from the Commandant Cavaignac, on the state of Tremecen, is perfectly satisfactory, and warrants fully the confidence of Marshal Clausel in its brave gerrison and meritorious chief. The utmost harmony prevails among the Christians, Turks, Moors, and Jews, and he tribes bring in an abundant supply of provisions." "An event has occurred opposite to Rachgoun, which shows that ome of the Kabyles are desirous of forming an intercourse with us. Some Oulassas lately brought cattle down to the shore opposite the island, and made signs to the gar-rison to come over and purchase them. Unfortunately, they were not perceived in time, and a party of the disaffected Kabyles came down, seized the oxen, and killed those who were in charge of them."-" Since the dispersion of his who were in charge of them."—"Since the dispersion of his army has prevented Abdel Kader from making any important movement, he diverts his forced inaction by a redoubled energy in his correspondence. He sends out letters in every direction, by which he endeavours to conceal his several reverses, in order to maintain the attachment of those who would otherwise be inclined to desert him. On the other hand, his Lieutenant at Miliana, Halja-el-Seglier, has, with this connivance, forged his seal, and under cover of the most false and absurd reports to the tribes. He the most talse and absurd reports to the titles. He endea-yours, in particular, to make an advantage out of the retreat of the troops of the excedition, by exaggerating its conse-quence. We understand that Marshal Clausel is taking means to enlighten the tribes on these manocuvres of an enemy who is at the last gasp, and make them acquainted with the true state of affairs."—"The Brasier, which arrived here on the 23d, brings accounts from the province of Oran. On the 14th General Perriganx marched on an expedition On the 14th General reringanx matched on an expedition taking the Arzew road, and the next day General d'Arlanges set out in the direction of Bridia, to throw Abdel Kader into uncertainty. A portion of the tribe of Beni Amer, seeing a camp formed by our troops at Bridia, submitted. A courier that arrived at Oran on the 20th brought intelligence that, on that arrived at Oran on the 20th brought intelligence that, on reaching the Hahrah, General Perrigaux surprised the surrounding tribes, and made all the men, women, and children he could lay his hands on prisoners. Their number amounts to that of three or four tribes. He also captured a chief of the vast tribe of the Charabas. The Tuscan vessel Our Lady of Montenero, which arrived here from Oran yesterday, brought further accounts of the movements of General Perrigaux, which had thrown Abdel Kader into such alarm that he ordered the propulation and the propulation of the inhabitant of the superior of the inhabitant control of the superior of the inhabitant of the control of the inhabitant of the superior of the inhabitant of the superior of the inhabitant of the superior of the inhabitant of the control of the inhabitant of the inhabitant of the superior of the inhabitant of the superior of the inhabitant of the inhabitant of the superior which had thrown Abdel Kader into such alarm that he ordered the people to evacuate his capital; but a part of the inhabitants refused to obey, barricaded the gates, manned the walls, and refused admittance to the Emir's Lieutenant, who came to seek shelter after his defeat on the 16th. They were recommended to hold out, and that in time we should ome to their succour, and enable those who wished it to eturn to Masagnau. Twelve tribes have submitted, and narched with us, some in a mass, and others by deputations. A report has been spread that the Beni Amer, on learning A report has been spread that the Beni Amer, on learning the discomfiture of the Emirs Khalifa, fell upon his infantry, lefeated and despoiled it, leaving Abdel Kader quite alone. It is also stated that the people of Angad have carried off a convoy of camels laden with gunpowder for the Emir. The column of Colonel Combes is with General Perrigaux, and will remain with him till the operations are concluded, the esult of which, according to every probability, will be the experimental conficultion of the requires?

eneral pacification of the province.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE KING'S LIFE.

COURT OF ASSIZE, SITTING OF APRIL 5.

M. de St. Omer, sworn examiner of handwriting, delivered is testimony upon some of the prisoners' writing that had seen submitted to him, and coincided in opinion with M.

The Procureur-General then began his requisitory, and enleavoured to establish the following points:—that in June and the commencement of July, 1835, there existed a conspiracy gainst the King's life; that it was concerted amongst all

left to mitigate the verdict, it they thought proper.

Counsellor Plocque then began the defence of his clients, and, after expressing his surprise at the law officers of the Crown trying to exhume the phantom of the Societe des Original and controlling all affairs of the English nation of the societe description of the very first difficulty or dispute which occurs, they will most anxiously inquire why no such authority periods de l'Homme, repelled the idea of immorality being exists. Our reply then is obvious—'It is your ewn fault:

person commissioned by the police to make victims.

M. Rittier spoke for Hussod and Leroy, and protested against political passions being mixed up with this business.

The Court adjourned till the day following.

Cours Authentique.—Paris, April 6.—Five per Cents., 107f. 85c. 90c. 95c. 108f. 107f. 95c. 108f. 107f. 95c.; Four per Cents., 101f. 25c.; Three per Cents., 81f. 95c. 82f. 81f. 95c. 82f. 82f. 5c. 82f.; National Loan, 107f. 80c.; Bank Actions, 2,230f. 2,220f. 50c. 2,227f. 50c. 2,230f.; Rente de Naples, 102f. 15c. 20c.; Roman Five per Cents., 105; Spanish Actives, Five per Cents., 46\frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}

The Rentes have risen to-day; they opened at 81f. 10c., and remained within a fraction at that price the whole day. The Spanish Securities are in demand, and at better prices han yesterday. The Active Stock opened at 463, and has

LAST PRICES.—Five per Cents., 108f. 15c.; Three per Cents., 28f. 20c.; Differes, 16\(\frac{6}{5}\); New ditto, 21\(\frac{1}{5}\); Actives, 47\(\frac{1}{5}\); Passives, 10; Ducats, 102 50; Romans, 105; Pedros, 82\(\frac{1}{5}\); Haytians, 385f.; Brussels Bank, 16\(\frac{1}{5}\).

Yesterday we received, by the General Steam Navigation Company's packet the Sir Edward Banks, the Dutch papers of Tuesday, and also Hamburgh papers to the 3d instant, from which we make the following extracts:-

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 5. "M. Brummelkamp and M. Weymar were to be tried toand others is to be pronounced on the 21st of April.

"The Baron A. A. Bentinck, lately Secretary of the Dutch Legation at the Court of Denmark, is now appointed to China, on a plan which this is not the place to detail, Councillor of Legation to our Ambassador at London. " BERLIN, MARCH 28.

"We hear that retrenchments will be made in our militar udget; the spring and autumn reviews this year are, there fore, to be limited to the necessary exercises of the troops, and no further levy of recruits of any kind is to be made. In the annual promotion on the 31st of this month it is supposed here will not be many changes, and especially that there will be no appointment to the rank of Field-Marshal. (This last articular has proved to be correct, as appears from the official ist of promotions published in the Prussian State Gazette.) There is no officer holding the rank of Field-Marshal since the death of Gneisenau, and it is stated that the King has resolved to reserve the dignity for times of war, such a high officer not being necessary in peace."-Suabian Mercury,

April 3.

"DUTCH FUNDS.—AMSTERDAM, April 5.—Actual Debt, 2½ per Cent., 56½ 56¾; ditto, 5 per Cent., 102¾ 103½; Amort. Synd., 4½ per Cent., 97¾ 98 1-3; ditto, 3½ per Cent., 82½ 82¾; Commercial Company, 4½ per Cent., 142½ 143½; ditto, New, 102½ 103. Exchange on London, 12 20; two more the 12 10. 823; Com to, New, 10 onths, 12 10.

"HAMBURGH, April 2.—Prices of Foreign Funds.—Austrian 5 per Cents., bills 103, money 102½; Ditto, 4 per Cents., bills 98½, money 98½; Ditto, 3 per Cents., bills 75½, money 76½; Bank Shares, bills 1,356, money 1,354; Russian English Loan, bills 106½, money 106½; 5 per Cents., bills 100½, money 100½; 5 per Cents., bills 200½, money 100½; 5 per Cents., bills 76½, money 96½; Ditto, in Certificates, bills 96½, money 96½; Portuguese 5 per Cents., bills 76½, money 76; Ditto 3 per Cents., bills 49½, money 47½; Dutch Actual Debt, 2½ per Cent., bills 55½, money 55½; Polish Bonds, bills 132, money 131½; Danish English Loan, 1825, 3 per Cent., bills 74½, money 11½; Spanish 5 per Cents., bills 10½, money 10½; Spanish 5 per Cents., bills 41½, money 141; Greek 5 per Cents., 1833, guaranteed by France, bills 98½, money 98. Exchange on London.—Stockholm, March 24, two months, 12 8." HAMBURGH, April 2.—Prices of Foreign Funds.-

The relations between England and China begin to e looked upon as a staple subject of discussion Pamphlets accumulate upon the expediency of adopting some means for the amendment of our position whole maritime frontier of the Chinese empire. Some have recourse to direct and immediate measures of coercion, failing a repeated trial of more pa-

cific experiments. It is not to be denied that us to actual extremities with the Chinese but once during my Mr. LINDSAY expressed in strong language his sense of the injuries we have suffered in our commercial interests and our national honour, or tha he indulged with unsparing determination the spirit of resentment, and the desire for forcible redress, acknowledging at the same time, that if what he consi dered justice could be obtained by more amicable methods, his warlike proposition ought to fall of itself to

This view put forth by Mr. LINDSAY, of the probable necessity for belligerent efforts on the part of England, has been more recently combated by Sir George STAUNTON in a pamphlet little longer than that to which it is meant for a reply. Sir GEORGE STAUN-TON, on grounds which he does not very satisfactorily explain, objects, save only under one condition, to the appointment of a resident Minister to China, as representative of His Majesty; for assuredly it is not in itself conclusive, that because Lord NAPIER behaved rashly, and was unmercifully treated, no other they would have been wholly unjust and indefensible individual should be sent out, clothed with the Royal authority of Great Britain, to superintend and uphold the rights of our national commerce, and by a discreet and judicious employment of his opportunities to strengthen our connexion with the Chinese people. Sir George Staunton deprecates every attempt at intia more anxious developement to his own dread of a coercive policy than Mr. LINDSAY has to his recommendation of it. The worthy Baronet. without saving so much in words, or rather indeed appearances, seems desirous of indirectly impressing upon the public that in no case ought this country to engage in hostilities with China; and we beg pardon if we misunderstand him-but his prohibition of warlike measures, apparently at least, extends to cases in which, towards other nations, they would be justified and even necessitated, on the ground of self-defence Sir George Staunton coincides with Mr. Lindsay in opinion, that if an armed interference shall "be ' deemed inadmissible," a mere trading personage, of small or no pretension, ought to be sent out, as " agent for the Customs, whose sole duties should consist in registering ships' papers," &c., a functionary who, we presume, would take kicks quietly, and let the Hong merchants, or mandarins, treat him as they liked. "Assuming, then, that neither our resentment for the fat

of Lord Napier, nor the enlargement and improvement of our commerce, affords any adequate justification for a resort to What is now to be done?" still remains to be consi-

"Mr. Lindsay asks, 'Is another English gentleman of character and talent to be sent to China, and directed to submit to all the humiliating concessions of national inferiority, which will be demanded before he is recognized by the Chinese? I cannot imagine it possible. Are we to continue to maintain an establishment at Macao at an expense of more than 20,000%. a-year, withou any assignable duties whatever? This appears equally improbable.' These remarks are perfectly just. The appointment of Lord Napier, in the way it took place, was decidedly a false step; and it would be the height of folly to repeat it. Equally absurd would it be to continue to maintain an expensive establishment in China, without any hope of being able to render it efficient for the purposes it was designed to accomplish. I entirely subscribe, therefore, to the wisdom (with some modification in detail) of Mr. Lindsay' second proposal, which he offers as an alternative, in the event of his first suggestion of an 'armed interference' being for the Customs, whose sole duties should consist in register- great deal." that 'this mode of procedure will be highly embarrassing to Grace, Major TAYLOR thus expresses himself :-

enforcing a series of despotic and therefore detestable | tained against seven other prisoners. The jury, however, were | recognized chief at Caut n, for the purpose, as they term it, references to my case, which developed in this publiof 'managing and controlling all affairs of the English nation;' and on the very first difficulty or dispute which oc-

> exists. Our reply then is obvious-'It is your own fault; applicable as a charge to Madame Chaveau, and argued against the alleged fact of idleness being applicable to them.
>
> M. Briquet defended Huillery, and represented Bray as a sult [i. e. rejected him]; and it is incompatible with the dignity of England that a representative [rather an officer] of her Sovereign should be subject to such indignity; no chief will, therefore, be sent, until you promise him proper recep-

"Here we have, then, on the authority of Mr. Lindsay's knowledge and experience of the Chinese character, a plan easy and simple, perfectly peaceable as well as legitimate, not of obtaining all the objects we desire, at least all the ob jects which the Government of this country contemplated when they appointed Lord Napier to reside in China as su perintendent. Here is, indeed, no appeal to the fears of the Chinese: but there is an appeal which, from all we know of their character, we may expect will be equally effectual-as appeal to their rational self-interest. You place them, by nerely negative course of proceeding, in such a highly embarrassing predicament (according to Mr. Lindsay), that they must very shortly become most anxious to do that of their own accord which it is not quite certain that all our embargoes and blockades would extort from them. Is not this case some what analogous to that of the countryman and his cloak, in the fable, exposed to the alternate effects of the sun and the wind, when the genial influence of the former accomplished readily what all the powerful blasts of the latter had at tempted in vain?"

Sir George, however, is not, under all circumstances, adverse to the nomination of an ambassador by the King's Government, to take up the lost thread of diplomacy, broken by the failures of Lords MACARTday, the former for having directed a religious meeting of NEY and AMHERST. The condition affixed to this promore than 20 persons, and the latter for having lent his posal is, that the plenipotentiary shall be one pecuhouse for the purpose. The affair, is, however, put off for a liarly qualified—and we think that a fair guess is afnonth. The sentence of the Court in the cause of Scholte forded—as the precise individual who would be sure to gain the approval of the hon. Baronet.

"I confess I think it possible that a third mission, if sent night, in very skilful hands, steer clear of those diffiilties which obstructed the former two in limine, and endered all negotiation impossible; and that our national honour might be preserved at the same time that our national interests would be promoted; but I am very far in deed from recommending that the experiment should be tried. It would not only require a very skilful leader, but it would be necessary that he should have the entire confidence and co-operation, if called upon, of that British commercial community at Canton for whose interests he was to contend Setting aside the risk of an ambassador being named who possessed every good quality except that peculiar one of fitness for his very peculiar office, what possible chance would he have of advancing peaceably in the slow but sure steps of ordinary negotiation, while the majority of the British community at Canton, sympathizing, as I believe they at present do, in the belligerent views of Mr. Lindsay, would be impatient to cut at once with the sword the Gordian knot

In the concluding passages of the pamphlet, written with reference to one written by Mr. MATHESON, of which we shall have to speak on a future occasion, the hon. Baronet appears to labour under some confusion of ideas. He admits that in the course of his experience the "grievances" of England once brought the servants of the East India Company to "actual extre-"mities" with the Chinese; but that the extreme point of those extremities went no further than striking the British flag, which he states to have been our " ultima ratio"-for that nobody, not the highestspirited individual of the British community then in China or India, never then contemplated a resort to force in any case except that of "self-defence." Now we have certainly always understood that a case of

unredressed grievance between nations is one which, on not only with the authorities of Canton, but with the the side of the injured party, justifies a resort to force, and constitutes that very case of self-defence which is days ago we took occasion to notice favourably a letter thus alluded to, but, as it would seem, not clearly com of Mr. LINDSAY, who, after enumerating the various prehended by Sir George Staunton. His suggestion wrongs endured by British merchants at the hands of of the service of certain unoccupied islands near the the Chinese, and more especially the hardships inflicted Chinese coast, as emporia for our trade with the on Lord Napier, urged the British Government to country, is just and reasonable, but has been oftentimes anticipated :-

"Our grievances, as they have been termed, never bro residence in that country. We then certainly struck the British flag, which had been so long accustomed to wave cessity of a final abandonment of our position on the Chinese continent: but this was our ultima ratio. Not an individual I believe, at that period-not the highest-spirited, or the mos belligerent of the then British community, either in China or India, contemplated a resort to force in any case, except that of self-defence. The means were not wanting : the British chief and council in China had at that time 20 wellarmed ships, manned with about 3,000 men, under their uncontrolled command; and they would, no doubt, have found willing instruments to execute their instructions, if they had nceived a demonstration, as it has been called expedient. It is impossible to say what might have been the effect upon the Chinese of an attempt at that period to intimidate them. It was a particularly favourable one, and one that in all pro bability will never return; for no other flag but our own then showed itself, or could show itself, on the Chinese coas Peace had not yet been restored to Europe, and war had just broken out between us and America. Schemes of intimida tion were never adopted, nor even contemplated, solely becau-

"If the British community should be once more com led, as they were in 1814, to retire from Canton, and should their negotiator not be solicited by the Chinese authorities return and resume his functions (as I was at that period, as noticed by Mr. Matheson, p. 44), they will in that case, no doubt, be driven to the necessity of taking another position, If Singapore be deemed to be too distant for a suitable commidation, and appears to us, we confess, to give even mercial entrepôt, there is an infinite number of intermediate islands, possessing every facility and convenience, both for navigation and commerce, which might be taken possessio of, not only without a contest, but without the violation of any right in practical exercise; and I agree with Mr. Matheson in the justice of the remark he quotes (p. 69), that 'the while using a formal phrase or two, of a nature to save | Chinese would not hesitate to trade with foreigners there, if they could be assured of receiving protection;' and that such an intermediate station 'might, under such circumstances. become one of the most flourishing places in the East."

