

EXTRACT FROM THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH AT THE DINNER GIVEN TO HIM AT ABERDEEN.—I feel gentlemen, and I shall ever be most ready and most proud dutifully to acknowledge that this reception is in a great degree owing to your respect, love and veneration for that most gracious monarch whom it is the pride of my life to serve. I feel that you in whose hearts and love his Majesty dwells as he deservedly does in all those of his subjects have on this occasion thrown respect to him in the person of one of his ministers, one of his confidential servants. Yet it would be affectation in me not to acknowledge also (in the same manner as I do your love and affection in common with all the people of Scotland towards his Majesty) the gratitude which I feel for the reception you have given me as a Scotsman, a native of your own country; as a popular minister, a minister who is a friend to the people; as one who highly prizes and appreciates the fixed institutions of the country; as one who has assisted in amending the imperfections of those institutions under which the country had long flourished and continues to flourish; and as one who would lay down his life to preserve them (loud cheers)—yet as one who would go to the uttermost parts of the earth to improve them, and to make them yet more deserving of the love and veneration of his Majesty's subjects and yet more sure of a lasting endurance, and therefore yet more entitled to perpetuity (faintly cheering). Gentlemen I speak to Scotsmen—to educated men—to reasoning men—to deliberative, reflecting men. Therefore it is that I have no occasion to say that in the avowal which I have now made of the principles which have actuated me since I came into public life—an avowal that I am the friend of the institutions of the country, and that I would lay down my life to stay revolution; yet, at the same time, and in the same degree in which I would make the sacrifice, and perform the act of self-devotion—that I am a friend to reform in these institutions; and there is nothing in the slightest degree inconsistent in this, as the one part of the proposition lives, and stands by and twines round the other. (Cheers) It would require a fool an absolute fool to suppose there is anything inconsistent in the two propositions. Yet I have heard myself lately charged with having lightly relinquished the principles which I have hitherto held; that I am no longer a Whig (cheers); that I have foregone the tenets of reform, lost all respect for the institutions of the country—all desire for their improvement; and this charge is made against me because I said the other day, and do say it with the most conscientious sincerity, that of an assembly more grave, more pure and spotless more marked by profound legislative wisdom than this present reformed House of Commons the history of the world affords no example. But then at the same time that this opinion was propounded, it was said that this House of Commons had passed two or three bills which required the correcting hand of the other House and that the House of Lords deserved well of the country for correcting these three bills. And right, else why have a House of Lords, if it is not to exercise its deliberative functions in every measure which may come before it? (loud cheers) If any man thinks there should be none, I shall say with him I feel no sympathy or concurrence of sentiment. Should I be asked my opinion with respect to the abolition of the peerage of which notice was given at the end of last session and which like many other motions of which notice has been given, will not be made next session; then my answer would be that I am a friend of the British Constitution, consisting of King, consisting of Lords, and consisting of Commons; and I hold that he is the enemy of each who is not a friend to the whole three. (Cheers.) There are conscientious men who are republicans; but I do consider that man deluded who thinks that there should be no Lords, and who wishes to produce a state of things which would end with no King. (Cheers.) Let them hold their principles and they may do so conscientiously; but let them not charge me with inconsistency because I do not accede to it. I may indeed be impeached of error by the persons who maintain such opinions, because I am not a republican but am for the preservation of the monarchy as it exists in this kingdom; and among its three constituent parts, I would preserve the existence of the House of Lords and the rights of all the three estates.

Gentlemen—allow me once more to return my grateful acknowledgements for the reception which you have given me. I have stated my opinion freely upon the various points to which your attention has now been addressed. My principles remain the same as they have been since thirty years ago, when I first offered an opinion upon any political measure, and took a share in public life; and when I shall find cause to alter my opinions in any particular upon public questions—when I cease to love my country—when I become the advocate of wholesale, rash and unwholesome innovation and change—then, and not till then shall I depart from that path which I have always trodden. I depart from opinions which every day I live, every hour I breathe, every

thing I see, every thing I hear, every thing I feel, conyinces me are sound and rational must prevail. (His lordship sat down amidst most enthusiastic and long continued cheering.)

