ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

COURIER OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, May 15, half-past 3.

Reports have been current for the last hour that Earl GREY has been sent for by the King, and requested to continue in office. Up to this time, however, we have no authority to confirm these reports. The Duke of Wellington was for two hours with the King this morning; but nothing has transpired as to the nature of the interview. It is said, but we know not how truly, that Mr. Croker, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Manners Sutton have refused office.

Twenty Minutes to Four.

Earl Grey has not been sent for by the King, but it is confidently asserted that the Duke of Wellington will not be able to form an Administration.

The Earl of HAREWOOD is said to have made a strong representation as to the state of Yorkshire, and generally, of the manufacturing districts in the North. His Lordship has, we hear, declared it impossible to answer for the consequences, if a Government be attempted upon any other principle than that of a large and efficient Reform.

SECOND EDITION.

COURIER OFFICE—five o'clock.

In consequence of a communication transmitted this afternoon from the King to Earl Grey, his Lordship immediately summoned a Council of the late Ministry, to take into consideration the subject of his Majesty's communication. The Council met at Earl Grey's residence, in Downing-street, and has only just broken up.

Since writing the above, we have learnt that Mr. Baring communicated to the House of Commons the fact of the Duke of Wellington not being a Minister, and that Lord Althorp, at the same time, requested the House to suspend deliberations until the result should be known of the sitting of the Council to which we have above alluded.

Our private correspondent writes under date of 6 o'clock:

"It is now quite certain that Earl Grey will resume office. Lord Althorp has announced the fact in the House of Commons this evening, and Mr. Baring also stated that the Duke of Wellington is not Minister."

In a subsequent note he says:

"*A second edition of the Standard announces the recall of Earl Grey.*" And again half an hour later, he writes as follows:—

North and South American Coffee House,
London, May 15, 1832, 7 o'clock, P. M.
Messrs F. Hall & Co.

Gentlemen: I have to inform you that the Lord Mayor has announced publicly on change, that the whole of the late administration have been reinstated in their respective offices; this intelligence is also confirmed by Sir H. Parnel. I have this moment seen a gentleman who met him about ten minutes since, to whom he communicated the fact;—should a second edition be published by any of the newspapers previous to the coach leaving for Portsmouth, I will send you a copy.

I am gentlemen,
Yours very truly,
JAMES DAVIS.

From the Courier.

"Whether his Majesty ever did or did not authorise his minsters to use his name in this way we do not profess to know; but we defy the time-serving partisans of the "consistent" administration, which has just been formed, to point out to us an instance in which the King's name has ever been used by Earl Grey at variance with the declarations of his Majesty, publicly and privately repeated one hundred times. It may have been said in the newspapers, indeed, that Lord Grey had received the King's authority to create as many new peers as he pleased; and the public, who have a different idea of the press from that which was entertained by the old gentleman, who, when told of a calamity which was stated in the newspapers, said, "Oh! in the newspapers; well then let us hope that it is not true," attached a belief to the statement which we are now told it did not deserve. But Lord Grey, so far from being responsible for any of the statements of the public press, committed the fatal error of disregarding those vehicles of information and public opinion, by means of which he could, if he pleased, have prevented the intrigue which has defeated him, and delayed, if not blighted the people's hopes.

Earl GREY cannot fairly be charged with having permitted false or delusive statements in his own favour to appear in the public press. The only charge which will lie against him, as connected with the newspapers, is, that he did not unreservedly communicate to them a knowledge of the difficulties under which he labored, and make common cause with them for the public good. In our opinion Lord Grey has been as much deceived as the people have been deceived. Generous, and confiding in his own character, loving truth, and although not blind to the fact that a cabal was going on against him at Court, he could not believe that when the interest of a nation was at a stake, the selfish, bigotted, and prejudiced arts of a faction could prevail. Lord Grey knows now, but he did not know before, the main plot of the solemn farce by which he and the country have been deceived, but he is still ignorant of much that has passed behind the scenes. He thinks, "good easy man," that the division on Lord Lyndhurst's motion drove him out of office. No such thing. His dismissal had been decided upon many days before; and we are credibly informed that the chief actor in this Court intrigue, a windfall from the royal oak, [one of the King's illigitimate sons, meaning,] went to the office of a Sunday newspaper with a paragraph which appeared two days before the division on Lord Lord Lyndhurst's motion, and in which it was stated that the eyes of the King were opened—that he would not create Peers—and that the Ministry was to be dismissed."