With every disposition to entertain the case (f Majo PRINGLE TAYLOR in the most favourable point of view. we must say that the title, Narrative touching Mili tary Punishments, Discipline, and Censure, is scarcely applicable to the pamphlet before us. The object of the gallant officer, if we apprehend it rightly, is to show that he, in his attempts to establish the system of secondary punishments, was guided by sound judgment as well as by humane feeling. This, to say the least of it, seems somewhat questionable by the showing of the gallant Major himself. But we cannot for a moment doubt that the military commissioners, who thought it right to entertain evidence bearing upon this particular gentleman's professional conduct, should have given him an opportunity of stating before them the measures proposed, Mr. Lindsay's question (page 3), the facts which he has embodied in this pamphlet, and to which no less a person than the Duke of Welling-Tox alluded as illustrating his views of military disci-

EXTRACT FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S EVI

"Up to the year 1828, in the last years previous to that year, I should say that corporal punishment in general had been discontinued in a great degree in the army, in compa rison with what it was formerly. A great variety of other punishments had been invented, and I certainly thought that that system had not been very successful. I remember, i the papers which I have written upon the subject, which, believe, have been before the board, a very curious case mentioned of an officer commanding a battalion, in which h carried into execution those different modes of punishmen and undoubtedly he contrived to excite a mutiny, and I was obliged to treat him a little harshly upon that subject, for h had inflicted all sorts of punishment, and the affair ended b the battalion firing their buttons upon him. This created degree of alarm at the time at which the affair came before me at the Horse-Guards, and I was obliged to check all those new invented modes of punishment, which harassed the soldiers With reference to this passage in the evidence of hi

"These extracts cannot be mistaken to be otherwise

"To prevent their falling into any error on this subject. transmitted my Narrative in manuscript to His Majesty' commissioners, through their president, Lord Wharncliffe his lordship returned it to me, and, in his letter dated the 28th of July, 1835, informed me that the commission 'had no authority to enter into any such matters as my Narrative

It has already formed part of our duty to express if strong terms our disapproval of the course pursued by the commissioners. We stated that some gentlemen connected with the army, and known as being opposed to corporal punishments, should have been examined We particularized Sir ROBERT WILSON and Colonel Napier as men of established public character, and we should undoubtedly have added the name of Major TAYLOR, had we known that it was to him that the Duke of Wellington alluded in that passage of his Grace's evidence which we have just quoted.

The principal point of defence urged by Major TAYLOR is, that he acted under the orders of his Lieutenant-Colonel. He enumerates the objections of the Duke of Wellington, to each of which he offers a reply, The first objection is as follows:-" His Grace objected to my punishment, marching drill, being for 12 hours a-day, with intervals of half an hour for each meal." The reply to this objection is not satisfactory. It leaves the question as one of opinion only, and consequently the Commander-in-Chief had an un doubted right to decide on the course of discipline to be pursued. The second objection of the Duke of WEL-LINGTON, with reference to Major TAYLOR's conduct, was, that he made defaulters stand facing the wall as a punishment. To this the reply is, that the punishment was inflicted in obedience to the Lieutenant-Colonel's orders. The third and fourth objection of his Grace were to Major TAYLOR's having a strap placed on a recruit's wrist, by which he was buckled to a fence, and also that a man had been ordered back for the third day to the black-hole. These objections are met by Major TAYLOR on the ground that he wished to avoid the necessity of flogging two young soldiers. In this respect, we entirely agree with Major TAYLOR, for in the evidence given before the commissioners, a commanding-officer distinctly states, that he subjected recruits to secondary punishments, because he was unwilling to send young soldiers to join their regiments suffering under the indelible degradation of the lash. Yet we must be allowed to add, that the strapping the recruit in the way described was a species of secondary punishment liable to remonstrance. The objections, 5 and 6, had better be stated in the Duke of Wellington's own words :-

"His Grace feels himself called upon more particularly to animadvert on that part of the system pursued by you in the 95th Regiment, which appears to him most objectionable. In appears that inferior officers, and even non-commissioned officers under your command, inflicted punishments without your knowledge." And again-" It must be observed that punishments of this extraordinary and unusual description were ordered during your command, not by yourself only, but by captains and others in inferior authority, without your anction or knowledge."

The reply to these objections leaves the question just where the Duke of Wellington places it. Major TAYLOR is evidently ignorant of the conduct of his subordinates. The 7th objection is, that his Grace complains strongly of some courts-martial, from what appeared on the written record of their proceedings. How is this objection replied to? Certainly by something like an admission of its truth.

"Reply .- At pages 9, 10, 11, and 12, will be found my ustification. I must, though, admit that the soldier who acted as clerk, was not remarkable for accuracy, penmanship, or strict attention to my repeated instructions, but I could procure no better in the depôt that I commanded.

The 8th and last objection quoted in the pamphlet is to the effect, that the Duke of Wellington stated that the unfortunate circumstances growing out of the relaxed system of Major TAYLOR's predecessors were

subsequently increased by the indiscreet application, on his (Major Taylor's) part, of punishments not authorized by the practice of the service. The reply to thi objection is of great length, but we regret to say, partaking rather of personal feeling than of professional consideration of the question. That Major TAYLOR was harshly treated is possible, but that his pamphlet can at all serve his cause we cannot believe. Entertaining as we do a decided opinion as to his sincerity and benevolence, we shall conclude our notice of this pamphlet by a quotation in which he appears to have merged his personal feelings in an anxiety to uphold the honour of the service to which his exertions have been devoted :-

" My career has terminated in disappointment; but retaining, as I must ever do, an interest in the credit of that service to which I have devoted my best energies, I will venture to express my humble opinion, that the efficiency of the army cannot be maintained unless those in authority guard with scrupulous delicacy the honour and character of the officers whom they place in command of corps, and who are aban doned so entirely to their mercy; and unless they authorize their having recourse to decided measures for resisting, in its first stage, the enormous and overwhelming evil of mutinyneasures as strong, sudden, and capable of application, as the evil itself is capable of immediate mischievous effects."

The Gazette of the Two Sicilies announces that on the 9th ult, his Sicilian Majesty gave audience to the Count de Matuschewicz, who delivered his credentials as Russian Ambassador at that Court.

Berlin, March 25.—The letter from Berlin in

our number of March 5, which has been so much talked of, your number of Indicar of which has been so had has been in-has excited an unpleasant sensation here, which has been in-creased by the circumstance that French and English jourhals have taken up the expressions contained as representing the sentiments entertained in high quarters. The endeavours of some writers here to represent the measures adopted by the rotecting Powers with respect to the fugitives in Cracow as general political demonstration, intended as an answer to ertain insinuations of differences in the policy of the Nor-hern Powers, are founded on a partial view of the subject. The circumstances that seem of a nature to cause differences and embarrassments (among which we reckon the tone of the English Ministerial journals, and the publication of the Portfolio, the documents in which were previously in the ands of eminent members of the English Government), unisguisedly put forward into the foreground by the wishes isguisedly put forward into the foreground by the wishes ad illusions of individuals, and by wide-spread exertions of parties, are looked upon by the Cabinets in a different point of view. We say this with the more confidence, as the events, and, above all, the documents of the most recent times, prove how isolated uneasiness and very inconvenient differences have been renewed, in consequence of comprehensive views and profound political insight, and the more, as all disagreements and confusion can bring profit to none but innovators and destructives.

The occupation of Cracow is no manifestation whatever of system opposed to France and England, but arose from purely local cause, originating in the territorial situation of The spirit of the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets certainly es not tend to send fathers of families, with their wives and ildren, to America, by way of answer to the perfidious expressions of journalists in the phrases of deputies and mem-pers of Parliament. The measure was executed because blans of conspiracy in Cracow kept up the fermentation in the cingdom of Poland, threatened Posen and Gallicia—and because the combined action of the three Powers, with respect o Polish disturbances, is fixed by treaties and verbal con-erences. That the French press considers such articles as half official, because your paper is subject to the censorship, proves, on the one hand, how ill people in Paris are informed respecting the sentiments entertained at Berlin, and, on the other hand, how even the Debats does not disdain to interest of the sentiments of the sentiments. ame the minds of its readers on every occasion,"-Allgeeine Zeitung, April 2.

The unstamped Weekly True Sun has died a natural leath. It breathed its last on Sunday last, after struggling gainst violent convulsions from the first moment of its birth. Many others of the same unstamped family are in a very likely state and are not likely long experience. sickly state, and are not likely long to survive the malady with which they are all infected, and which has been always pronounced a very dangerous one.—Standard.

THE ROBBERY BY COOK, THE ATTORNEY'S CLERK - (From a Correspondent).—The retreat of this robber has been discovered by the officers of justice, and nearly the whole of the booty discovered and taken possession of. 5,000% in sovereigns has been captured in the chest in which the same were packed at the Bank, and they are now in safe keeping at the Mansion-house. The delinquent is not yet taken into ustedy, but his residence has been ascertained with two naiden ladies within a short distance from the city, and he is appected to be taken into custody before the morning. THE JERSEY AFFAIR.—On Tuesday Marin was prought to the Royal Court, when the order for his transpor-cation was read. The authorities decided upon sending him

COURT CIRCULAR.

The Duchess of Kent, and the Princess of Leiningen and

Limerick, and a select party, dined with the Right Hon. T Spring Rice on Wednesday evening, at Casine-house, Dul wich.

Earl Grey is expected to arrive this day at Lord Dacre's seat, the Hoo, Welwyn, Herts, on his way to town.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland has been visiting the Marquis of Lansdowne at Richmond.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE. Thursday Evening.

It would appear from the last accounts from

York that the affairs of the United States' Bank are

ssuming a new feature, which may very materially

increase the difficulty, and the danger too, of the ap-

proaching struggle with the Government, and make it

mpossible to maintain the same rank it has hitherto

done as an establishment of banking business for any very long time to come. The directors have evidently adopted the persuasion that the local charter obtained from the state of Pensylvania would be found to answer all the purposes of the old charter granted by Congress, and enable them to extend their business, as before, all over the Union, with no other diminution of their means than those which were derived from the Government balances. But the states generally are now taking the alarm at the threatened renewal of the old influence of the United States Bank, and disposed to follow the example set by New York and Ohio in checking its progress, by prohibiting the establishment of branches within their limits. This does not arise altogether from hostility to the United States' Bank, but is dictated by the much higher motive of bringing under the absolute con trol of the Legislature of each state the whole of the paper circulation which originates within it. This principle lone, rigidly acted on, can, as they conceive, keep the monetary and commercial affairs of each state in a sound and healthy condition. Over the banks which eceive charters from themselves they anticipate no difficulty in exercising an efficient control, inasmuch as they prescribe annual returns, to be made upon oath, of the state of their affairs, and have other means, from their close vicinity, of detecting any excessive or dangerous trading. But in the case of branch banks from in-stitutions which have received charters from other states, they find it wholly impossible to devise any means of controlling the circulation which proceeds from such sources; and the alternative that naturally presents itself is, to take the matter entirely into their own hands. by strictly prohibiting the formation of branches from the other states. If this course were adopted by only one or two of the states, to which number it appeared ikely to be confined when it was mentioned that the Legislatures of New York and Ohio had such a measure under consideration, it might have been practicable by some firm and decisive step, like that in which the Inited States' Bank was assisted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in prohibiting the branches from the banks of all those states which should prohibit their branches, to stifle the opposition at the outset; but if the principle of prohibition, on the grounds above stated, should extend, as it is now ikely to do, over any considerable portion of the Union, from that moment the ascendancy of the United States' Bank is gone, and its business must gradually diminish to that of an ordinary state bank, acted upon also by the competition of other banks in the same dis-This is the fate with which the United States' Bank is now threatened, and if its means should undergo a serious diminution, it is obvious that the tone be assumed in the approaching settlement with the Government at Washington on the expiration of the charter must be in proportion less confident, and the power of the Government, which has invariably been shown to give annoyance, will of course be in proportion the greater. The bargain with the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a new charter will urn out in that case to be a very dear one. The progress of banking affairs in the United States cannot be too carefully watched by the monied interest in this country. They are full of interesting incidents, some of them instructive from the better principles and sounder basis which they manifest, and as property it s well known that large investments in them have been made by English capitalists and by our countrymen generally. Consols remain stationary, though it was expected that the rise of the Government securities in Paris would have had some influence upon this market. The

ast quotation was  $91\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{3}$  for money and the account: and that of Exchequer-bills 19s. to 21s. premium.

Portuguese stock is remarkably firm, which is

ascribed by some to the pursuasion, that whatever may ake place in Spain, the system of government in Portugal is now too firmly established by the Queen's marriage to be disburbed; but the real fact is, that the finance of that country, under any but the most careless id inefficient manag t is hoped that the Ministry, which has taken so much pains to throw the whole system into disorder, will be removed from office as soon as the Prince of Portugal arrives. The Three per Cents., which opened to-day at 52 to 14, closed at 52½ to 53; Spanish Bonds advanced 1 per cent., and were last marked at 46 to 1. The only variation which occurred in the sharemarket was a depression of 1l. in the Great Western Railway Company, which left off at 271 to 281 pre-

The following are the averages of grain as made up to Saturday last :-|Wheat. |Barley. | Oats. | Ryc. | Beans. | Peas

mperial Weekly 8. d. 8. d. 8. d. 8. d. 8. d. 2. d. 46 5 30 9 21 9 29 4 33 5 35 6 44 7 29 9 21 4 29 11 42 8 18 4 15 3 25 9 16 9 18 3 Extractofaletter of the 23dult. from Lemberg:-"Arits have been abundant for some days past in the

Extractoraletter of the 23 dult. From Lemberg:—"Arrests have been abundant for some days past in the principality, and even in the capital; they are directed against different classes, and affect families whose opinions have never been reprehensible. These persecutions cannot but be imputed to Russian police agents, whose task it is to sow trouble and disorder in all directions. Representations have been made to the superior authorities, and they have judged it necessary to make a prompt reference to Vienna. There is reason to fear that the administration of the presidency may have been deceived, and that it may go too far; it might thus provoke real discontent by its attempts to extirpate fictitious conspiracies, of which no proof exists. The Gallicians, however, are happy, compared with the Cracovians, and the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy, or the pretended ones, found in their town. More than 250 are now on their march for Siberia, and among them are priests, old men, women, and children, who are forced to make the journey on foot, in order that they may be sooner got rid of. The titles of rebels and conspirators worthy of death are pretended to be given to these unfortunate persons; frightful insults are offered to the women, and they are separated from their children at the least complaint. All the papers of the victims are seized, in order to conceal the falsifications and the illegalities, by help of which their number has been swelled out, and in order to obliterate all trace of them in this world."—French paper. welled out, and in order to obliterate all trace of them in this

world, "—French paper.