The PROVOST gave "Earl Grey," &c. Although no longer in direct connexion with that distinguished nobleman as a member of his Majesty's government, yet in the spirit of one of his warmest admirers, and seeing that I shall soon have an opportunity of meeting him and declaring to him the manner in which you have mentioned his name, and along with all his Majesty's subjects manifested your love to, and veneration for, that great and distinguished man, I cannot remain silent, or avoid acknowledging the toast. You will be aware of the absurd and stupid and indefensible attacks which, in common with the resignation of that minister have been showered against me, not one word of which is true or deserved; but said the Lord Chancellor in an impassioned manner, a day of retribution is at hand—it approaches. I have allowed certain persons to go on—they have gone on—the net is enclosed around them, and they shall soon be held up to ridicule and to scorn (cheers)—and to punishment (continued cheers).—It might have happened that for some purpose or other, say of a public nature, or for some purpose which honesty might have rendered me anxious that that wish should be realised.—I say it might have happened that I might have wished for the retirement of Earl Grey, but if that had been the case, how should and how would I have acted? I would have first told Earl Grey himself, secondly my Sovereign, and thirdly the parliament. But I had no such wish, I had no such desire, nor did any motives present itself to me to lead me to wish for his retirement, (cheers), and I am one who laments, deeply laments this calamity! (Great cheering.) The falsehood of these attacks all shall be made to believe in a very short time except perhaps one or two contemptible individuals, but although they may not be made to believe, they may be made to feel, and their conduct held up to the view of a discerning country (Loud cheers.)

Amongst the presents which the Crown Prince of Prussia, upon his late visit to St. Petersburg, received from his brother-in-law Nicholas, is a magnificent table, curiously composed of Russian precious stones, which is valued at 60,000 rubles.

By the law of France, a testator leaving at his decease one legitimate child, may not dispose of more than half of his property; if there are two children, of the third part; and if there are more children, then a fourth part only of his property is left at his disposal.

There were at one time in Cologne as many convents and other religious houses as there are days in the year.

The three Secretaries of State, Lords Palmerston and Duncannon, and Mr. Spring Rice, are Irishmen; so also is Lord Aylmer, Governor-General of Canada; Lord Clare, Governor of Bombay; Marquis of Sligo, Governor of Jamaica; General Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, and Sir Dudley St. Ledger Hill, Governor of St. Lucia.—The number of distinguished Irishmen high in office is at the present day greater than ever it was in the history of that country.

Reduced to the most galling extremity, in want of everything, and obliged to go from one sheepfold to another to seek refuge, only to leave as soon as obtained, Don Carlos it is said is completely despirited, and bitterly accuses his partisans of having deceived him. The whole of Spain he was told would rise at his voice, and his journey from the frontier to the Escorial would only be a short triumphant march, and yet the insurrection confined to the circle which it occupied before the Pretender's arrival has no advanced one inch. Spain remains tranquil the insurgents exhaust their last resources; the powerful diversion on which he counted from the Powers of the North, has not taken place, and Don Carlos would by this time have left for England if the opinionated Zumalacareguy had not formally opposed such a step.

ALEPPO, July 29.—Intelligence has just reached me from the coast by express that his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt has issued orders for the suspension of the government manufactures of cotton twist and gray calicoes and that 30,000 operatives who were employed therein, were ordered to be draughted into the army. The reason assigned for this measure is stated to be that the prices obtained for them were not equivalent; but this is not the fact; time and the march of political events in the East, will I fear soon develop the real cause. Be this as it may, it will not fail in the interim, proving of immense benefit to our Manchester cotton twist and gray calico manufactures, and increase in a wonderful manner their already enormous consumption. Already has the knowledge of this measure produced a very salutary effect on prices here, but our stocks of both these articles are light and not equal to the demand.

July 31.—Intelligence has this instant arrived from the coast that Ibrahim has gained some important advantages over the

rebels the particulars of which are not yet known. All kinds of English manufactures are rising in this city and at Damascus.—*Times*.