THE PROCEEDINGS AT MANCHESTER.

One of the speakers, a Mr. Prentice,

"Wished to know whether the people were willing to submit to a Wellington or Polignac administration. (Tremendous shouting, and cries of No, no! the people shall have their rights.) The duty of the people, at this awful crisis, was to petition the House of Commons,—the only branch of legislature on whom they could place any confidence,—to withhold supplies from any Government that would not grant a full and efficient reform. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Prentice, in a very animated speech, which was repeatedly cheered, reminded the meeting of what the Scotch Covenanters had done; and he hoped Englishmen would not be behind in following their example. (Loud cheering.)—He ridiculed the idea of the vain threat which the Duke of Wellington had made of putting the people down by the *sword*. Let the people refuse to pay taxes and they would soon be relieved from the burthen of maintaining soldiers.—(Tremendous cheering.) Mr. Prentice alluded in strong terms to the conduct of the Queen in this affair, and gave a hint of what might be the result of her following the examples of the Queens of Charles I. of England, and Louis XVI. of France. He called upon the working to support the middle classes.—The Scotch Covenanters had contrived to do without bishops, and he thought that the English Reformers might consistently follow their example."

Mr. W. HERVEY, a wealthy manufacturer, in the course of his remarks, said:

"It was a grand and glorious sight to see so many assembled for the purpose of unanimously refusing to pay taxes until the reform question was settled. The Duke of Wellington might dragoon the country, but he would have some little difficulty to get his dragoons to act; they were not paid, nor should they be paid if the Duke of Wellington came into office again."

"Mr. Whittle, the editor of the *Manchester and Salford Advertiser* strongly censured the King for being governed by a foreign wife; but if the people would be true to themselves, they could speedily overturn any influence of that description. He wished to know whether the habeas corpus act was to be suspended; or whether the man who for forty years had been the fair and uncompromising advocate of reform, (he meant, of course, Earl Grey,) was to be deserted by the British people! (Cries of "He shall not be deserted.") Will Englishmen be dragooned by Wellington, the supporter of the infamous oligarchy! (No, no.(We had the House of Commons on our side; and let us support that House, corrupt as it was confessed to be, rather than a vile oligarchy, or a petticoat Government, or a Prime Minister who wanted to put the people down by the sword and bayonet! (Immense cheering.)

"Mr. Brookes (Secretary of the Political Union) said he was glad that the people regretted that the Queen had £100,000 a year granted her from the late Government, and that she had shown her ingratitude by inducing the King, once the most popular of Monarchs, to refuse to listen to the prayers of a united but starving population; because it would be a solemn warning to Englishmen how to allow such grants in future.—He trusted that Englishmen would not allow petticoats to be placed over the King's head.—(Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. J. Johnson asked—"Was it likely that the House of Lords would give up the means by which they acquired their wealth! But he trusted that the nation was not to be ruled by a hundred and fifty boroughmongering Lords. (Cries of "No, no, no.")—If the nation must have reform, it was to come it seemed, from them. (Cries of "Radical reform.") Those men were not afraid to violate the law, and to nominate members for themselves. (Hear.) If the people of England were satisfied with the bill if they were satified with a portion of their rights—(Cries of We are not satisfied)—would they be content to give up the whole of them by submitting to the rejection of the Reform Bill!—(Cries of No, no.) The bill must be had, and if it did not answer the ends designed, the nation must then come boldly forward and ask for the whole of their rights. (Applause.)