We learn by a despatch from General Santa Anna to We learn by a despatch from General Santa Anna to the Secretary at War, dated head-quarters, Leone Vicadio, February 1, 1836, that his whole army was then on march for San Antonio de Bejar. By other letters it appears that there has been a schism amongst the Texians themselves—one party being for the federal union with Mexico, the other (the North American portion) for total independence; and that the latter had aimed at the conquest and re-union of more than one half, and especially all the mining districts of the republic, Tampico being also comprised in the division.

The States of the Duchy of Nassau were opened at Wisbaden on the 29th ult., when Count Walderdorff, Mi-

Wisbaden on the 29th ult., when Count Walderdorff, Minister of the Grand Duke, delivered a message, in which the States were informed of the adhesion of Nassau to the commercial union, and of a considerable reduction of the direct taxes, which was to take place immediately.

The Brussels papers state that several Belgian officers have just obtained commissions in Portugal, and will embark or their destination with the first fair wind.

It was currently reported in Canterbury that a letter had been received from one of the Kent representatives, stating, that in the event of the Lords throwing out the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, which it was fully expected they would do, the Parliament would be immediately dissolved.—

Kentish Canatta.

On Monday evening the Weymouth Conservative Association held their quarterly meeting at the King's Head Inn, Weymouth, which was attended by a large concourse of the electors. The chair was taken by the President, Colonel. the electors. In a chair was taken by the Freshear, Coloner Howard, who was supported on his right by Major Vandeleur, and on his left by Colonel Balfour. During the evening, "the King," the Queen," "Church and State," the Princess Victoria," "the Duke of Wellington," "Sir Robert Peel," the House of Lords," "Viscount Villiers," Robert Peel," the House of Lords," "Viscount Villiers," &c., were drunk with the greatest enthusiasma. It was proposed by E. F. Colston, Esq., "That the members and friends of the association dine together at the anniversary of the society on the 26th of May next, in the assembly-room at Lucas's Hotel," which was carried by acclamation. A very satisfactory report was read by the secretaries, and we have great pleasure in stating that several new members expended their names.

Conservative Triumph at Oldham.—The good CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH AT OLDHAM.—The good effects of operative Conservative societies were forcibly displayed at Oldham, on Easter Monday, in the selection of churchwardens for the ensuing year. There was a full attendance of both parties at the vestry meeting, and the Radicals were signally defeated by the operative Conservatives. The list of gentlemen to be presented for the choice of the Minister contains the names of William Jones, Esq., Joseph Hartley, Esq., and George Rentley, Esq., churchmen, and sound Conservatives.—Manchester Herald.

Mr. Blakesley, Fellow of Trinity College, who fills the tutorship formerly held by Mr. Thirlwall, has commenced

tation was read. The authorities decided upon sending him away on Friday.

Brussels, April 5.—We are happy to inform our readers that the Dutch Government has consented to the erection of an inner dike in the polder of Lillo.—Belgic paper.

Let the House of Lords profit by the short period of repose at present afforded them to reflect seriously upon the character of the measure now offered for their acceptance. The Protestant empire of Great Britain and Ireland tremblingly implore them maturely to consider whether it is in unison with those principles upon which our constitution is founded, and in the north of Scotland, whereupon an application was made upon the stability of which the existence of their Lordships' House as an independent branch of the Legisla- ing that they might have the choice of their future pastor. A ture depends. Surely they will not be so weak or favourable reply was received, and of a nature so unequivocal. short-sighted as to assist in weakening those defences, which at present repel the tide of presumptuous innovation, and stand between them and political destruc-

on. Of such a result I have no fear.

As it is of the most vital consequence that this measure should be viewed in its proper light, and the probable consequences which would result from its becoming the law of the land, the manner in which you, Sir, constantly and almost daily, with great talent and perseverance, have endeavoured to exhibit to the Mr. S. Mackenzie on his interference, and again petition the public in all its naked deformity this monster-piece of Home Secretary in favour of the man of their choice, beseech legislation merits all praise.

The British constitution, as I have all along under stood it, is based upon certain great principles which have received the sanction of universal approbation, expressed through a series of ages. It has in a manner most wonderful, and which more than any other circumstance displays its inherent excellence and perfectibility, adapted itself to the ever-varying circumstances of this country. This was effected by the development of those principles upon the existence of which our present form of government in its present shape depends. These principles have been found perfectly adequate to meet and surmount every difficulty, whether of domestic or foreign growth, which this country in its career has had to encounter. In their nature and spirit they are essentially Protestant, and have for their chiest the political and sequel freedom of the subject stood it, is based upon certain great principles which career has had to encounter. In their nature and spirit they are essentially Protestant, and have for their object the political and social freedom of the subject combined with the unity and integrity of this empire. Violate these fundamental principles, and a fatal blow is struck at the roots of all that we have hitherto considered sacred, all which imparts a charm to civilization and a value to life. Infuse the poisonous ingredient into the life-blood of the political frame, and it will shortly either cease to exist, or develop itself in a new and mon-

Are our present Whig-Radical Ministers—shame to England that they should still bear that name!-endeayouring by their Irish Bill to renovate, in the proper spirit, any portion of our political system which may have fallen into weakness and decay? No, a thousand times no; they are striking from under it the ground upon which it rests; they are ingrafting upon it a vile shoot which entails present corruption and future death; they are poisoning the fountain from which is draws its existence as a Protestant and united empire quences which ensue when that religion exerts its influence in the guidance of political events totally subversive of civil liberty and personal freedom. The restless and malignant spirit that animates the Catholic religion, and which it inevitably communicates to any civil power sheltered under its wings, and that which ennobles the British constitution, stand directly opposed and repugnant. Well do we know what the consequences are when Catholicism directs the civil power of a State, the writhing oppression and tyranny by which all its actions are marked, the manner it presses upon the energies of the people, and carefully eradicates all those sentiments and feelings which tend to elevate and give dignity to our nature.

by giving their sanction to this Irish measure in its present shape, permit the insertion of a wedge, which, though little felt at first, may, by being driven to the head, rend asunder and destroy the integrity of this empire. They should be careful how they weaken the bands which hold these kingdoms together, by violating that spirit through the influence of which the move ment of the whole has hitherto been uniform and harmonious. The tendency of the proposed act is to place civil power in the hands of a religious sect, who, in carrying out those principles enforced by their creed, must, as a matter of course, employ it treasonably against the unity and peace of this country. It would place that turbulent and anti-English faction, which infortunately for Ireland agitates her bosom, upon platform from whence they may with more ease and greater chance of success commence further operations; and thus, step by step, by steady advances, and influenced by the same spirit of inveterate hostility and hate towards British connexion and interests, proceed

Calamitous will be the result if the House of Lords

to the last extremities. those dangers which our present men in office, goaded on by O'Connell, are endeavouring to bring upon this country, hitherto so prosperous and glorious-prospe rous and glorious because united, Protestant, and free Let them be again entreated, while time remains, to pause, to consider, to judge calmly, and to act according to their consciences with fearless vigour, confident the sympathy and support of this Protestant nation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,-As you have laboured with such zeal to unmask the

Sir,—As you have laboured with such zear to unmask the defusions which the present Administration have profited by with regard to Irish affairs, I beg to offer to your acceptance the following statement, which shows what is the real feeling of the reported in regard to the Municipal Reform Bill.

The inhabitants of the town of Galway, having a population of about 34,000°, have entreated their members to get from Parliament, a local act to regulate their affairs. A bill for the harmonic has been brought in by Messre M. J. Blake. from Parliament, a local act to regulate their affairs. A bill for that purpose has been brought in by Messrs. M. J. Blake, J. J. Bodkin, A. H. Lynch, Sir W. Brabazon, and Mr. Wilks; the provisions of which empower local commissioners to undertake the whole management of the tolls and wines; the provisions of the tolls and other corporate property, and the present local magistrates to have all the jurisdiction which would naturally belong to them in a town without a corporation. Now, be it observed, this bill is being pressed forward, despite the Municipal Bill, so that, supposing both bills to become law, there will be a regiment of mayor, recorder (with salary), and common-councilmen, without having control over one farthing of the public money, and with no possible duties of any sort or kind, saving, perhaps, to found a "school for political agitation." The town contains about two score of Catholic clergymen, so, if we add them to the common-council, Gal-way will not have to complain of the want of a flourishing

agitation academy.

So anxious are the inhabitants for their private bill, tha they are putting themselves to a serious expense (for their private act, &c.), rather than submit to the rule of their new popular corporation expectant. Your's,
AN ENGLISH CATHOLIC.
Chancery-lane, April 5, 1836.

\* See Inglis. + On the plan suggested by Sir R. Peel, Bart.

The Washington papers state, that intelligence had The Washington papers state, that Intelligence had been received from the agent who was despatched in the United States sloop of war Peacock to exchange the ratifications of the treaty concluded with Muscat. The Peacock was exposed to great danger on the coast of Arabia, from which she was, however, fortunately relieved, after throwing overboard part of her armament and stores. The Imaum of Muscat, on learning her situation, promptly despatched a sloop of war of his own to her assistance, with a strong guard of men to

the prison of Mont St. Michel suffered considerable damage. A Brest paper states, that such was the violence of the tempest there, that a great quantity of fish, conger ells, lobsters, &c., were thrown up and left on the shore.

On Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, the remains of the late Mr. Ruthwen, the Dublin member, were removed from North-street, Westminster, on their route to Liverpool, whence they are intended to be removed to Dublin for interment.

At a meeting of the Trades' Union, in Dublin, on Sunday, arrangements were made for giving the body of Mr Ruthven a public funeral, and for erecting a monument t

PORTSMOUTH, April 5.—Admiral Sir Philip Charle

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,-I beg to put you in possession of a few facts which tend to illustrate the manner in which the patronage of the Home-office is bestowed by Lord John Russell-and certainly, in one sense, the noble Lord is entitled to the credit of onsistency, as he endeavours, as much as possible, to assiilate the motives which guide him in the disposal of the ost minor appointment with those which originate the nost profound measure which has hitherto emanated from his colossal genius. The circumstances of the case are these:-A vacancy had occurred, some time ago, in the parish of Nigg, to Lord John Russell by a majority of the parishioners, praythe parish, with a view to his ultimate induction. In the mean time Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, the member for the county, makes application to his friend, Lord John Russell, without having any communication with a single individual connected with the parish, in behalf of a young man to whom the people are decidedly inimical. They remonstrate with ing him to vindicate his previous declaration, but all in vain The member receives the presentation in favour of his friend.

- Whoso seeks an audit here

DEATH OF EARL CATHCART.—This venerable peer died at his seat in Scotland on Friday last; the rumour of his death has been current in London for the last few days, and is now ascertained to be too well-founded. His Lord ship, who was in his 82d year, was a peer of the United Kingdom as well as a Scoth Baron, K.T., Knight of the Russian orders of St. Anne and St. George, and of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword; a General in the army, third on the list (January, 1812; Colonel of the 2d Life-Guards, which he had held since 1797; a member of the Board of General Officers, a commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum, Vice-Admiral of Scotland, and governor of Hull. He was born September 17,1755, and succeeded to his paternal title of Baron Cathcart of Scotland before he was one year old; he married in 1779 Elizabeth, daughter of the late A. Elliott, Esq., uncle of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto, and has issue 10 children, the eldest surviving of which, Lord Greenock, born in 1783, and who is a Major-General in the army, succeeds to the titles, &c. Lord Cathcart got his English titles of viscount and baron in 1807, and earl in 1814; the date of the Scottish title goes back to 1447. Lord Cathcart early entered on his military career, having obtained an ensigncy in the 7th Dragoone in 1777. He served dwire the Army care. DEATH OF EARL CATHCART .- This venerable peer draws its existence as a Protestant and united empire. It is not (as you, Sir, have urged times out of number) against the Catholic religion as a religion that any complaint is preferred. I quarrel not with them on that account. But let me repeat, what I am almost sick of once again being compelled to state, that there are certain congenies of the provincial rank) of the British legion which he raised and concerns which appears when that religion exerts its flicts with the Inder endents, and appointed Colonel (with provincial rank) of the British legion which he raised and formed. Part of this period he served as Quartermaster-General of the Forces in America, and in command of the 38th Regiment. He returned to England in October, 1780, and next year obtained a company in the Coldstream Guards, which he exchanged in 1789 for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 29th, of which he was appointed Colonel in 1792. His next services were as Brigadier-General under Lord Moira in the expedition to Brittany and Normandy in 1793, and that to Flanders under the Duke of York the ensuing year. Having been placed on the staff of Great Britain, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1801, held the command of the home district, and was appointed Commander of the Forces in Ireland. In 1805 Lord Catheart was appointed our Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburgh, but on reaching London, previously to his departure, Mr. Pitt altered his destination, and sent him to command the British army in Hanover, the Duke of Wellington serving under him in command of a brigade. The battle of Austerlitz having brought him home, he was appointed Commander of the Forces in Scotland, which post he held until 1807, when the Duke of Portland employed him on a mission to the Court of Sweden; afterwards he joined Lord Gambier in the attack on Copenhagen. On his return he was created an English peer, and resumed his Scottish command, in which he continued until 1813, when he was employed on another mission to Russia. The Emperor Alexander conferred on him his Russian orders. The thanks of Parliament were voted to him for the success of his measures at Copenhagen.

the success of his measures at Copenhagen.

On Saturday the remains of the victims of July the 28th were removed into the vault built for their reception under the Dome Church of the Invalides. The vault is divided into 14 compartments. In the centre is a column, at the foot of which have been placed on each side the coffins of Marshal Mortier and General Lachasse de Verigny.—Paris

The woman Petit, it appears, has faithfully perform The woman Petit, it appears, has faithfully performed the injunctions of Boireau as to getting a costume ready for him. On Sunday he sent for his advocate, M. Massot, and came down to the parloir of the Conciergerie dressed in a plaid blous, and in the red cap, girdle, and slippers, about which, it will be recollected, he had expressed so much anxiety in his correspondence. The audience in the Court of Assizes has generally been astonished at seeing Boireau, a common workman, take so much pains with his dress; but his mother had some money of her own, and he was brought the part of the p p by her with a good deal of care, having even made a com-nencement of classical studies.—Paris paper.

An Appair of Honour.—Yesterday morning, at

penhagen-house, close to the New North-road, between Captain B—, a half-pay officer, and E— G—, Esq., a gentleman connected with the Stock Exchange. At the above-mentioned hour the Captain, attended by his friends, arrived on the ground, followed in a few minutes afterwards by Mr. G. The friends on both sides endeavoured to effect by Mr. G. The friends on both sides endeavoured to effect an amicable arrangement, but without success. After the ground had been measured (a distance of 12 paces) the hostile parties took their positions, and on the first discharge Mr. G. received the contents of his antagonist's pistol in his right arm. The Captain immediately advanced to Mr. G., who shook hands with him. The Captain and his triends then quitted the ground, followed by Mr. G., who, after having had his wounds dressed by a surgeon who attended him, proceeded to his residence in a chaise that was in waiting in the New North-road. The cause of the meeting arose from some Stock Exchange transactions.—Courier.

om some Stock Exchange transactions.—Courier.
Sunderland.—In consequence of the seamen beonging to the timber ships about to sail from this port to america having stood out for an advance of wages, some op-America having stood out for an advance of wages, some opposition has been manifested towards their putting to sea On Saturday last a handbill was published in Sunderland signed by the Mayor, which intimated that for some day previous ships lying in that harbour had been boarded by bodics of seamen, and the crews compelled to quit their ves sels. The bill threatened persons so offending with prosecution, and stated that the police officers are empowered to suppress any assemblages of seamen for such purposes.—New costle (Type) Mescape.

astle (Tyne) Mercury.

Brighton has been thrown into a state of excitemen this week, by the annual election of churchwardens, from the circumstance of the proceedings assuming a political character. Two Conservatives were opposed to two Radicals, and the nomination took place in the parish church on Monday, when a scene of uproar ensued most disgraceful to the town. We are extremely glad that the inhabitants have marked their sense of this outrageous meeting by ousting the two Radicals. At the close of the poll the numbers stood thus—Halford (Conservative), 1,728; Cheeseman (Conservative), 1,769; Good (Radical), 1,524; Chittenden (Radical), 1,517. The Brighton fishermen have been lying idle for corrections with a total charge the poll that the hoisterness weather. On Meeday

ome time owing to the boisterous weather. On Monday owever, they put to sea, and the next morning returned wit however, they put to sea, and the next morning returned with some thousands of mackerel, which were bought up for the London market at 30s. per hundred. The Worthing and Hastings fishermen have been equally successful. Several of their boats have dispused of their cargoes on the Brighton beach.

