

MISCELLANY.

JOHN ABERNETHY, F.R.S. &c. This eminent surgeon died, after a protracted illness, his house at Enfield, on the 18th of April.

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he would never ordain another minister to go beyond the bounds of Scotland.

"HIS!" "HUSH!" "AWFUL SOUNDS." About the year 1790, a sturdy veteran, one Peter Priestly, was clerk, sexton, and grave-stone-cutter, at the York parish church of Wakefield, in Yorkshire.

It was on a Saturday evening, in a cheerless and gloomy season, that Peter sat forth from his dwelling to finish an epitaph on a stone, which was to be in readiness for removal before Sunday.

Recovering from his surprise, Peter concluded that he had been deceived; especially as his sense of hearing, was not remarkably perfect, and he therefore resumed his mallet and chisel very composedly; but in a few minutes, his ear was again greeted with the fearful sound of "hiss."

With tottering gait, however, Peter now went home and to bed, but sleep had forsaken him.—His wife in vain interrogated him as to the nature of his indisposition.

At an early period of life, Mr. Abernethy appeared before the public as an author. He published "Surgical Observations," in two volumes, on anatomy and surgery.

Much has been said, and many strange stories have been told, of his eccentric habits and the bluntness of his style in addressing his patients.

A work written by the Rev. Edward Irving was last week brought under the consideration of the General Assembly of Scotland, for final adjudication.

the purse, counted the days in a moment, and then stretching forth his hand, said, "Well, I can hold no longer; single, I could have refused them for a twelvemonth; but altogether they are irresistible."

A decision of much importance was made in the Assessor's booth, at the Dorset Election.—A protestant Dissenting Minister, who has been appointed to officiate in one of their chapels by the trustees, in whom the property of the Chapel is vested, claimed a right to vote on account of his freehold in his pulpit.

A PITHY NARRATIVE.—Sir John Sinclair, in his correspondence and reminiscences, lately published, states that the following was given to him by the Duke of Wellington in his application to him for an account of the battle of Waterloo.

FOREIGN.

Address of the National Government of Poland to the Inhabitants of Lithuania, Volynia, Podolia, and Ukraine.

Brethren and Fellow Citizens!—The National Government of regenerated Poland happy in being able at last to address you in the name of the bond of brotherhood and liberty, is anxious to lay before you the present state of our country, and to show you our wants, our dangers, and our hopes.

The wall which separated us is broken down—our wishes and ours are realized.—United as we are hand and heart, we will henceforth proceed in concert to accomplish the difficult, perilous, but just and sacred work—the restoration of our country.

He did not wish to regard us as Poles bowed down by injury, as citizens of a free and independent country—and would treat with us only as slaves who had rebelled against Russia.

ENGLAND.

KING'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and counsel after the dissolution of the late Parliament."

"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the representation, I have now to recommend to you the most attentive consideration, confident that in any measure which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogative of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured."

"The assurance of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all foreign Powers, encourage the hope that notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained."

"We admire England and France—we wish to be like them, a civilized nation, but without ceasing to be Poles! Nations cannot and ought not to change the elements of their existence."

"We have preserved our independence as well as we have, and we have preserved our independence as well as we have, and we have preserved our independence as well as we have."

"I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to establish adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sum granted by the last Parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure."

"To assist the industry, to improve the resources, to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I will have confidence to your zealous co-operation."

"It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention has been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe."

"Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the western counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorize the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose."

"To avert such necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

From the Second Edition of the London Courier, June 24.

THE REFORM BILL.—We are enabled to state, from an authentic source, that the following alterations and amendments will be contained in the Reform Bill which Lord John Russell is to bring forward this evening.

There is considerable alteration in the arrangements of the Bill, and verbal improvements have been made throughout.

The right of voting in counties is extended to leaseholders for seven years, and whether determined by lives or not.

In case of property mortgaged, the mortgagee in possession is to have the vote. This is so now as to freeholders.

The period of possession for a freeholder or copyholder is for six months instead of thirty days, in the former Bill; and for leaseholders, one year instead of two years.

The period of possession to be dispensed with in the case of property coming by descent, will be three years.

Booths for Revision of Lists enlarged; the period now allowed is from 10th October, to 25th November.

More than one Barrister may be appointed in large counties.

In boroughs the town clerk is to furnish the voters with the list of the freemen.

An appendix has been added, containing forms of lists and notices applicable to counties and boroughs.

Power of inspecting tax assessments and rates for the purpose of ascertaining the value and occupancy of property.

State of Main, the State most interested in the question, is most decidedly against the award.

The report which the two Houses have published calls upon the Government of the United States to disallow the decision upon various grounds, some of which are not a little curious.

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