"Mr. William Lomas said although the public press of Manchester had not generally advocated the cause of the people, in the sincere and talented manner which they might have done, and indeed which some of them had done, he hoped that in future the whole of the Manchester press, but not merely the Manchester press, the metropolitan press, and the press of the United Kingdom, would see the necessity of standing or falling by the PEOPLE. He hoped that the country would not allow the petticoats of a *young* woman to cover the features of an *old* woman.—(Enormous laughter.) The people must keep their eyes steadily upon the great cause of reform. Although he was a friend to the grand principles of reform, which had been repeatedly avowed in the most public manner by radicals, and he certainly should not oppose the object of the present meeting. (Tremendous applause.) He wished the manufacturers and other masters to co-operate with the work-people, and he was sincerely pleased to see so many masters present, and he rejoiced at the unanimity which had prevailed during the whole of the proceedings."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS

Received at the U. C. Herald Office.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—Reform cannot longer be withheld, and less than the measure now before the public will not satisfy the people. So long as ministers surround themselves with the people, they are on a rock from which they cannot be driven. For, after all, though the anti-reformers are strong in the House of Lords, they are weak every where else. Of all the delusions ever entertained, that of their coercing a whole nation is assuredly the most absured. There are at present twenty-five thousand soldiers in great Britain, and nearly the same number in Ireland. We take it for granted that Ireland cannot spare any troops for the coercion of Britain. As aids to the police, in case of petty local disturbances, the twenty-five thousand soldiers in Britain might be effective enough; but it is ridiculous to think, even if the men were so disposed, that this handful of soldiers could coerce a mighty nation like this. The Duke of Wellington, though the great captain of the age, cannot perform impossibilities. If he were at the helm, he would find himself without the means of governing in opposition to the sense of the nation. The aristocracy were strong at the beginning of the revolutionary war. They had then the body of the people with them. An aristocracy can only be strong through a nation, and not when opposed to it. Of all the hallucinations ever entertained, that of the anti-reformers, that they can coerce the people, is the wildest. The people laugh them to scorn. We often hear a good deal in the Tory prints of that constitutional force, the Yeomanry. The Yeomanry, it is by this insinuated, would lend themselves to any plan for coercing the people. Not they. Times are greatly changed since the Yeomanry prided themselves on being the tools of their landlords. If the aristocracy therefore count on the Yeomanry, they lean on a broken reed. The following contribution to our stock of knowledge on this subject is from a curious article on the Scottish Yeomanry in Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, for May:—

"The tenantry (says the writer) are in a most gloomy, despondent, and discontented mood; and being in as bad a state as they can well be, no men are more anxious for a change of system. They know any change must be favourable to them. No class of men are more thorough going reformers.—In some counties more than 19 out of every 20 of the farmers signed petitions to parliament for reform. These petitions were got up entirely by the tenantry. From not *one* county in Scotland has there been a petition alone against reform. A few of those who were in arrear of rent have been compelled to sign such petitions, prepared by their landlords or their factors; but this is no more to be considered an act of free will, than the retiring to the Sanctuary to avoid imprisonment for their rent. Some certainly refused to sign any petition; they said they would not humiliate themselves by addressing a body which treated their representations with contempt. Some (we tell it with regret, but it is right that the Tories should know the whole truth) did not scruple to say that matters were far beyond remedy by a reform in the representation; that revolution is the only cure, and that reform is injurious, by retarding its approach, and by deluding the people. With such feelings and notions, nothing excites the derision of the tenantry more than the Tory project to embody them to put down reform. Hence the efforts to raise troops of Yeomanry have been singularly unsuccessful. In Fife it is nearly a year since we read the appointment of the officers in the *Gazette*; but we have never heard of the regiment having been seen in the field. The Tories have had to pay for the uniforms of such of the tenantry as the state of their accounts with their landlords forced to enlist. *It is injurous to a man's credit to be seen in a yeomanry uniform; his rent is suspected to be in arrear.* The most strenuous exertions have been made in many counties, by men of the highest rank and possessing a numerous tenantry, without their having been able in some instances to embody a single troop. During the war whole regiments might have been raised with half the effort.