On the 27th ult. a windmill at Pillorge, in the department of the Deux Sevres, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid smote the arm to the east, broke it, and blackened it; entered the mil, going through it in every direction; and then fell to the ground, where an explosion took place which broke and destroyed the mill from top to bottom. The door was thrown more than 30 paces against the wind, and

on learning her situation, promposed on learning her situation, promposed the first own to her assistance, with a strong general protect her crew in case they should land.

The New York papers contain an account of the death of Mr. Daffy, manager of the Albany theatre. The circumstances under which this event took place are as singular as tragical. Mr. Daffy, it appears, had a difference with a member of his company named Hamilton; angry words were exchanged, and the latter followed the manager into a house which he had entered, and stabbed him while passing along the lobby. The unfortunate mau lingered a few days, but the blow of the assassin placed him beyond the aid of medicine.

A letter from Point-Orson mentions a report that five vess. 15, which had sailed from Granville, foundered during the recent hurricane. It is also said that a part of the celether recent hurricane. It is also said that a part of the celether recent hurricane. It is also said that a part of the celether recent hurricane. It is also said that a part of the celether recent hurricane. It is also said that a part of the celether recent hurricane. It is also said that a part of the celether recent hurricane. It is also said that a part of the celether recent hurricane. It is also said that a part of the celether recent hurricane. It is also said that a part of the celether recent hurricane. It is also said that a part of the celether recent hurricane. All the recent hurricane are prompted to the cows, calves, and sheep. In fact, there was a prompted to the cows, calves, and sheep. In fact, there was a decrease of 5,687 cows, 47,708 calves, and sheep. The consumption of oxen, 50,000 calves, 700,000 sheep, and 250,000 oxen, 50,000 calves, 700,000 sheep. Paris. According to statements given it amounts annually to 50,000 oxen, 50,000 calves, 700,000 sheep, and 250,000 ambs. It is observable, that the consumption of meat in Paris has not augmented in proportion to the increase of its obpulation, which may be judged of by the following figures:

—In 1760, there were in Paris 3,787 marriages, 17,991 births, 8,531 deaths, and 5,031 foundlings. In 1834, there were jouddings, 19,119 births, 23,015 deaths, and 9,987 oundlings.

Advertisement. Fine Arts.—We recommend to ne lovers of the fine arts the very noble collection of foreign il paintings mentioned in our columns of this day. They comprise a rich variety of some of the most celebrated ancient Menderson Durham, G.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief at this port, arrived here from London on Sunday, and this morning hoisted his flag (blue at the main) on board the Britannia, 120, which ship was paid off yesterday, and recommissioned this day by Captain Deans Dundas, as flag captain. Admiral Sir Thomas Williams resigned his command last evening.—Brighton Gazette.

The intention on the part of the officers and noncommissioned officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards to erect, as a tribute of their affection and regard, a tablet to the memory of the late Colonel Ross, who so long and so zealously served in the regiment, has, much to their regret, been necessarily relinquished, in consequence of an intimation from the proper authority that any regimental subscription for such an object, however landable, or however justly merited, would be an acquisition to any gallery in the kingdom. We understand the proprietor of this noble picture has refused and intimation from the proper authority that any regimental subscription for such an object. Hotocapted will be found well worth the attention of an earlier, and will be found well worth the attention of an earlier, and will be found well worth the attention of an earlier, and will be found well worth the attention of an earlier, and will be found well worth the attention of an earlier, and the two fellows took to the two fledows took to the two fledows took to the two flowers of the surpassed. Those acquainted with the works of that are subject. Judith and Holofernes, (lot 172) and the collection with the fellows, and regained his fact. Among the collection is a noble gallery picture, by Guido Rene, the subject Judith and Holofernes, (lot 172) and the collection with the fellows took to the two fellows took to two colouring, cannot be surpassed. Those acquainted with the works of that are subject Judith and Holofernes, (lot 172) and the colouring and the expression inminiably first makers, and will be found well worth the attention of each subject. He then made a determi

Navigators are hereby informed, that from the 1st of May next three new lights will burn during the whole night on the following points of the Mediterranean, viz.:—1. Cape Bearn, near Port Vendres, Department of the Eastern Pyrenees; 2. Fort Brescou, at the mouth of the Herault; 3. Mount St. Louis, near Agde, Department of the Herault. The following notices will show the position and character of these. for instance, will hold a farm an along lease of these. ng notices will show the position and character of these

LIGHT OF CAPE BEARN.—A fixed light on Mount Beam, 300 metres S.E. of the entrance of Port Vendres, in 42 deg. 30 min. 45 sec. lat. and 17 min. East longitude. It is 220 metres above the level of the sea, and may be seen in fine weather at the distance of seven sea leagues.

LIGHT OF FORT BRESCOU.—A small fixed light. On

the bastion S.E. of Fort Brescou; one sea league to E.S.E. of the mouth of the Herault, in lat. 43 deg. 15 min. 30 sec., and long. 1 deg. 9 min. 45 sec. East. This light, 18 metres above the lovel of the sea, may be seen in fine weather at

above the lovel of the sea, may be seen in fine weather at the distance of three sea leagues.

LIGHT OF MOUNT ST. LOUP (NEAR AGDE).—A revolving light, eclipsed and appearing every minute. On Mount St. Loup, 5,250 metres, to the 66 deg. 30 min. East of the mouth of the Herault, in lat. 43 deg. 17 min. 50 sec., and long. 1 deg. 9 min. 45 sec., 120 metres above the surface of the sea, and visible in fine weather at the distance of nine sea leagues. The eclipses will appear total only beyond the distance of four sea leagues.—National, April 4.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I was sorry to read in your columns the not very liberal remarks contained in the Farmers' Journal, to the effect that, because the clergy have not petitioned against the Commutation Bill, it is clear they have no cause of complaint. Surely the assertion that the cost of collecting tithe is from 25 to 40 per cent. bears absurdity on the face of it. I have heard many clergymen declare that they consider the arrangement to bear very hardly on them, but still they will not disturb the present tolerably good feeling which prevails in Parliament, nor bring the church into angry collision with any class or party. It is hard indeed if advantage should be taken of this moderation to strip them of more of their property.

Allow me to add a word on another point, and I do so in the hope that you will see the justice of my observation, and bring the subject before the public. The present Commuta-tion Bill has reference to the existing interests of the parties; and, as it too frequently happens, future generations are uncared for. With an increasing population of 180,000 souls per annum, the means of their religious instruction are at once to be limited. Suppose such an arrangement had been entered into in the time of Henry VIII., when the King's book was made, the livings would now average from 201. to 301. a-year; and who can say whether a similar change may not again take place in the value of monar especially if a

sour. a-year; and who can say whether a similar change may not again take place in the value of money, especially if a paper currency should be adopted?

The point I wish to urge is, that in consideration of the rapidly increasing population, and of the prospective interest in its property which the church gives up to the nation, the nation ought to make some compensation; and the compensation I should propose would be an annual grant for the building and endowment of new churches in populous districts. It ing and endowment of new churches in populous districts. It is a measure which all good men would greatly desire to see and I think, Sir, that the present is a very fit and fair occasion to urge it.

CLERICUS.

PURSUIT of JUSTICE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The public of London have long looked to The Times as their grand supplementary engine of police, and have often found its interference more powerful in the redress of abuses than all their police establishments, vulgarly so called, put together. The case I am about to state, being one of a great wrong, for which the common tribunals, it would appear, afford no remedy, seems to be peculiarly suited for an appeal to the extraordinary jurisdiction of the press.

Last night, on my way from Woolwich to London, I found myself at 11 o'clock at Greenwich, and then and there stepped into the omnibus No. 588, belonging to Mr. Wheatley, on the assurance of the conductor that we should be off for town in two or three minutes. Nearly a quarter of an hour passed, however, without a symptom of starting. In the mean time the omnibus had filled; and we were now, I believe, 15 in all, including alady, her servant, and her two very young children, who were the only female passengers. Having thus got asmany of usentrapped as his vehicle would hold, the conductor next proceeded to declare that his horses should not stir before the passengers had one and all paid their fares where they sat. The charge he made was 1s. 6d. each, which it appears is 6d. more than the usual omnibus fare from Greenwich; and anticipating probably a resistance, on the part of some or all of us, to this increase of rate, he chose, for reasons not very difficult to be guessed at, to contest the point rather in Greenwich than in London, and to attempt to obtain his demand rather by bullying us out of the money, than by the regular process of giving any passenger in charge who might refuse to satisfy his legal claim. For myself, however, I distinctly and repeatedly informed him that I did not refuse to pay him the sum he asked, and I insisted that he should perform his contract by driving me to London. This, however, in the most determined manner herefused to do; but persisting in his demand, he drove us about for a long time

ng our application, the ma gistrate here examined the last act relating to stage coaches, and found himself obliged to arisdiction in the case. Our orlly remedy was by an action at law. Upon since looking over the act in question (the 2d and 3d of William IV., c. 120, passed in 1832), I entertain no doubt that his decision is quite correct.

It appears, therefore, that, un der the present police regula-

tions referring to this matter, the proprietor of an omnib may whenever he chooses use his passengers with impuni in the following fashion:—Having got them into his vehice he may, instead of carrying them forward on their journey, detain them for any length of time before he allows his horses to move, and that notwithstanding any engagement he may have made to start by a certain time; he may then drag have made to start by a certain time; he may then drag them about in any direction he pleases, and amuse himself in that way also for any length of time he may think expedient; and, finally, he may at any spot to which he may have cartied them, and at any hour of the day or of the night, put out his lights, detach his horses from the vehicle, and refuse to go on with them another step.

It appears to me highly proper that the public should at least be made aware of this state of the law. A new act for the regulation of stage-coaches is at present, I believe, on its passage through Parliament. I recommend the consideration of the flagrant case I have here; detailed to those who have the charge of that bill.

As for Mr. Wheatley, we are very possibly not done with him yet; but, whatever other steps it may be deemed advisa-

nim yet; but, whatever other steps it may be deemed advisapie to adopt, this exposure at least seems to be called for. be go assure you that I have not in any respect exaggerated or coloured the facts of the carse, but, if anything, have rather understated them. For your satisfaction I enclose my name and address, which I do not wish you to print, but you may make any other use of it you think fit.

April 6, 1836.

A CONSTANT READER.

According to accounts from Bordeaux, the late storms have made numerous victims on that coast. The fishermen of Ls Teste must have been nearly all lost to their families, for no fewer than 72 were overtaken by the gales when at a distance from the coast, and many of their bodies, with wrecks of their boats, have already been cast on the

HAMMERSMITH, April 6 .- - (From a Correspondent. Late last night, or early this morning, a most daring an extensive observe was perpetrated in George-street, in the hous of Mr. Joseph Shepperd, jeweller and silversmith. From thooks and padlock of the trong door being found quite safe, locks and padlock of the front door being found quite sate, I is conjectured that the thieves contrived to enter the shop previous to its being shut last night, or afterwards obtained access by means of false keys. The former supposition is strengthened by various circumstances. There is access the shop by a door to a common stair, immediately to the eastward. Last night this door was locked inside and bolted and the key left in the lock as usual. Under the shop there and the key left in the lock as usual. Under the shop there is an apartment for journeymen to work in, who usually go out by the door to the passage, and reach the workshop by an inside stair. There is a recess near this door where a person, if he got access from the passage, might conceal himself. This morning the sh op-boy, on opening the front door, thought the lock rather stiff, but observed nothing else wrong. On seeing the depredat ion which had been committed he examined the door leading to the passage above described, which he found locked, but the key, which had been left inside, was gone, and the bolts withdrawn. From the nature and number of the art icles stolen, it is conjectured that the thieves remained in the shop for a considerable time. They, in fact, made choice of the most valuable and, generally thieves remained in the shop for a considerable time. They, in fact, made choice of the most valuable and, generally speaking, the most port the goods. Upon the counter were five show-drawers, with grass covers. One of these, containing watches, having been previously removed to another apartment, escaped their search; but the other four, containing gold rings, brooches, &c., were entirely emptied of their contents, and a superb teal service was taken from the shelves, s well as other articles of plate. The police are in active earch of the villains. ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last Saturday

at about half-past 8 o'cloc k p.m., as Robert Daking, a servan of Captain F. W. Ranken, of Mint-house, Chipstead, Surzey, was returning from Fleigate in company with John Sanders, when just below the Gatton Iron-bridge, which crosses the turnpike road, they were stopped by two men, the one having a round white froak on, and the other a dark jacket having a round white frock on, and the other a dark jacket, who demanded the instantaneous surrender of their parcels and money. Robert Daking resolutely declined complying, when the two fellows knocked him down, and, with their fists, beat him violently; they both then knelt upon him, and endeavoured to take his money from his pocket. Robert Daking struggled violently with the fellows, and regained his feet. He then made a determined attack upon the robbers, and after half an hour's hard combat the two fellows took to their heels. Robert Daking was confined to his hed for two

## IRISH PEASANTRY.

he travelled too quick for very accurate information, his habit of observation saves him from any material error.]

"Another cause of this deplorable condition is the practice pursued by agents or speculators in land. One of these, for instance, will hold a farm on a long lease of 200 acres, of which he splits 100 into small parcels of two or three acres, at a greatly advanced rent, so as to keep the other 100 in his own hands rent free. There is little risk of losing his rent; if the poor tenant cannot pay, he immediately distrains both on the crop and the stock. It has truly been said that, by tenures-at-will, short leases, and tithes, 'the harvest of the peor man's life is reaped in his old age by his priest or his landlord.'

"The consequence of this ruinous system is, that whole families are reduced to a state bordering on starvation, and take refuge in the miserable hovels, as daily labourers, with which Mayo, and I understand most of the middle and southern counties, are strewed over and disfigured. It is most melancholy to look into one of these abodes of wretchedness, to see a whole family worn down by disease and famine, not a chair nor stool to rest their wearied limbs upon; not a bed to lie down upon, except a little straw, often wetted with the rain that drips from the roof; and a blanket, and that not always—sometimes an old tarpaulin—thrown over the whole family, to serve as a substitute for bed-clothes. From the almost constant rain that falls in this climate, the floor of these hovels is generally broken into mud-holes; a pool of water stagnates before the door, and after a heavy shower enters the hovel, there being generally a step down from the door. A few cold potatoes frequently serve as their daily and only food; for many of them are unable to purchase a constant supply of turf to cook them at such times as they may be wanted. This is the melancholy, and I believe true, picture of a family reduced to the condition of labouring cottiers, who are satisfied to take such employment as they can aced them to a state of weakness which disables them from work altogether.

"Even while the small farmer is able from his surplus

"Even while the small farmer is able from his surplus produce to pay his rent, his condition is far from enviable, but might with a little management be improved. If he can afford to keep a cow and a pig, he generally admits both to be partakers of the same apartment; and though his cottage may be a degree better than that of the labourer, yet it is kept equally filthy; everything within it being soiled with smoke and soot, and the puddle and the dunghill invariably found before the door. The rent of such a cottage, if built by the landlord, may be about 21. a-year; turf, 30s.; the man's clothing, 40s.; the woman's, 30s.; and four children, say 30s.; making altogether, 31. 10s. The rent, say of three acres and a cow-grass, 94. The routine of his crops is, potatoes, barley, and oats. The barley is sold to be distilled into whisky, and this and the pig contribute to the payment of rent and fuel; and the potatoes, the cow, and the oatmeal, supply the family with food. The females are employed in spinning linen and woollen yarn, and in knitting worsted stockings; of the woollen yarn is manufactured a kind of frieze, druggets, and flannels, the common wear of the peasantry: after supplying

woollen yarn, and in knitting worsted stockings; of the woollen yarn is manufactured a kind of frieze, druggets, and flannels, the common wear of the peasantry: after supplying the family clothing, the surplus helps to pay the rent.