The lairds have been told by their tenants that, on the slightest prospect of foreign invasion, they will rise as readily as they did in 1803; but as the object is to organize a force to protect the Barons in their castles against the consequences of their own misconduct and folly, they will leave them to defend themselves as they best can. . . . . We, therefore, assure our town readers that the Tories are much mistaken when they think they can make tools of the Scottish Yeomanry to aid them to put down freedom. On the contrary, the Yeomanry will be found arrayed on the side of liberty, and not only their aid may be relied on, but also that of the peasantry, who will readily enlist themselves under the banners of their masters and employers in any political struggle. The peasantry know well the causes of their misery and poverty, and who are to be blamed for it.—Whatever, therefore, may be wanting in the day of trial, it will not be men; for the rural population of Scotland alone will furnish 250,000 able to bear arm." To reason with the anti-reformers were useless, but it is not useless to show them that their cause not only is unjust, but hopeless. You may preach long enough to a robber before you inspire him with a respect for his neighbour's property; but you may succeed better if you show him that the man whom he is about to attack is better armed than himself, and that the house into which he means to break would be a trap for him.—It is well that they should know that the people are aware of the utmost extent of the mischief they can effect. We defy them to prevent reform.

PERSECUTION OF THE POLES BY PRUSSIA AND HANOVER.

We cannot understand upon what principle of the law of nations it is that Governments in the present day commit outrages which would disgrace the most barbarous nations. Hitherto, when the unhappy of any country, flying from the vengeance of the oppressor, sought and obtained protection in a foreign country, the Government which had extended its friendly hand would have deemed it an insult to the petty tyrant who had robbed the fugitives of their country, and confiscated their property, to demand the surrender of their persons from a friendly state. But as the age becomes more enlightened, new views break in upon mankind, and what thirty years ago was deemed disgraceful, is now considered politic. As to humanity and honour, these sentiments are nearly blotted out of the European Court roll. Under some pretrxt, hollow and base, the Poles, living under the protection of the Prussian Government are consigned to the punishment of martial law for any slight, or alleged offence, or have the option to return to Poland. In either case they are betwixt two fires—the fire in Prussia burns not so fiercely, but the Russian would be a consuming fire. The choice, if it can be called a choice, is left to the brave but unfortunate Poles, and necessity compels them to remain. But the Prussian Government appears no fairer in the eyes of Europe, for fulfilling the wishes of the great Emperor; yet Prussia has, in its integral constitution, a smattering of the St. Peterburgh leaven. There seems, however, most unacountably, to be a dread of the great Emperor; we will not say an inclination to tread in his footsteps, for we rather believe the deference paid to his Majesty's commands is owing more to fear than inclination. This may be accounted for in nations verging on the confines of Russia, but it is not to be tolerated by those at a distance; nations too which boast of their honour and independence, their liberality and justice, their rank and character, among the the civilized States of Europe. Scarcely do we read of the Poles being placed under martial law in Prussia, because they are exiles and distressed, brave and unfortunate, generous and dignified, and we may add, as the result proves, entrapped and deceived; but we hear of an action similar in effect, if not worse, committed by the brother of the reigning King of England, the Governor of Hanover, that "mill-stone hanging round the neck of Great Britain," as was very emphatically said by one of the most eminent and patriotic men this country ever knew. Will it be believed that the Duke of Combridge has issued an order to the police to seize all the papers of the Polish residents at Gottingen; among them those of the late Chancellor of the Dutchy of Warsaw, M. Tur. The object of the search, for all the papers have been scrutinized, was to discover the original act of exclusion of the Emperor Nicholas and his dynasty from the Polish throne.—No discovery, however, of the kind was made. But the papers captured are to be sent to Russia, whither, no doubt the owners will be compelled to follow! We are not surprised at any perverse act committed, or at any unjust demand made by the Russian Emperor, because they are congenial with his nature; but that England should be mixed up with the transaction is astonishing. We would fain believe that the accounts of this affair, which appeared in the *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 14th ult., are not correct in their details, but if they are, then indeed we may bid adieu to protection; and as for character—Well, we will drop all observation in that respect, and first be perfectly assured that the statement is correct in all its parts, before we give vent to feelings which, we trust, every honest Edglishman possesses.

From Bell's Life in London.

Agreeably to our wishes the people in Various parts of the country have again bestirred themselves to petition the Lords, or address his Majesty, requesting that the Bill may pass, and nothing less than the Bill. At the same time we must avow that the Inhabitants of the metropolitan districts have not come forward as we could wish them, though their promised franchise is peculiarly endangered. If the Peers should, by striking out the metropolitan districts, postpone the Bill, and prolong this agitated state—if trade should continue to suffer as it has suffered, the inhabitants of the metropolis will in some measure have themselves to blame. A strong demonstration on their part just at this time would have secured the assent of the Peers to all the vital portions of the Bill.

The National Political Union has well done its duty, and in a Meeting on Thursday evening agreed to a Petition to the House of Peers, in which it was stated, that should any of the essential provisions of the Bill be mutilated, "there is reason to expect that a cessation of the payment of taxes will take place, and that the ultimate consequences may be the utter extinction of the privileged orders." This expresses what is likely to happen. The inhabitants of the Metropolis have not bestirred themselves now to petition the Peers, because they have lost all confidence in the Peers, and can found no hopes on their wisdom. They are as ardent as ever in the Cause of Reform; they feel and they know that Reform must be had; they have witnessed the Peers giving way unwillingly, reluctantly, and by force to the wishes of the people; they feel their power, they are confident of their strength, and they will no longer supplicate for that which they can command. Fearful has been the fall which the Peers have made within a few months in the affections of the people.—There is a general distaste against them; they have become like stinking fish; and a great body of the People seem almost to wish that the Peers may again reject the Bill, that they may have a pretext for demanding, in the language of the Petition, "the uttter extinction of the privileged orders." We regret that the Peers should already have brought it to this pass. Who would have dreamt eighteen months ago of a Petition being presented to the House of Peers in which they should be threatened, under any contingency whatever, with the extinction of the Peers themselves! We do not believe, from what we can learn, that there is a settled and extensive plan not to pay taxes; but there are undoubtedly many individuals who carry their notions so far as to deem the refusal a proper course, in case the Peers should mutilate the bill. In respect to tithes in Ireland, that course has been most successfully pursued; and in the present disposition of the people of England, there can be no doubt that a few in any part of the country refusing to pay the taxes would cause a serious embarrasment to the Government. A few month's ago, and such a measure was not dreamt of; but now it is every where talked of, and in some places practised. It forms the basis of many public speeches—It stands boldly forward in Public Resolutions, and it is put forward in Petitions to the Legislature itself. For the country, for the great mass of the industrious population, that argues no evil; but to the Government, to those who live on its bounty, to all those who subsist on taxes, to all pensioners and plunderers, it threatens ruin. The people have not, however, now to learn that they and the Government are not one and the same that the two are not identical, and that Governments may change and pass away, while the nation flourishes. Indeed, if Government be only, as it appears by its modern characteristics, a curb, a check, and a restraint on the people, and if their welfare consists, as we believe it does, in the full play and developement of all their faculties, powers, and desires, just as the welfare of a young horse consists in the full and unrestrained growth and exercise of all its appetites and limbs, then must the decay and the ruin of this curb and check promote the happiness of the people.—This was apparently Mr. Hume's idea when he talked, at the National Political Union, of the people never loosening this restraint but in time of trouble, and never gaining anything from the Aristocracy but by force.