There is still another class of paupers, the most destitute and helpless of all—the aged, the sick, and the infirm,—dependent wholly on the charity of the neighbouring poor, and on the alms they, or their young companions in misery, are able to raise from passing travellers. In some few places a scanty fund is raised for the sick, but wholly inadequate, "the gentry and landlords seldom subscribing." These poorest of all poor creatures find their only shelter from the weather in the most wretched of hovels, made of sods, stuck generally by the side of the public roads, thatched over with heath, shrubby branches, rushes, or anything they can get, but which are so wretchedly constructed as to be, in every corner, pervious to the rain; and even hovels of this kind are frequently demolished by some heartless farmer, on whose grounds they intrude. How these unhappy creatures contrive to subsist, or even to drag through the winter season a miscrable existence, is quite inexplicable,—the fact is, they dieunnoticed, disregarded, unregretted, and no inquiry is made about them. There is no other country on the face of the earth where such extreme misery prevails as in Ireland. The negro slave, if only from interested motives, is well taken care of,—even the American Indian, the Esquimaux, the Hottentot, live and die in luxury, compared with this description of Irish paupers; yet, notwithstanding all the misery the peasants suffer, their numbers go on increasing to a frightful degree; one would almost be led to conclude, that the nearer the approach to a state of destitution, the more favourable is it for an increase of population." or an increase of population."

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—After much questioning, it has been auspiciously announced by the Attorney-General that the Bill for the Abolition of Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt will forthewith be introduced to the Upper House, and that under an arrangement affording every promise of success. There is, at length, then, a gleam of hope (after years of humbug) that this long-tabled of measure of relief to suffering thousands

termined manner herefused to do; but persisting in his demand, he drove us about for a long time from one part of Greenwich to another, till at last, after having extinguished or removed the lamp inside the omnibus, he took away his horses, and left us standing in the street, a few minutes after 12 o'clock.

So much for our last night's adventures. Those of this morning have been quite as curious. Feeling it due to the public not to allow so disgreceful a transaction to escape exposure and punishment, I proceeded to-day, at much inconvenience, from my house, three miles west of London, to Bow-street, to obtain a summons against the proprietor of the omnibus. I arrived at the police-office at 11 o'clock, and there found three of my last night's companions waiting with the same object as myself. We had also obtained the names and addresses of all the male passengers, 11 in number. At half past 11 o'clock the magistrate arrived, when my application was immediately heard, but the answer returned to two two simulations of the office did not extend to Greenwich, and that we must apply at Union-hall.

Thither accordingly we immediately proceeded. On hear-

between 150,000% and 200,000%. In 1827, in the metropolis and two adjoining counties, 23,515 warrants to arrest were granted, and 11,317 bailable processes were executed. Hence it may be concluded that in this single year, within the above limits, no fewer than 12,000 persons were deprived of their the accounts were not passed in the room in which the meeting that the country were not passed in the room in which the meeting that the country were appropriately after Mr. hey owed them a farthing! Well might Lord Eldon say" and whose opinion should have greater weight?) "that the and whose opinions make a greater weight:) and the arms as we farrest is a permission to commit acts of greater oppression and inhumanity than are to be met with in slavery itself and that the redress of such a grievance would not be attended

and that the redress of such a grievance would not be attended with any fatal consequences to the country."

Ere proceeding further from Mr. M'Culloch, it may naturally be asked, how many wives and families of the beforementioned 11,317 unfortunates, against whom bailable processes were absolutely executed, were driven to the parish funds for relief, and hence what was the amount of increased rate imposed? This is a question by no means unworthy of consideration, as being immediately connected with the policy of the system of inversement.

system of imprisonment.
a further table Mr. M'Culloch proceeds to show "tha By a further table Mr. M'Culloch proceeds to show "that 1,120 persons were committed to Horsemonger-lane prison in 1831, for debts amounting in all to only 4,4171. 7s. 5d., being at an average not more than 2l. 3s. 2d. each a proof that, what whatever else may be dear in England, personal liberty is at all events abundantly cheap, as exemplified in the fact on its | that thousands of people are annually imprisoned for such mi

Here again it may be asked as to the families of thes carcerated thousands; the reply is found in the fact, that rsons enduring imprisonment for sums of such small amount ust be absolutely incapable of contributing to the support their wives and children while thus deprived of the oportunity to labour to such end, and hence the parish must o

portunity to labour to such end, and hence the parish must of necessity be burdened.

With a boldness and energy which nothing short of conviction could prompt, Mr. M'Culloch adds, "We defy any one to show that the law of arrest and imprisonment has a single good consequence to be placed as a set-off against the intolerable evils of which it is productive. Tradesmen depend, as is clearly evinced by the aforegoing statements, upon the despotic power which it puts into their hands to get them out of scrapes, and believe that the fear of arrest will stimulate the most suspicious portion of their debtors to make payment of their accounts. The records of our insolvent courts show how miserably these expectations are disappointed. The law of arrest and imprisonment is, in fact, advantageous to none but knaves and swindlers, and the lowest classes of attornies and sheriffs' officers, who frequently buy up small accounts and

heriffs' officers, who frequently buy up small accounts and sills that they may bring actions upon them, and enrich themeleves at the expense of the poor by the magnitude of their harges. Such oppressive proceedings are a disgrace to a ivilized country."

civilized country."

The favourite argument of those opposed to the abolition of arrest and imprisonment for debt is, that it would annihilate credit. Observe how admirably Mr. M'Culloch exposes the fallacy of such a pesition. "It would no doubt" (says he) "annihilate that spurious undiscriminating species of credit that is as readily granted to the spendthrift is to the frugal and industrious individual, but to the same extent that it deprived the former of the means of obtaining accommodation, it would extend those of the latter. Were the law of arrest repealed, credit would be greater to those only who deserved it, for, generally speaking, tradesmen, supthe law of arrest repealed, credit would be greater to those only who deserved it, for, generally speaking, tradesmen, supposing they had nothing to trust to but their own discretion, would not deal, except for ready money, with those of whose character and situation they were not perfectly informed, and the difficulty under which all idle and improvident persons would thus be placed of obtaining loans would do much to wean them from their vicious courses, and to render them honest and industrious." Dr. Johnson (than whom none knew human nature better) says—"Those who have made the laws have apparently considered that every deficiency of payment is the crime of the debtor. But the truth is, that the creditor always shares the act, and often more than shares the guilt, of improper trust."

The article from which this brief extract has been made enters into some forcible reasoning on the necessity of modifying the power of taking goods in execution, humanely urging that some limit should be set to that power which seizes on the whole that a man is possessed of, even to the implements of his trade, and the very bed on which he seeks rest from his hard and laborious daily occupation. Every thing, however trifing the value is subjected to this hards. rest from his hard and laborious daily occupation. Every thing, however trifling the value, is subjected to this barba-rous system of plunder. Such a practice, by stripping its victims of the means of support and employment, drives them to despair, and is productive only of crimes and dis-order. Mr. M'Culloch has dealt largely with this all-im-portant subject, and the perusal of the article is earnestly re-commended as well to the upholders of the present system of

FIRE.-Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Bickerton and Co., hat manufacturers, No.51. ag to Messrs. Bickerton and Co., nat manufacturers, No. 31, asstle-street, Southwark-bridge-road. It was first discovered y two of the M division of police, Nos. 53 and 58. They mediately gave the alarm. Information was sent to the arious engine-stations in the metropolis, and in a very short me there were no less than ten engines on the spot. Within an interest after the discovery of the fire the building was in meass of flame, and spreading with amazing rapidity, wing to the building being principally composed of wood. house, workshop, and all their contents were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at between 1,000*l*. and 2,000*l*. Messrs. Bicketton and Son are we believe, insured in the Sun fire office. The cause of the fire is not yet ascertained,

SPRING ASSIZES.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

TAUNTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

The commission for the county of Somerset was opened by Mr. Justice Littledale on Saturday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, his Lordship not leaving Launceston till 3 o'clock that afterneon. The business here is heavy, the calendar containing the names of 86 prisoners, and there being 33 causes entered for trial, seven of which are to be tried by special juries. Business was commenced yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Littledale presiding in the Crown Court, and Mr. Baron Bolland sitting at Wisi Prius. Nothing of interest took place yesterday, but I understand there are several cases of very great importance and general interest. It is not expected the assizes can be over before the latter end of next week. NISI PRIUS COURT.—(Before Mr. Baron BOLLAND ISI PRIUS COURT .- (Before Mr. Baron BOLLANI Mr. Erle (with whom was Mr. Stone) stated this to be an action brought by the plaintiff to recover compensation in damages for an injury done by the defendant to his character; and when he addressed gentlemen of respectability, he need not waste time in impressing on them the great importance of an injury of the toor to a man who wished to hold a place of

on waste time in impressing on them the great importance of in injury of that sort to a man who wished to hold a place of espectability. It was impossible to do a man a more rievous injury than that which should brand him with suscicion among his neighbours, and when they heard the tharge, he trusted they would see that the plaintiff had no other course to pursue than to come into a court of justice and demand an inquiry; and when they found the defendant had persisted in the charge, and wet did not prove the truth and demand an inquiry; and when they found the detendant had persisted in the charge, and yet did not prove the truth of it, they would give his client such compensation as would show that a respectable man was not to be treated in that manner. The plaintiff was assistant-overseer of the parish of Walcot; it was a very important office, and required a man to be thoroughly trustworthy, and no man would be kept in that office for a moment if there was the slightest ground for entertaining suspicion against him, much less if he was suspected of disponents. The defendant was he believed ground for entertaining suspicion against him, much less if he was suspected of dishonesty. The defendant was, he believed, by his station in life, able to judge of the effect of any step he might take, and the natural consequence of any words he should utter, and they all were answerable for any action they might do. The defendant carried on business as a book-seller of some station in Bath, and they would have to consider whether the injury he had inflicted on the plaintiff was done with deliberation and forethought. It made all the difference if a man came out with hasty words, or whether, after having had time for deliberation, and after his attention had been called to it, he did the injury complained of; and they would see whether he persevered in the step he had taken by the conduct he adopted. On the 8th of January last the assistant poor law commissioner, Mr. Weale, was at Bath, and there was a considerable meeting of the inhabitants, and in the course of that meeting the defendant was there drawing the attention of the commissioner by the angry violence of his the course of that meeting the defendant was there drawing the tention of the commissioner by the angry violence of his servations, and the commissioner cautioned him not tring forward charges if he could not prove them. After this commissioner left the room, and upon returning to it had that he was then at the stage of the business to which the plaintiff had alluded, and he sent for the defendant, who as not in the room. On the defendant coming in, he turned to the plaintiff, who was then in his character of assist the versus in the presence of the root law commissions. t-overseer in the presence of the poor law commissioner dd 15 or 20 of the inhabitants; the defendant came forward ds said, "I have been informed that within six, or eight, on ne months you received from a gentleman 80t. as a compronine months you received from a gentleman 80% as a compronine for a bastardy case, which you have not accounted for to
he parish." It would be the duty of the assistant-overseer
o account to the parish for every farthing he received, and if
he did not do this, it would be an act of embezzlement.
The poor law commissioner told him it was a charge of
he serious description; the defendant said he would underake to prove it. The plaintiff begged to be examined
he prove the defendant time to prove his charge—nobody
was brought forward—no proof was established. The plainiff would have been well content if the defendant would have
stated as publicly as he made the charge that he had no tiff would have been well content if the defendant would have stated as publicly as he made the charge that he had no ground for it; but the defendant would not do so, but had left the stigma to rest on the plaintiff, and would not retract the slander which he had uttered. He should prove that the magistrates and others who were there understood it to be a charge of peculation. What could the plaintiff do? The charge was made, the charge was not proved, the charge was not retracted. He brought his action, and the defendant might have said the words were true. The plaintiff had challenged the defendant to that step, but he did not pretend to say they were true, but merely denied that he spoke the words in the way imputed to him. He submitted this was not the conduct of a man holding a due consideration for the character of another. Mr. Harrington's fate was in their hands; his object was to have it ascertained whether he was an honest and trustworthy man, or whether he was likely to

hands; his object was to have it ascertained whether he was an honest and trustworthy man, or whether he was likely to put the parish money into his pocket. He asked them for such damages as should express to the world what their opinion was of the injury the plaintiff had sustained.

Jacob Wilkinson, Esq.—I am a magistrate for this county, and was present at the Walcot poor-house on the 8th of January. Plaintiff was there as assistant-overseer; his books were called for. I saw defendant there. From 60 to 100 persons were present. I reduced what was said into writing. The defendant said he had a complaint to make against the overseers of the parish for the improper mode of passing the accounts. The poor law commissioner and Mr. Sims left the room. Soon afterwards the poor law commissioner returned, and Mr. Sims was sent for and came. Mr. Weale (the commissioner) then said to the defendant that it was avery serious and Mr. Sims was sent for and came. Mr. Weale (the commissioner) then said to the defendant that it was avery serious accusation he had made against Mr. Harrington, and required him to explain himself. Mr. Sims asked if he might be allowed to address Mr. Harrington; Mr. Weale said, "Certainly." Mr. Sims then said, "I have been informed by a gentleman that you have received, six, eight, or nine months since the sum of 80l. to compromise a bastardy case, which sum yon have never accounted for to the parish." I then said to the plaintiff, "You and I have known each other ever since you have been here, and if you suffer such an accusation to pass unnoticed, my opinion of you will be materially altered, and you shall never hold any office in this parish, or any other under the poor law commission." The plaintiff immediately stepped forward and told Mr. Weale he wished to be put on his oath, and I went out of the room.

g took place. The bastardy books were produced after Mi ng took place. The bastardy books were produced after Mr. Sims had returned. I did not hear Sims ask Harrington now much he had received. I was not paying such attention that I can say he did not ask that question. The plaintiff was elected clerk to the union last Monday week. I did not rote for him, and told him I would not till he had cleared this up. I voted for his opponent, who is the plaintiff's attorney in this action. He was the first in the field, but I did not tell nim I would vote for him before Mr. Weale came. He is clerk to the margistrates.

him I would vote for him before Mr. Weale came. He is clerk to the magistrates.

Robert Weale.—I was assistant poor law commissioner for the parish of Walcot. In the early part of the meeting Mr. Sims made an observation. I saw he was excited, and requested him to be cautious of what he said. He had observed that the accounts had not been passed quarterly, as directed by the Poor Law Amendment Act. I afterwards wrote a note to Mr. Sims desiring his attendance, as I was about to go into the accounts of Walcot parish. When he came, I told him, if he had any observation to make, I should be very happy to hear him. I do not recollect the precise words he used. I inquired for the bastardy books, laid them on the table, and said "Now you have free access to the books." I observed to him it was a serious charge he had made, that I had no doubt plaintiff would be a candidate for some situation, and unless the charge was cleared up I would never sanction any appointment to be given him in that or any other union; ay appointment to be given him in that or any other union; would be my duty to report to the poor law commissioners hat had occurred, and I asked defendant if he had any evience of the fact. He said he was not at liberty to mention the

dence of the fact. He said he was not at liberty to mention the gentleman's name who gave him the information, but he would see him and call on me. I believe he afterwards called with a gentleman, but I was not at home. He called a second time, and I went with him to a gentleman's house, but that gentleman was not at home, and I never saw him.

Gross-examined.—He called upon me by appointment. Mr. Harrington proposed to take an oath, but I refused to administer it. More than one or two gentlemen wished me to put him on his oath. Mr. Sims was not one of those. He never pressed for him to be put on his oath. The plaintiff fetched the books by my desire. Plaintiff was asked what was the largest sum he had ever received, but I have not the

never pressed for him to be put on his oath. The plaintiff fetched the books by my desire, Plaintiff was asked what was the largest sum he had ever received, but I have not the slightest recollection of the amount. I don't recollect Mr. Sims saying that he meant nothing personally against Mr. Harrington, I recommended that the matter should be settled between two friends. I have since borne testimony to Mr. Harrington's correctness, and have sanctioned his appointment with great pleasure.