We adverted last week to the arguments *pro* and *con.* by which the £10 franchise is attacked and defended, and stated that the statistical statements, even of the advocates of Reform, ought to be repudiated by the people. They can never consent to be numbered and sold for state purposes like the slaves of a despot, like the negroes of a sugar plantation, or like the pigs and sheep and cattle belonging to a farmer, and never can suffer that their rights should depend on either arithmetic or algebra, when an error may so easily be made in the data of the calculation. If Tory statesmen and Tory scribblers are to be believed, the people have "no rights by nature," and "the property they enjoy is the alms" of the boroughmonger, and "life itself derived from his favour and indulgence." According to them, the skill of the artisan, and his power to toil, are lent by the Government, and the Government may dispose of the produce of what it lends, as best suits its convenience. According to the arrogant Tory scribblers, taxation is social order, and Aristocratical plunder general happiness. Man is of no value in their estimation, but for what he yields to the tax-gatherer. They did not inquire into his capacity for happiness, into his means of attaining it, or into his knowledge, but merely into his wealth. In their estimation the cunning cracksman, the dashing swindler, who lives in a £20 or £30 house or the mere pensioner on the industry of the people if he live in a £50 house, is highly deserving of the franchise, while the honest and laborious artisan, who pays his rent weekly, and pays all men their own, must be excluded from all share in the administration of the national affairs. They look upon the people like fatted cattle, and the only question they ask, as Mr. Burke says, is that of their *legendre*, or some other legislative butcher, "how he cuts up—how he tallows in the caul or on the kidneys." We object to our friends defending us on this principle. We do not want to see the people receive Representatives because they are worth as much to the tax-gatherer—because they dwell in large houses or pay so much to the boroughmongers. The statistical principle, however, comes to that; and when the Reformers defend the metropolitan districts on the score of their contributing so much to the revenue, they merely adopt the legislative-butcher principle, and judge of man by "how he cuts up, how he tallows in the caul or on the kidneys." We can prove the superiority of the people to the Tory estimation of them out of the mouths of these Tories themselves. Not once, but scores of times within the last 12 months, have these Tories, both in Parliament and out of Parliament denounced the Reform papers as calculated to inflame the people to madness—to stir them up against all authority, and excite them to take vengeance on the temporal and spiritual Peers. But notwithstanding these inflammatory philippics, the people did none of the acts the Tories said the Press was calculated to make them do. The people, therefore, are far better than their enemies would paint them; and have shown by their forbearance, their patience and discretion, that they are quite worthy of that confidence which the Anti-Reformers, by their black misrepresentations, seek to turn into mistrust, that they enjoy a little while longer the privilege of plundering those they calumniate.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE ECCENTRICITIES OF HIGH LIFE.

The *Court Journal* of Saturday week announced the failure of an *amiable* M. P. who had long taken a distinguished lead in fashionable life. It now turns out that this amiable gentleman by whose fashionable propensities many respectable tradesmen will be brought to the verge of ruin, if not altogether ruined, is Mr. Watson Taylor, one of the largest proprietors of slaves in the West Indies, the number exceeding 2,700, a gentleman who lived in a princely mansion at the corner of Harley-street. The daily papers say it occupied the artists and workmen upwards of four years in the embellishment alone of this house, and hundreds of thousands were expended. His chateau at Eristoke likewise cost him an immese sum of money. On Monday the superb furniture was removed in waggons from the town mansion in Grafton-street, by the order of Mr. Watson Taylor's solicitors, who put in the first execution for £4,060; and Messrs. Miles, of Bristol did the same thing, on the same day, at Eristoke Park for £30,000. The first process was for £4,060, the second for £14,500, and the third for £25,000. The service of plate, which was first used in Cavendish-square (Mr. Taylor's former residence), when the late King and the Duke of York dined there, elicited much admiration. It was the most massive and the richest in sculpture in the kingdom. So extravagant were the ideas formed of the riches of Mr. Taylor, that his income was said to exceed half a million sterling. We would simply ask, what were Mr. Watson Taylor's own notions of his Income! Were they such as to justify the extravagant race which he seems to have been running! Mr. Watson Taylor's solicitors seem to have got the whip hand of the other creditors; but we take it for granted the affairs will be duly and legally sifted. Tradesmen have, of late, had pretty strong illustrations of the old adage "all is not gold that glitters." We have a catalogue before us of titled and untitled plunderers in fashionable life which is really monstrous. 'Tis time the dross should be sifted from the purer metal, and we shall endeavour to effect this task.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—It appears from a parliamentary paper that the commitments in England and Wales have increased since 1811 from 5,337 to 19,647 in 1832, making nearly 400 per cent. Some of our worthy contemporaries attribute this increase, which, by the way, is by no means so large as some imagine, considering the great difference in population, to radicalism, to the constant exertions of the liberals to make them discontent at their condition. Now we beg those tory logicians to consider whether it is not much more probable that it is the miserable condition of the people which makes them first discontent, and causes them finally to become radicals.—Moreover those tory journals are perpetually ringing in our ears the praises of the church, the great effects which the virtues of the clergy produce amongst the lower orders of society, the surprising results of Bible societies, home missionary societies, Sunday schools, and we know not how many grand things besides! How comes it then, that with all those institutions flourishing so extensively, and operating so beneficially, crime is so greatly increased!—Let not the clergy, or the supporters of such institutions, for an instant suppose that we would say those institutions are of no advantage to the public. On the contrary we admire the perseverance, and admit and applaud the utility of such institutions; but what will Bibles, and sermons, and pious Sunday teachings effect, if people have not bread, and know not where it may be obtained? However the bishops and high clergy of the church may be really ignorant of this simple fact in political economy, it will prove itself to the eyes of all the world—yea, verily, and now does so. If the members of those societies have hitherto been going about doing good leagued with corruption, like a good and bad angel in the same person, they will soon learn that reform is as necessary for their effectual operations as for the well-being of the state. A starving man cannot be expected either to pray with fervency or to learn with facility. Give him food, and you not only inform his mind and cultivate his spirit, but you save him from sin that is otherwise inevitable.

A curiosity in literature has just appeared; a little work, of which the writing (prose and poetry), the music, and the pictorial designs, are all by the same person, and that person a Royal lady. The ex-Queen of Holland, now known by the title of the Duchess of St. Leu, is the poet, the musician, and painter, to whom we allude. The intellectual merits of the work are not of the highest kind, but the most careless reader will discover in it grace, fancy, taste, and benevolent sentiment,—all characteristics of an accomplished and amiable female. The book is such as might be expected from the daughter of the most pleasing woman, and the sister of the most gallant cavalier of the age. Even their Bourbon enemies acknowledge the graceful and winning qualities, both personal and moral of Josephine,—the high spirit and gentle bearing of Eugene, whom Louis XVIII. called the modern Bayard, the knight without fear and without reproach. Hortense Beauharnois is not unworthy of such a stock: she exhibits all the amiable graces of the mother—all the chivalrous ardour of a brother.

Paris remained perfectly tranquil on Sunday, and some return to gaety began to be perceptible among its lately terrified inhabitants. The cholera morbus was, we are happy in observing, rapidly on the decline. The deaths declared on Saturday were 166 (namely, 46 in the Hospitals, and 120 in private houses,) being 16 less than on the preceding day. The number of new cases received in the hospitals on Saturday, were 127, being 46 fewer than on Friday. The weather had, moreover, become fine.—Great hopes were thence entertained that the disease would continue to decline. It was reported that a telegraphic despatch had been forwarded to recall M. Thiers from his journey to Italy, in consequence of his appointment to the office of Minister of Public Instruction—[The French must have spectacles. What are their exciting, dramatically interesting sights at the present moment? Cholera funerals by torch light at the cemeteries without the walls: long processions of ten or twelve hearses, with each from five to eight coffins, proceed at stated hours from the city; a deep square fosse is dug as a general grave, and slaked line is cast into the pit betwen the interstices of the coffins. At Montmartre, a dead watcher mounts sentry on the heights, and as the train of coffins advances he gives a shrill whistle to apprize the sexton. The sound of that mealancholy whistle in the stillness of night, and the glare of the torches on the black heights around, have an effect exceedingly powerful on any mind, and delightfully exciting to that of a Parisian.]