Re-examined.—I have subsequently recommended the defendant to make an apolog y, but he said he had meant nothing personally, and therefore would not do so. This took place last Monday week.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Serjeant Bompas then addressed the jury for the defendant. In this case his friend had opened various expressions which he attributed to his client, but he had failed in proving them, and he was quite convinced that before they came to the conclusion of this case they would be perfectly satisfied there was no pretence for this action. It appeared that Mr. Sims was a parishioner of Walcot, that Mr. Harrington had been assistant-overseer for many years, and it appeared that Mr. Sims, being a parishioner of Walcot, that hot he at the valedity to ask to being a parishioner of Walcot, that hot he had the sudecity to ask to no pretence for this action. It appeared that Mr. Sims was a parishioner of Walcot, that Mr. Harrington had been assistant-overseer for many years, and it appeared that Mr. Sims, being a parishioner of Walcot, had had the audacity to ask to look into the accounts. Now, he would admit that against such a person as the plaintiff this deserved great reprobation. He agreed as to the propriety of every man taking care of his character—everybody ought to do so—but there were some people whose characters were such that they could hardly venture to walk in the streets but their character was injured, and if any one said—"Did you receive any money such a day?" they would say their characters were injured. This was just the case in the present instance. Mr. Harrington was assistant-overseer, and Mr. Sims was the parishioner. It appeared that some gentleman of station and repute had told Mr. Sims that some money had been received and was never accounted for. Mr. Sims came to this meeting and stated the information he had received. He was asked to give the name, and he said, with a proper feeling of honour, "I am not at liberty to do that, but I will see him, and let you know." He did see that gentleman, and came to Mr. Weale and asked him to go to the gentleman with him, upon which they had a most terrific indignant speech from his friend, that the plaintiff was to have his pockets full of compensation from the defendant for his venturing to ask such a question. He agreed that overseers ought to be supported. The plaintiff was the assistant-overseer, and he held, that when persons were paid for keeping accounts, the parishioners had a right to inspect them. Such a case as this, he believed, never came before a jury before. Let them look at the law, as laid down by his friend. He had laid down two propositions, but he had forgotten the third. He said the defendant might have justified, and that it would be thrown out, as it had turned out that the plaintiff had sustained no injury. The last was true, and had been proved by

commended as well to the upmoners of the present arrest as to those who have with true philanthropic spirit been unremitting in their endeavours to effect its abolition.

HUMANITAS. where they were spoken in the bona fide discharge of a moral duty to society, or in the fair and honest prosecution of the rights of the party himself, or the protection of his interests, the plaintiff would fail unless he could establish the malicious intention by extrinsic evidence. There was no clearer right existing than that any member

of a parish had a right to enter into the question of the accounts of the parish; it was a duty which he owed to society, of which he formed a member. Mr. Weale had come down for the purpose of investigating the accounts of the parish. Mr. Sims left the room, and Mr. Weale sent for him, requesting him to come to the examination of these accounts. Let them put themselves in the situation of Mr. Sims, would they not have done exactly as he did? Would they have been honest men if they had not? Mr. Sims felt it a duty he owed to the parish; it was in a situation in which Mr. Harrington had an opportunity of giving any explanation he could. Mr. Sims said what he had been informed, and within 24 hours afterwards he told Mr. Weale the name of his informant, and he took that gentleman to call on Mr. Weale. He never knew anything ia which a man ought to be privileged if it was not in such a situation as this. Should it be said, when persons were called upon to pay a large sum of money for rates, that they should not ask the assistant-overseer, who was paid for his work, their own servant, whether he did not receive a certain sum of money on a certain day? If this was the case, who would go to a vestry; for, if he asked any question of the paid servant of the parish, he might be subject to an action? He would submit to the learned Judge that these were privileged communications, and that the defendant was entitled to a verdict. Mr. Wilkinson was a magistrate, and magistrates were called, and most properly so, "your worship," and he (the learned serjeant) would pay him all due worship. If the witness was a common man, they pulled his evidence to pieces, but, as Mr. Wilkinson was a magistrate, he would look at his evidence with all the worship that was due to it. The learned serjeant having Fof a parish had a right to enter into the question of the acold pay him an due worship. It it witness was a combina-an, they pulled his evidence to pieces, but, as Mr. Wilkin-in was a magistrate, he would look at his evidence with all the worship that was due to it. The learned serjeant having diverted to that gentleman's evidence, said, that as there had been no proof of malice, the defendant was in point of law nititled to a verdict.

Mr. Baron Bolland, in summing up, said that the words ad heep clearly proved by the first witness, and the only

Mr. Baron Bolland, in summing up, said that the words and been clearly proved by the first witness, and the only juestion was as to the sense in which those words were spoken. They were imputed in the declaration to have been spoken with an intention of charging the plaintiff with having empezzled the parish money. The words were equivocal. It had been proved that Mr. Sims was a rate-payer of the parish, and he therefore had an indisputable right to examine the accounts of the parish, otherwise an overseer might do as he iked. Was there any thing to show that Mr. Sims had done his in any other character than that of a rate-payer? If he liked. Was there any thing to show that Mr. Sims had done this in any other character than that of a rate-payer? If he did it only with a view of investigating the accounts, as he had a right to do, then it was a privileged communication; but if he did it with a view maliciously to impute to the plaintiff that he had conducted himself in the way stated in the declaration, the communication ceased to be a privileged one. The jury would judge as to this point, and give their verdice accordingly. ccordingly.
The jury found a verdict for the defendant,

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.
GLOCESTER, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.
David Bishop was charged with the murder of Anthony Halliday at Woodchester on the 14th of last September.
Mr. Maclean and Mr. Cripps conducted the prosecution; Mr. Watson defended the prisoner.
Abendego Scratchley, clothworker.—I was at Woodchester feast on Sunday, the 13th of September, and on Monday also. I was at Clarke's beer-house, and waited on the people there. The prisoner and the deceased were in the house. I saw then in the corner of the room fighting together. I saw the prisoner strike Halliday two or three times underhanded somewhere upon the bowels. I did not see

gether. I saw the prisoner strike Halliday two or three timea underhanded somewhere upon the bowels. I did not see anything in his hand. Halliday cried out "I am stabbed," and instantly fell back, and never moved after. I saw no one but the prisoner strike Halliday.

John Saunders.—I saw Halliday come in, and afterwards the prisoner. He said "Can you recollect that night at Nailsworth? Can you recollect striking me nine or ten times?" Halliday said, "What's the odds for that? I could fly through thee." Prisoner said "Come on, we will do something now;" he then pulled his hat off, and put his fists up like a man to fight towards Halliday; they then struggled together; I parted them, and sat dows. They were fighting in the corner, when I looked again. I saw prisoner strike an under blow. Halliday said, thathe was stabbed. I collared prisoner, and said he had struck an unfair blow. I took the chair from and lifted it up before the unfair blow. I took the chair from him. There was no knock-down blow.

Eliza Cox.—I saw Halliday at Clarke's house. I saw him

and the prisoner fighting in the corner of the room. I saw an underhand blow. I fainted away. The prisoner was knocked down in the corner before he gave the underhand

knocked down in the corner before he gave the underhand blow.

Jesse King.—I saw sometking in prisoner's right hand; it appeared like a knife; it shone. It was before I saw any blow, and the fighting began directly.

Williams Edwards,—I saw the smockfrock of prisoner afterwards. There was blood on the sleeve, and some on the lower part of the smock inside.

The prisoner, in his examination before the coroner, stated that he was at Clarke's; that he was struck by several persons there; that if any one had wounded the deceased, he could not see them, as he was at a distance from him. He went straight home, and had not had a knife for three months.

William Adams.—The prisoner came to my house the same evening. He said he had not been to Woodchester feast, but to Stroud. "If you hear anybody say anything about me, say I have just come from Stroud." Drew came down the road, and said a man was killed at Clarke's. The prisoner turned, and trembled very much.

and said a man was killed at Glarke's. The prisoner and trembled very much.

Charles Cooke.—Saw the prisoner with a knife the day before. It had a blade 2½ inches long.

Benjamin Mansfield.—I saw the prisoner on the 14th. He said he was going to Woodchester feast, for he understood Tant Halliday was there, and he swore there would be such a row that evening as there had not been for 20 years; "there will be something done to-night which every one is not aware of."

The surgeon proved that the deceased died of a wound that The surgeon proved that the deceased died of a wound that enertrated the abdomen, passed through three folds of the lowels, and pierced the iliac artery, and that he might have ived about half a minute after receiving the wound.

Several witnesses were called to the prisoner's character.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS summed up the case with very great are, and left it to the jury to say whether the prisoner had orought on the fight merely as a cloak, in order to stab the de-

ought on the fight merely as a cloak, in order to stab the deased; or being engaged in the fight, and having no previous itention to use the knife, during the heat of the contest he got he knife and stabbed the deceased. In the former case the risoner would be guilty of murder, in the latter of man-

aughter only.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter; and
Mr. Justice WILLIAMS immediately sentenced him to be

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

CIVIL SIDE.—(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

CRIM. CON.—O'NEAL V. M'CABE.

This was an action to recover damages for criminal convertation with the plaintiff's wife.

Mr. WIGHTMAN appeared for the plaintiff. From his statement to the jury, it ampeared that both plaintiff and descriptions.

Mr. Wightman appeared for the plaintiff. From his statement to the jury, it appeared that both plaintiff and defendant were dealers in clothes at Manchester. The circumstances of the plaintiff were poor, but the defendant was much better provided. They had been very intimate friends, and the most confidential intercourse had been kept up between them without the least suspicion on the part of the plaintiff that anything was going wrong. The defendant, however, had taken advantage of the opportunities thus unsuspectingly afforded him to seduce the affections and then the person of the plaintiff's wife. They had been married six years, and had a family. The injury done to the plaintiff was not merely in his feelings and in his honour; his wife had been exceedingly useful, and he might say essential to the carrying on of the plaintiff's business. She left him in July last, and for some time he was unable to hear of her, but at length discovered that she had gone away with the de-July last, and for some time he was unable to hear of her, but at length discovered that she had gone away with the defendant, and they were found living together at Liverpool as man and wife. The consequence to the plaintiff was most serious. His business was neglected, and he was unable to proceed in it, though it formed the only means of support for himself and his children. He became greatly dejected, and took it so much to heart that he was incapable of doing anything. In fact he was a ruined man, and the only prospect before him was that of misery and distress for the remainder of his days, and he honed the jury would take all these circuits and the solutions. efore him was that of misery and distress for the remainder f his days, and he hoped the jury would take all these cirumstances into their consideration, and give such damages a they thought the case required. All he asked for was a air compensation for the injury which the plaintiff had susained by the defendant's conduct.

The marriage was admitted in the pleadings.

The learned counsel called a witness, who spoke to the plaintiff and he wife having lived in great harmony, and peace.

The learned counsel called a witness, who spoke to the plaintiff and his wife having lived in great harmony and peace before this event, and also of the use which she had been to him in conducting his business, which since this affair happened had gone to total ruin.

Another witness deposed, that she kept a lodging-house at Liverpool. In July last the defendant and a woman, whom she afterwards discovered to be the plaintiff's wife, came to her house and took lodgings. They called themselves Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal, and had but one sleeping apartment. They remained with her until their retreat was discovered. It appeared also that since that time the defendant had deserted the unhappy woman, whom he had left in a state of the greatest penury and want even of the common necessaries of life.

No person appeared on behalf of the defendant; and after

of life.

No person appeared on behalf of the defendant; and after his Lordsnip had shortly summed up the case, the jury turned round in the box, and, after a minute's consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 1001.

MOTTRAM V. ALLEN.
In this action the plaintiff sought to recover damages for

Mr. WIGHTMAN opened the pleadings.
Mr. ALEXANDER stated the case to the jury, in doing which he said that the plaintiff was a respectable woolstapler in the town of Bradford, and the defendant, together with which he said that the plaintiff was a respectable woolstapler in the town of Bradford, and the defendant, together with a person named Lacy, was a very extensive stage-coach proprietor at Manchester. On the 30th day of January last the plaintiff became a passenger to Bradford by one of their coaches, called the Duke of Leeds, which runs from Manchester to Leeds. The coach had its full complement of passengers, notwithstanding which, after they reached Rochdale, another passenger was taken up. Several persons remonstrated against it, but it was done. Shortly after leaving Rochdale there is a long and steep hill to descend. Down this the coach was driven at a furious rate, and had proceeded to a place called Smallbridge, when it overset with a tremendous crash. The plaintiff was found jammed between the kerb-stone of the footpath and the coach. His left leg was broken in a terrible manner, and he was otherwise much injured. He was taken to the nearest inn, and medical aid procured. There he lay for six weeks, enduring great agony of body, his business neglected, and great expenses necessarily incurred in his attendance and cure. His great anxiety to be at home and to lessen those expenses induced him to be removed at the end of that time, against the advice of his attendants; and there he now was upon his sick-bed, with little hope of being able to leave it for some time to come. For this very serious injury he called upon the jury for such fair compensation as they thought he ought to receive at the hands of those who by the negligence of their servants had occasioned it.

The Rev. W. Turner was then put into the box.—He stated that he was a Dissenting minister of Halifax, to which, place he was proceeding by the defendant's coach on the d'ay when the accident occurred. After they left Rochdale 'they took up an extra passenger, against his remonstrance's, the coach being then heavily laden. They proceeded down the hill, on the Bradford side of Rochdale, at a very swift rate, and just before they reached the bot

show the construction of the arm, and the manner in which it was secured.

The Rev. Mr. Horton, a magistrate of the county, was a passenger by the coach, and rode on the box as far as Rochdale, when he left the coach. Some distance before they reached Rochdale, he observed a peculiar rumbling noise from the near fore wheel; he called the attention of the coachman to it, who said the noise arese from the circumstance that they were passing over coal mines. When he alighted he looked at the wheel; the linches were then safe in, and the leather straps by which they were secured were there also. The rumbling noise ceased before they reached Rochdale.

Another witness gave evidence to the same effect.

The coachman said that he was going about nine miles an hour. That was the average pace of the coach. He always looked round his coach whenever he got down, to see that all was right. He did so at Rochdale, and all was right there. He could not possibly account for the linchpins coming out.

Mr. Alexander, in reply, contended that this much was clear—the wheel had come off, and the mischief had occurred; and he asked the jury, if it had been secured in the manner represented by the fine new-painted specimen they had seen in court, whether it could have come off. The testimony of Mr. Horton, the magistrate, had been much relied on; he relied upon it too. No doubt the driving was steady enough while a magistrate sat upon the box, but no sooner had he left it than the lost time was to be made up, and an extra passenger was to be taken up. The average pace of the coach on the whole journey was nine miles an hour; and yet, though there were many hills, steep and long, they were to believe that the coach came down this hill at a moderate rate. They had struck against nothing to injure the wheel. Could they, then, come to any other conclusion than that the straps were either not properly secured or were worn out?

The learned JUDGE, in summing up the evidence to the jury, said a coach proprietor was not an insurer. He did not engage to carry his passengers safe at all events; but he was bound to see that his carriage was originally of proper strength and construction, and to inspect it from time to time, to see that it remained so. His servants were also bound to conduct it with care and skill; and if the jury thought the wheel was not well secured, or being well secured for a proper load and a proper pace, if they thought the taking up the additional passenger above the full load, or the going at an improper rate, or both together, had produced the failure of the wheel, which might have stood under other circumstances, they would find their verdict for the plaintiff, otherwise for the they would find their verdict for the plaintiff, otherwise for the

defendant.

The jury retired for about half an hour, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 1501.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, April 7. (Before Mr. Justice GASELEE and Mr. Justice PAT

James Barrett, 23, James Paradise, 22, Samuel Caples, 19, Thomas Belcher, 24, John Thomas, 22, and Richard Robinson, 22 (the last not in custody), marines, belonging to the Woolwich division, were indicted for having on the night of the 17th of March broken and entered the dwelling-house of John Charlton, of Wellington-street, Woolwich, and stolen two chains, five brooches, one buckle, one gilt ornarent one scent bother and entered the services.

It appeared in evidence that on the night in question the prosecutor's house was broken open, and the articles stated in the indictment stolen. Three marines were seen loitering about the house on that night. Belcher was next day seen offering for sale a smelling-bottle similar to that stolen. Caples on being questioned by his sergeant said that Thomas was innocent, and that he (Caples) and the others committed the robbery; other parts of the stolen property were traced to some of the prisoners.

traced to some of the prisoners.

Mr. Justice PATTESON summed up the case, observing that there was little or no evidence against Barrett or Thomas. After a short consultation,

The Foreman of the jury said, some of the jurors wished to know whether they could find one or more of the prisoners.

guilty of the burglary, and others of them of receiving.

Mr. Justice PATTESON.—No, gentlemen: they are all indicted as principals. There is no charge of receiving against

Mir. Justice Patteson.—No, gentlemen: they are all indicted as principals. There is no charge of receiving against any of the prisoners, and therefore you must find guilty, or acquit all, or any part of them, according to your judgment. The juny then returned a verdict of guilty against James Paradise, Samuel Caples, and Thomas Belcher; they acquitted Barrett and Thomas. The juny recommended Paradise and Caples to mercy.