The ill health of the Duke of Reichstadt is said to excite apprehension. It is said the young Prince has expressed a wish to pass some months with his mother, at Parma, but that it has been thought inadvisable to comply with this wish, partly because the presence of the son of Napoleon might increase the agitation in that country, the inhabitants of which still cherish the memory of that great man, and partly because it is not improbable that Italy may be shortly visited by the cholera.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.—As we hear a great deal about Protestant illiberality in Ireland, we will give one instance out of many of the proportion in which public charities in that country are supplied by Protestant and Roman Catholic contributions, and again compare the number of the two classes received from sources of the kind. The Lying-in-Hospital of Dublin, which is a public charity of the most useful description, up to the year 1827, had 120,694 patients recived into it, of which there were—Protestants 17,242, Catholics 103,452. The contributions from private sources, were as follows:—From Protestants £35,503 2s. 1d. From Catholics £157 10s. In the case also of the Charitable Loan Fund, the subscriptions were in the following proportions:—From Protestants £218 10s., from Catholics £3 12s. While the persons relieved were—Protestants 328, Roman Catholics 1,535. These two facts speak volumes.

A physician at Warsaw wishing to make an experiment, proposed to a very robust man to lie in the bed where a person had died of the cholera. As a considerable reward was offered him for so doing, he agreed to the proposal; but the man was scarcely in bed when his imagination began to work, and made him uneasy; he felt all the symptoms of cholera, and died, notwithstanding the medical assistance that was afforded him. The physician afterwards declared that no one who had died of the cholera had previously slept in the bed. The fact proves that the fear produced by the imagination has a share in promoting the disease.—[Paris paper.]

SINGULAR LAW-SUIT OPERATION OF THE REFORM BILL.

The agents to the patrons of the borough of Hindon (the Marquess of Westminister and Lord Calthorpe,) in the month of December last, in consequence of the borough being placed in Schedule A, refused to contribute the £800. to the fund for the relief of the poor in Hindon which they and their predecessors have hitherto always paid yearly. The overseers, aided by the agents, then applied to two Justices to make an order for a "rate in aid," called upon the parish of East Knoyle, which is in juxta position with Hindon, to supply the deficiency caused by the withdrawal of the above contribution. The order was made, and last week was appealed against at Wilts County Sessions, as oppressive, and under the circumstances, illegal. The overseers of Hindon endeavoured to show that the contribution usually, made by the patrons of the borough was merely gratuitous; but it appeared that the same had been made from time immemorial, and had always been brought into the parish funds for the relief of the poor. After a hearing of upwards of seven hours, the Sessions quaffed the order of the two justices, thereby leaving the borough of Hindon, and its Noble Patrons, to maintain and support their own poor.

CANINE SYMMETRY.—Mr. Yestman is most particular—and so every master of harriers ought to be—in having his hounds of *precisely* the same height. Nineteen inches are with him the prescribed and exact standard; and were Diana herself distilled down into a dwarf fox-hound bitch, standing twenty, I have good reason to believe that she would gain no admittance into his kennel. Of colour—with exception of the blue-mottled—he is regardless; but to *that*, words can hardly be found to express his antipathy; and I have as clever a hound as need be seen coming up to me from him for a friend in this country, drafted *solely* for betraying a *spice* of the forbidden shade upon the ribs and back.—[New Sporting Magazine.]

RAPID GROWTH OF BRICKS AND MORTAR.

Within a dozen years not less than ten thousand houses have been built in and about Stepney-fields. Some years since a builder, remarkable for wealth, parsimony, and meanness of appearance, was erecting a great number of small houses; and being examined before a committee of the House of Commons in regard to a projected water company, he was asked, "how many houses he had in the neighbourhood!" He replied "he did not know!"—"Have you three or four!" "More!" "Have you twelve!" "More!" "Have you twenty!" "More!" "Have you fifty!" "I'll tell you truly," replied the builder; "I knew exactly how many I had when I came out this morning; but I can't tell within fifty how many I shall have when I return!"—[The Original.]

The Enterprize sailed from Shoreham on Friday, for America, with 99 passengers on board. The chief portion of the emigrants were agricultural labourers, who had re-

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