William Wallis Dunlop (14), a very small boy, whose face could scarcely be seen above the bar, was indicted for having, on the night of the 24th of March, broken into the dwelling-house of Samuel Mathews, the proprietor of the Northumberland Arms, Charles-street, Westminster, and stolen a knife, 42 screws of tobacco, and other articles, value 35s., his property. The prisoner (who on being arraigned this morning pleaded "guilty," but on there commendation of Mr. Serjeant Arabin retracted his plea) now pleaded "not guilty." It appeared in evidence that the prisoner was seen on the evening of the night in question in the passage of the prosecutor's house. On being questioned, he answered that he was looking for his father, who was, he said, a carpenter residing in the neighbourhood. He then went away, but was found in the house in the merning at 6 o'clock asleep in the taproom. A lancet and other articles were found near him. He made his escape into the cellar, from which he was brought by the landlord. The bar door was found open, but no violence had been used. The articles stated were missing from their places, and some of them found upon and others near him. He told prosecutor that he had obtained admission to the house by putting his hand through a broken part of the shutter and drawing a bolt.

Verdict.—Guilty.

The prosecutor said he had been informed that the boy was the son of a Major Dunlop (now dead), who was himself the son of a baronet, and that his (prisoner's) mother was a prisoner in the King's Bench Prison, and unable to support him.

soner in the King's Bench Prison, and unable to support him.

Mr. Justice Gaselee told the boy that he would be imprisoned for six months and sent to the boy's ship, where he would be taught a trade or some useful occupation.

NEW COURT.

John Powell, aged 14, was convicted of stealing three pair of shoes, the property of the trustees of the Hampton-wick establishment for the reclaiming of juvenile offenders.

A gentleman connected with the establishment, after the evidence had been gone through and the case closed, stepped into the box, and begged to be permitted to address a few words to the object of the Hackney-wick Society.

The Recorder replied, that he would, with the greatest readiness, hear anything which the applicant had to state on the subject of juvenile criminals, and the mode adopted to reclaim them, as it was a subject on which the attention of the Legislature had been anxiously fixed for some time.

The anapplicant the costs where the application was dismissed upon a preliminary point, without going into the merits of the SURREY SESSIONS.

REIGATE, Thursday, April 7.

(Before Lord Eastnor, Chairman.)

WALLIS, APPELLANT, R. HEDGER, ESQ., AND OTHERS RESPONDENTS.

This was an appeal made by Mr. Wallis, the occupier of the Bridge Tavern, at the corner of Wellington-street and Duke-street, near Tooley-street, against a decision of the licensing magistrates of the district, who had refused to license the house.

Mr. Chambers and Mr. Petersdorff appeared in support of

manded 2l. 2s. for two months' service, and 1l. Is. in addition, for being discharged without the customary month's notice. Defendant had paid 2l. 2s. into ceutr, which the plaintiff had received. The action was now brought to recover the balance of 1l. Is.

Witnesses having been called to prove the above facts,

Mr. C. Jones addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. He should show that the plaintiff was not a good moral character, as had been stated, and that the conduct of the defendant was not vindictive. It appeared that a quantity of spoons had been given out, and that six of them were missing. The plaintiff had introduced two men and a woman into the kitchen, without the knowledge or permission of the defendant; and when searched, her pockets were found filled with cakes, oranges, sugar, &c. He should also prove other acts which would perfectly justify the defendant in discharging the plaintiff at a moment's notice. The learned counsel concluded by expressing a hope that they would not, by their verdict, hold out a premium to servants to rob their masters with impunity.

Elizabeth Smith.—Wasin the service of the defendant; recollected the party on the 14th of January; a quantity of spoons and other plate was given out; did not know how many spoons there were. Saw some strangers in the kitchen in the evening. Plaintiff said one was her sister, another her husband, and the third her (plaintiff's) young man; they all went away about 11 o'clock; about half-past 12 the young man returned, and remained about half an hour. In the morning plaintiff asked her to get a jug and take some wine from a decanter which was on the table, but she refused. About a week previous to the party taking place, the plaintiff said she had found the key of the wine-cellar, and that she had taken a bottle of port wine. Plaintiff asked her to take a glass of the wine, but she refused. She then assed her (witness) to take the key, and put it on the carpet in her mistress's bed-room, then her mistress would think she had dropped it

to the object of the Hackney-wick Society.

This was an appeal made by Mr. Walls, the eccupier of the subject of juvenile criminals, and the mode adopted to reclaim them, at twas a subject of juvenile criminals, and the mode adopted to reclaim them, at it was a subject of which the attention of the Labilament at the subject of juvenile criminals, and the mode adopted to reclaim them, at it was a subject of which the attention of the Labilament at the Activity of the calbilament at the principal object of the calbilament at the Hackney-wick was the benreadent one of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the population of the subject of the calbilament at the colonies. The boy at the bor had been exceeded to the boy at the bor had been exceeded to virtuous principal (see a properties) and the properties of the properties of

fully fractened. Just believe the seach weed over the pass was adaptioned a little. The accident happened above a milk of the female, for whom he engaged the lower and the property of the terms of the pass of t

The CHAIRMAN said it was the opinion of the Court that the appeal should not be allowed.

The decision appeared to give great disappointment to a The decision appeared to give great disappointment to a crowded court.

The following were the magistrates on the bench:—Lord Eastnor, Reigate; Lord Monson, Gatton; Thomas Alcock, Esq., Kingswood; C. H. Turner, Esq., Godstone; Rev. C. J. Kenrick, Bletchingley; C. L. H. Master, Esq., Godstone; Rev. C. R. Mayne, Limpsfield; C. M'Niven, Esq., Godstone; and John Trotter, Esq., Epsom.

evening. Plaintiff said one was her sister, another her husband, and the third her (plaintiff 's) young man, they all went away about 110 clock; about half-past 12 the young man returned, and remained about half an hour. In the morning plaintiff asked her to a law and take Some wine from a decanter which was on the table, but she refused. About a week previous to the party taking place, the plaintiff said she had found the key of the wine-cellar, and that she had taken a bottle of port wine. Plaintiff asked her to take a glass of the wine, but she refused. She then ased her (winess) to take the key, and by tite on the carpet in her mistress's bed-room, then her mistress would think she had dropped it from the key basket. At another time she found some candles and soap secreted in the copper. Plaintiff said she had put them there. She (witness) shahams, No 11, Philpot-street, Commercial-road, by a shouset, you will never get through the world."

Several other witnesses having been called to corroborate the foregoing evidence,
The UNDER-SHERIFF summed up, and told the jury this was a question of the greatest importance, and ought to receive their most serious attention. On the one hand the character of the plaintiff was misconducted herself, must be protected.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, One Guinea.

MIDDLESEX APRIL QUARTER SESSIONS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

There was a very full attendance of magistrates on this occasion, who assembled for the purpose of hearing appeals, of which there were 20 in the paper of the day.

The seriound the purpose of hearing appeals, of which there were 20 in the paper of the day.

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The seriound the purpose of hearing appeals, of which there were 20 in the

sided.

The list contained several cases of bastardy, of appeal from the decisions of the district licensing magistrates, where licenses had been granted to new houses and refused to old establishments, and also some of appeal against the payment of the poor, as well as the lighting, rate.

Of these the only one which possessed the least general interest was that where a person named Samuel Prior appealed against the lighting-rate claimed by the trustees of the parish of St. John, Hackney. The amount of the rate upon the appellant was 9s. 9d., being one year's rate.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the parish, and Mr. Prendergast for the appellant.

Mr. Prendergast for the appellant.

In reply to the Machanish of St. John, Hackney. The amount of the rate upon the appellant was 9s. 9d., being one year's rate.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the parish, and Mr. Prendergast for the appellant.

An are which she received, and was only allowed to retain a few half-payment to the office, and placed before the magistrates, when the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the questions of the magistrates, when the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the questions of the magistrates, when the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the questions of the magistrates, when the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the questions of the magistrates, when the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the questions of the magistrates, when the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the gradient of the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the gradient of the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the gradient of the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the gradient of the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the gradient of the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the gradient of the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the gradient of the young woman repeated her statement. In reply to the gradient o

when the young woman repeated her statement. In reply tog the purple in was 8s. 4di., being one year's rate.

Mr. Platt's in the outset submitted, as a preliminary objection, that the appellant had not served his notice of appeal upon the parish, within the time prescribed by the act of Parish, of the young, and the act said that notice of appeal must be given in the parish within the time prescribed by the act of Parish, of the young, and the act said that notice of appeal must be given the act and not been observed.

Mr. PLENDERG.ST said, that according to the act, the atthem that the said of the

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

BETTING IN THE EVENING.

2.0.0 GUINEAS STAKES, P. P.
7 to 4 agit Brother to Neil Gwynne (offered.)
6 to 5 on him agit Ellis (offered.)
6 to 1 agit Mr. Osbaldeston's colt (offered.)
PORTLAND HANDICAP, P. P.
4 to 1 agit Hornsea (offered.)
11 to 2 — Revenge (take 6 to 1.)
No others mentioned.

DERRY.

entering more fally into this transaction, as the circumstances which led to it have frequently been noticed in our paper.

3WEEPSTAKES, of 200 sovereigns each, h. ft., for 3-yr.-old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb. D. M. 3 subscribers.

Mr. Greville's Jacket walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES, of 50 sovereigns each, h. ft. D. M. 3 subscribers.

Duke of Grafton's Calmuck, 7st. 5lb. (Rogers) 1

Lord Egremont's f. Helga, 6st. 12lb. 2

Lord Chesterfield's Alfred, 7st. 12lb. 3

Calmuck made all the running and won by a length.

Betting.—7 to 4 on Calmuck, 3 to 1 agst Alfred, 4 to 1 agst Helga.

MATCH, 500 sovereigns each, b. ft. D. M.

Lord Exeter's Sister to Green Mantle, 8st. 7lb. (Conolly) 1

Mr. Greville's Marmalade, 8st. 7lb. (Conolly) 2

5 to 2 on Marmalade. Won cleverly by a length.

SWEEPSTAKES, of 100 sovereigns each, b. ft., for 3-yr.-old colts, 8st. 4lb. each.

Mr. Osbuldeston's Ebberston, by Velocipede, walked over.

The FORFEIT CLASS of the OATLANDS, of 10 sovereigns each. D. I.

Mr. J. H. Peel's Uncle Toby, 6 yrs, 8st. 8lb. (Pavis) 1

Mr. Ridsdale's Corrolanus, 4 yrs., 8st. 7lb. 2

2 to 1 on Coriolanus. Veronica made running to the turn of the land, where Uncle Toby took it up and won easy by three lengths.

The Duke of Grafton has sold Alumnus to John Day for 1,400l.; 1,000 guines have been refused for his sire, Saracen.

The winner of the Column Stakes is named Ebberston.

SHIP NEWS.

We understand that a letter has reached this town tating that the person taken on board one of His Majesty', hips in the Mediterranean, as the murderer of Mr. Fairles s actually Armstrong. It is stated in one of the London nals that he has arrived at Malta.-Newcastle (Tyne

Execution.—Monday morning Charles Donaldson, condemned for the murder of his wife, was executed at Edinburgh. Since his condemnation, the unfortunate man has been assiduously attended by the Rev. Mr. Candlish, of St. George's Church, and the Rev. Mr. Hislop, the chaplain of the prison. For the first few days he evinced much apathy and insensibility, but this feeling seemed rather to arise from the untutored state of his mind than from any perverseness of spirit. As the period of his earthly career was drawing nigh, his mind awakened to his situation, and he listened to the rev. gentleman with greater interest, and appeared to feel comforted by the hope of mercy. During the greater part of the night preceding his execution he showed a calm resignation to his fate, his demeanour being quite passive and unaltered to the last moment. From his weak state he died almost without a struggle; and the body, after hanging the usual time, was lowered into a shell, preparatory to being interred within the precincs of the gaol. Donaldson was by trade a rope and sail maker. His unfortunate victim was a woman of very dissipated habits. EXECUTION.—Monday morning Charles Donaldson

On the 7th inst., Mrs. Willement, Green-street, Grosvenot-square, fa daughter.

At the Grove, Highgate, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Henry D. Warter, of daughter.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., in Guilford-street, Russell-square, Mrs. Edward English, of a son.
On Good Friday, the lady of Mr. John Ansley L. Barnard, of 21, dabledon-place, of a son, still-born.

Mabledon-place, of a son, still-born.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, Mr. John Edward Rigby, of Shoreditch, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. Bedford, Esq., of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At St. George's Church, Camberwell, by the Rev. Samuel Smith, Mr. T. R. Abraham, of Camberwell, by the Rev. Samuel Smith, Mr. T. R. Abraham, of Camberwell, to Anne Ellen, only child of Josiah Wild, Esq., of the same place.

On the 7th inst., at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. R. R. Knott, surate of St. Peter's, Cornhill, Joseph Hayes, Esq., of Upper Clapton, youngest son of C. D. Hayes, Esq., of Chapel-hill-house, Isle of Thanet, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Adam Dennis.

At Sangor, East Indies, on the 5th of March, 1835, William Anderon, Esq., Adjutant, 2d Local Herse, to Amelia Mary, daughter of Captain J. Chapman.

On the 7th inst., at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. At Salgor, Last Houses, on the 3th of March, 1958, whilm Anderson, Esq., Adjutant, 2d Local Horse, to Amelia Mary, daughter of Captain J. Chapman.

On the 7th inst., at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. J. S. Winter, Mr. Benjamin Perkins, second son of the late William Ferkins, Esq., of Laughton, Leicestershire, to Mary, only daughter of Robert Butts, Esq., of Dalston, Middlesex.

On the 7th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Thomas Fraser, of New Bond-street, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Preston, of New Bond-street, eagen, which was the county of Leicester, by the Rev Robert Guten, Rector of Seagrave, George Dixon, Esq., of Carlisle, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Jonatkan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, in the county of Surrey, On the 7th inst., at St. Mark's, Kennington, by the Rev. R. D. Buttemer, the Rev. Edward Harston, of Button-on-Trent, to Anne Grenville, eldest daughter of R. W. Buttemer, Esq., of Newington-place, Kennington.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., at her house in Chapel-street, Mayfair, Louisa, last surviving daughter of the late Sir Charles Rich, Bart., of Shirleyhouse, Southampton.

On the 6th inst., in his 93d year, Thomas Jackson, Esq., of Camberwell-terrace.

On Wednesday last, the 6th limst., at her residence, Tottenham,

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Jonsols, 912 2 3

Ditto, for Account, 912 3

Jone 34 per Cents., 100 3

Long Annutices, 16 1-16th

Long Annutices, 17 1-16th

Long Annutices, 17 1-16th

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Long Annutices, 17 1-16th

Long Annutices FOREIGN FUNDS.

| Portuguese, 3 per Cent., 52 §
| Spanish, 45\$ 46\$ 46\$ 46\$ 59 and 59 a FOREIG Brazilian, 86 § Brazilian, 1829, 82§ Colombian, 1824, 32§ 33 32 § Danish, 76§ Mexican, 6 per Cent., Acct., 35§ Portuguese, 838 84

HES.
Hulf and Selby Railway, 124
Brighton (Stevenson's), 194
Brighton (Rennie's), 35 4 3
Gravesend, 3
Gravesend, 3
Grenwich, 30 3 30 2 294 Rolivar Serip, 69 3 ± 8 English New Serip, 169 3 Del Monte, unregistered, 21 Rhymney Iron, 5± ± ± Altona & Lubeck Railway, 2 1± 22 12 Birmingham and 1 Greenwich, 30 7 000 204 Southarnpton, 25 ½ 26 Grand Junction, 5½ ½ 26 Manchester South Union, 5½ ½ 5 North Midland, 15 South Durham, 54½ 5 South Eastern, 9 South Western, 13 ½ 22 14 in immingham and Derby, 18 immingham and Glocester, 133 142 132 immingham, Bristol, & Thames Junction, Exeter, 82 initiol and Exeter, 82 alcuttà & Saugor, 42 heltenham and Great Wester n. 64 8 4 16 outh Western, 12 1 hames Haven, 28 fork and North Midland, 5 2 Sanada, 39 Danube and Mayne, 72 2 8 Westminster Bank, 252 25 2 National Bank of Ireland, 154 Nat. Pro. Bank of England, 29 Provin, Gank of Ireland, 434 44 44 6½ ½ ½ 6 Eastern Counties, 2 1½ Edinb. and Glasgow, 7½ Edinb. Leith, & Newhaven, 3½ 4 Great Western, 38, 37, 38, 37 Leeds and Manchester, 22½ Leinster & Munster, 4½ ½ 32 Blackwall, 3½ ½

HIGH WATER AT: LONDON-BRIDGE, THIS DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. | TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

gentleman or widower, a respectable person, age 30, who can unexceptionable reference, and who understands a dairy. No leman resident in town need apply. Direct to H.H., Mr. Lane's, ivender, near the foll-gate, Holloway.

S COOK and HOUSEKEEPER to a single gentleman, a respectable middle-aged woman who lived two years in her situation in the same capacity. Direct to T.W., 14, Bateman's-lings, Soho-square.

S HOUSEMAID, or Chambermaid, in an hotel or inn, a respectable young woman who can have a good character the place she has just left. Direct to W.B., 12, King-street, en-souare.

S FOOTMAN, a steady respectable young man who understands his business perfectly well, and can have a character from the place he is about to leave. Direct to A.S., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

S FOOTMAN, in or out of livery, (on a job for 3 or more months,) a respectable man, age 37, who having

S COACHMAN, a married man, without encumbrance, who knows town well, and can have an unexceptionable haracter of 4 years from the gentleman he has just left. No objection o town or country. Direct to A. B., Mr. Douthwaite's, saddler, little Moorfields.

Direct to A.B., Mr. Eagle's, cowkeeper, Grove-street, Hackney.

A S Groom, to look after a pair of saddle or gig
horses, and make himself useful to his employer, a young man
who can have a good character from the place he has just left. Direct
to J.R., 10. Montague-place, Little Britain.

S GROOM, a young man from the country, age 24,
who understands the management of horses, carriages, and
gardening, has no objection to town or country, and can have a good
character from his last place. Direct to T.H., Ham's livery stables,
Gray's-im-road.

drive a pair or a phaeton, a young man from the country, age 24, who has been long accustomed to horses, and has no objection to make himself generally useful. His character will bear the strictest inquiry from his last employer. No objection to town or country. Direct to J.W., post-office, 88, 0xford-street.

A S GARDENER, a single young man who understands a stands laying out pleasure grounds; or to take charge of a farm if required. Has lived in good families, and can have a good character. Direct to A.Z., Mr. Bailey's, 27, Rupert-street, Coventry-street.

The guired. Has lived in good families, and can have a good character. Direct to A.Z., Mr. Bailey's, 27, Rupert-street, Coventry-street,

A S GARDENER, a man, age 30, without encumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in every department of gardening, also the management and cropping of land, draining and planting waste land, and can be well recommended from his last place, where he lived 3 years. Direct to B.B., Dawson's library, Grove, Camberwell, Surrey.

A S GARDENER, a middle-aged married man, without encumbrance, who understands his business in all its branches, likewise the management of land and brewing if required. His wife can take the management of the dairy and poultry. Can have unexceptionable characters from their last place. Direct to A.B., Mr. Osborn's, nurseryman, Fulham, Middlesex.

A S LIGHT PORTER, or Warehouseman, or in any other capacity, a married man who can be strongly recommended, having lived II years in one employment. Direct to W.J.G., Walworth.

A S LIGHT PORTER, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful, a young man of unexceptionable character. Employment is the principal consideration. Security can be given to any amount. Direct to A.B., 20, Shoemaker-row, Docters'-commons. No objection to the country.

A S LIGHT PORTER in a shop or warehouse, or any

A S LIGHT PORTER in a shop or warehouse, or any other capacity where he could make himself useful to his employer, a young man, age 30, who knows town well, writes a plain hand, and can have a good character from his last place. Direct to J.G., Mr. South's, 10, Salisbury-street, New North-road, Hoxton.

A S WAITER in an hotel, tavern, or inn, a steady a single young man who understands every branch of the business, and can have a good character from the place he has just left. No objection to town or country. Direct to M.H., Mr. Hunt's, 15, St. Andrew's-hill, Blackfriars.

Leicester, by the Sth of April, at Seagrave, in the county of Dixon, Esq., of Carlisle, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Violation, Esq., of Carlisle, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Violation, Esq., of Carlisle, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Jonatkan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, in the county of Surrey, On the 7th inst., at St. Mark's, Kemington, by the Rev. R. D. Buttemer, the Rev. Edward Harston, of Burton-on-Trent, to Anne Grenville, eldest daughter of R. W. Buttemer, Esq., of Newington-place, Kennington.

On the 5th inst., at her house in Chapel-street, Mayfair, Louisa, last surviving daughter of the late Sir Charles Rich, Bart, of Shirley-house, Southampton.

On the 6th inst., in his93d year, Thomas Jackson, Esq., of Camberwell-terrace.

On Wednesday last, the 6th inst., at her residence, Tottenhause, Siddlesex, Martha Budgen, relictof the late James Budgen, Esq., of the same place.

On the 7th inst., at her house in Chapel-street, Mayfair, Louisa, last surviving daughter of the late Sir Charles Rich, Bart, of Shirley-house, Southampton.

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On the 7th inst, in his93d year, Thomas Jackson, Esq., of Camberwell-terrace.

On the 7th inst, in the Country house, and the fermiture and Effects of a country residence, including a pair of splendid chimney glasses, 46 by 6 inches cachier, a cabinet piano, by Cleans, dentry, a cabinet piano, by Cleans, dentry, and property of a lady—By Mr. BULLOCK, at kis Rooms, 21, High Holborn, To-inorrow,

Tylee, 14, Essex-street, Strand; and Mr. Standage's offices, 28 and 114, Chancery-lane.

Vote for Middlesex.

R. STANDAGE is directed by the proprietor to OFFER for unreserved SALE, in 1 lot, at the Mart, on Tuesday, April 12, at 12 for 1, a valuable FREEHOLD HOUSE, known as Paradise House, Paradise-row, Bethnal-green, with ground adjoining, enclosed by a brick-wall 114 feet deep, now in the occupation of the vender, but has lately been let at £30 per annum. May be viewed: particulars had on the premises; at the Mart; of Mr. R. G. Edwarda, 2, Great James-street, Bedford-low; and at Mr. Standage's offices, 28 and 114, cound Bricks and other Materials, at Hanworth, Middlesex

2, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and at Mr. Standage's offices, 28 and 114, Chancery-lane.

Capical sound Bricks and other Materials, at Hanworth, Middlesex.—By Mr. JOHN DAWSON, upon the Premises, near to the Pewder Mills, on Wednesday, April 13, at 11,

LL the remaining excellent Building Materials of the newly erected Offices belonging to Hanworth-house; comprising about 200,000 of sound bricks, a finely timbered and slated roof, a Gothic cupola with bell and clock case, the superior double-framed floor and floor boards, partitions, windows and doors, marble and stone chimneypieces, kitchen range, jack, hot closets, dressers, presses, copper, stone sinks, and other valuable fixtures. To be viewed 2 days before the sale, and catalogues had on the premises; at the inns at Bedfont, Staines, Chertsey, Walton, Sunbury, Hampton, Hounslow; and at the auctioneer's offices, Kingston-on-Thames, and 3, Basinghall-street.

WANT PLACES.—All letters to be post paid.

S WET NURSE, a respectable young woman, age 24, with a good breast of milk. Direct to A.B., 16, Lamboth-perace, Lambeth.

S NURSE in a gentleman's family, in town or country, a respectable young woman wno can have a good character. Direct to E.K., 30, Hatfield-street, Stamford-street, Elack-perace.

A S NURSE in a gentleman's family, in town or country, a respectable young woman wno can have a good character. Direct to E.K., 30, Hatfield-street, Stamford-street, Elack-perace.

A S NURSE of the Nurse of

racter. Direct to E.K., 30, Hatfield-street, Stamford-street, Black first-tead.

A S NURSE, a respectable young woman who is perfectly capable of taking an infant from the menth, or to wait or young ladies. She is clever with her needle, and can have a good character from the lady she is about to leave, with whom she lived eyears, and who needs her services no longer. Direct to E.T., S Lindsay's newspaper office, High-street, Hampstead.

A S UNDER NURSERYMAID, or to wait on a lady, and make herself generally useful, a female, age 17, who can work well at her needle. Direct to W.H., 95, Chancery-lane.

A S YOUNG LADIES'-MAID, or Needlewoman in a jection to the nursery. Direct to L.L., Mr. Gale's, baker, 15, Goswell-road.

A S LADY'S-MAID, or Upper Maid, a respectable possessive of the proposition of the proposition of the special of the proposition of the Mart; and of Shuttleworth and Sons, 28, Poultry.

Yaluable Old Equitable Policy.—Periodical Sale.

HUTTLEWORTH and SONS are instructed by the Assignees of Mr. James Stephenson to include in the Periodical Sale of Reversionary Interests, &c., appointed to take place at the Auction Mart, on Tuesday, April 12, a 12, a valuable OLD POLICY for the sum of £1,200, with the accumulations thereon, amounting the flat place of the periodic sum of £1,000, with the accumulations thereon, amounting the flat proposed valuating to get the bankrupt, now in the 69th Mart; and of Shuttleworth and Sons, 28, Poultry.

A S LADY'S-MAID, or Upper Maid, a respectable queen-square, Bloomsbury.

A S LADY'S-MAID, or Workwoman, in a gentleman's family or school, a respectable young person who would not object to assist in a nursery or make herselfotherwise generally useful. As been proposed to the place at the Mart; and of Shuttleworth and Sons, 28, Poultry.

A S LADY'S-MAID, or Workwoman, in a gentleman's family or school, a respectable young person who would not object to assist in a nursery or make herselfotherwise generally useful. As well recommended. Direct to A.S., Mr. Young's, bake

To Capitalists.—Kent and Sussex.

SHUTTLEWORTH and SONS are instructed to HUTTLEWORTH and SONS are instructed to offer for SALE a most desirable PROPERTY for investment, censisting of about 750 acres of wood land, and 4 farms, containing about 220 acres of arable, pasture, and hop land. The woods and farms adjoin each other, and are situate in the parishes of Hawkinst and Goudhurst, in Kent, and at Etchingham and Ticehurst, in Sussex. The wood land is in hand, and the farms are let to respectable yearly tenants. The woods are well stocked with game, and the greater portion very congenial to the growth of timber, and the remainder is highly improvable and well adapted to the growth of chestnut, with which it has been partially planted. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Lardner and Dawes, solicitors, Rye, Sussex; or to Shuttleworth and Sons, 28, Poultry.

Excellent Furniture, Winged Wardrobes, large Chimney Glass, 24 dozen of Sherry, useful and ornamental China, and Miscellanics.

ESSRS. OXENHAM will SELL by ESSRS. OXENHAM will SELL by THIS DAY, at 11 for 12 precisely, genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; comprising 2 capital mahogany winged wardrobes, drawers, dressing and washing stands, &c.; a set of excellent rosewood drawing room tables, and set of mahogany dirto, Hbrary tables, and bookcase, mobile chimney glass 65 by 63, Brussels and other carpets, 12 superior mahogany chairs in meroeco, sideboard, dining tables, hall benches, bedsteads, and clean bedding, India and other china, glass, 24 dozen of Sherry, kitchen requisites, and numerous effects. To be viewed on Thursday and morning of sale, and eatalogues had at the rooms.

Two Houses of splendid modern Furniture of the very best description.

heen warehoused at the Pantechnicon some few months, removed from Upper Harley-street, and 35, Witton-crescent.

\*\*ESSRS.\*\* OXENHAM and SON respectfully announce, they have received instructions from the Executors of a gentleman deceased, and a lady now abroad, to SUBMIT for unreserved SALE by AUCTION, at the Pantechnicon, on Wednesday, April 13, and 2 following days, at 12 each day punctually, all the very superior modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and valuable APPENDAGES of a first-rate mansion. Upper Harley-street, and 35, Wilton-crescent, the whole of which is of the best manufacture, having been supplied by Messrs. Gillow, and Taprell, Holland, and Son, of the most modern fashion, and in fine condition: comprising magnificent suites of window hangings in silk tabates, solid rose wood chairs, fauteuils, sofas, couches, and ottomans, covered en suite, with the curtains, splendid drawing room tables in great variety, consoles and cheffoniers with plate glass backs, brilliant plate chimney glasses, horizontal grand and cabinet pianefortes, in mahogany and rose wood cases, by eminent makers. The dining room, library, and morning room furniture is of the same character, and includes superior pedestal sideboards and sarcophagus, 2 extensive sets of dining tables, parlour chairs and library ditto in moreoco, leunging chairs, winged library bookcases, excellent Turkey, Brussels, and other carpet rugs. fenders and fire-irons, lamps, &c. The best chamber and dressing room appendages are in equally fine order, embracing lotty 4-post and French bedsteads and furnitures, with seasoned and appropriate bedding, capital mahogany winged and plain wardrobes, drawers, dressing and washland stands, cleval and tollet glasses, a few choice cabiset paintings, useful and ornamental china and glass. The secondary and attic requisites, the culinary and domestic items, and numerous miscellaneous elegancies and effects. To be viewed on Monday and Tuesday, and mornings of sale, when catalogues (at is, each) may be had at the Pantechnic may at

A EU. JUNES and Co. will open by acceptance at their old-established and spacious regular Weekly Auction Rooms, a STOCK, commencing with a collection of engravings and drawings by ancient and modern masters, a few books and books of prints, foreign importations of cabinet pictures, household furniture, grand pianoforte, fancy articles, 12 duzen of good Port and Sherry, third portion of the consignment of genuine fine teas direct from China, in 40 small chests, suitable to private families, (samples of each

High Holborn, To-morrow, at 12,

"High Holborn, To-morrow, at 12,

"HE entire Furniture and Effects of a country

residence, including a pair of splendie chimney glasses, 46 by

46 inches, excelent cabinet work in cheffeniers, dining, eard, centre,
and pembroke tables, wardrobes and chests of drawers, sofas and
couches, chairs, a cabinet piano by Clementi, percussion gun by
Smith, paintings, lime, glass and china, dwarf library bookcase, a
capital 4 post bedstead, with bed and bedding, servant's cirto, dressingstands and glasses, 8-day spring dial, horse, chaise, and out-dorarticles, numerous kitchen requisites, carpets, &c.: catalogues of Mr.
Hunt, house awent, 13, Dorset-street, Baker-street; and of Mr.
Bullock, High Holborn.

Votes for Middlesex.—Six Freehold Houses, in the City of London,
producing an et rental of £64 13s. 1ld. per annum.

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R. STANDAGE has received instructions to
SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, of Messrs. Blake, White, Houseman, and
Tylee, H. Essex-street, Strand; and Mr. Standage's offices, 28 and 114.
Chancery-lane.

Vote for Middlesex.

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Tuesday, April 12, at 12 for 1, a valuable FREEHOLD HOUSE, known as Faradise House, Paradise-row, Bethnal-green, with ground adjoining, enclosed by a brick wall 114 feet deep, now in the occupation of the vender, but has lately been let at £30 per annum. May be viewed:
particulars had on the premises; at he Mart; of Mr. R. E. Edward,
R. STANDAGE is directed by the propri

morning of sale; and catalogues had at Mr. Wheeler's omces, in Leadenhall-street.

ACHIN, DEBENHAM, and STORR will SELL, at their Rooms, King-street, Covent-garden, THIS DAY, at 11, a very extensive and interesting COLLECTION of PAINTINGS, including the fine gallery picture of Thomson, R.A., "the Finding of Perdita," several original drawings by Lynch and others, fine proof engravings of the Duke of Wellington, Napoleon, Congress of Vienna, Mard Arise, Raising of Lazarus, the Deluge, Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand, by Martin, &c.; several picture frames, an Indian fire screen, &c. May be viewed, and eatalogues had at the rooms.

Printed and published at the office, in Printing-house-square, near Apothecanes'-hall, Blackfriars, London, by John Joseph Lawson, printer of No. 1, Earl-street, Blackfriars, aforesaid.