The Italian journals begin to complain that the consumption of beer is daily increasing in the wine countries. At Padua there are three breweries fully employed; not only the men but the women appear to be very fond of this beverage which is dearer than wine. These journals say that this manner of using barley deserves serious consideration.

Accounts have been received from Batavia to the 10th of April which state that affairs there were in a more prosperous condition. The annual examination into the Java Bank had been made, and the result was that a net profit had accrued on a capital of two millions of florins of 23 3/4 per cent. The imports into Batavia in 1833, exceeded in value those of 1832 by 4,769,248, florins and the exports by 1,514,798 florins. The exports consisted chiefly of coffee, sugar, indigo, rice and arrack. The Dutch government for certain political reasons, restricted the ingress of Chinese settlers into Java, and the Spanish government had acted upon the same principle, by imposing a capitation tax on Chinese settlers.

Sir John de Courcy being removed from the government of Ireland and superceded by Sir Hugh de Lacy, in his indignation gave vent to his feelings and uttered some words disrespectful to the King (John) and reflecting on him for the murder of Arthur his nephew, Duke of Britaigne. This being reported to the King, it highly incensed him, and he ordered De Lacy to have him arrested and sent prisoner to England. De Lacy highly pleased with the command several times endeavoured to accomplish it by open force, but finding that course ineffectual he had recourse to treachery, and prevailed on some of Sir John's servants or captains to betray him, which took effect on Good Friday in the year 1203 when the knight according to the devotion of the time, walked unarmed and barefoot five times round the church-yard of Downpatrick for penance, was attacked unawares, and having nothing better to defend himself than the pole of a wooden cross, he was overpowered and forced to yield but not until he had slain 13 of his assailants with his uncouth weapon. On this occasion two of his nephews were slain defending their uncle.

SPECIMEN OF LEGISLATION.—In the year 1812 the then parliament passed an act 53, Geo. 3, c. 146, by which up to this moment parochial registers are regulated. It is entitled, "an act for better regulating and preserving registers of births, baptisms marriages and burials in England; whereas it makes no provision whatever for the entry of births.

The *Journal des Connaissances Usuelles* gives the following method for soldering together two pieces of amber:—Moisten the surfaces of both with the solution of caustic potash press them together at once, and the two pieces unite so well that you cannot see a trace of joining.

A New Orleans *price current* of the 19th July was received yesterday. It states that the river Mississippi had risen several feet within a few days; the weather was warm, and the market unusually dull at the present season of the year.

Several changes are designed in the alterations made by the late First Lord of the Admiralty, and a Special Board of distinguished Naval Officers has actually been appointed under whose consideration several new as well as a revision of some old, regulations will be brought forward forthwith.—*Naval and Military Gaz*

The license of the pen and tongue has rendered duelling so common in Belgium, that to fire with pistols at a mark has become a necessary part of the education of young and ardent spirits. Monsieur Gendebien, who lately shot the Minister of the Interior, Roget, through the mouth, is said to have reached such a pitch of dexterity as to be able to bring down a bee upon the nicest certainty; and when he fights it is the rule to place the combatants at the unusual distance of 36 paces.

SENSITIVE PAPER.—A mode of manufacturing paper has been discovered in France by means of which writing cannot be effaced without leaving proof of its having existed. We understand that when anything written on this sensitive paper is effaced by chymical process, the colour of the paper is changed, and according to the nature of the chymical preparations employed becomes either blue or brown so that the paper itself furnishes an irrefragable proof of an attempt to falsify the writing.

EDUCATION IN SPAIN.—The Queen has ordered a Commission to be formed for organizing throughout Spain a uniform system of primary instruction to be maintained at the public expense. The Lancasterian method is to be adopted. A normal school for the education of professors is also to be part of the plan. This measure has given very great satisfaction.

The loss of property by the fire in the Innisfail steamer, at Cork, amounts to about £1,500; among the property lost were some valuable pictures by the old masters, the property of Lord Ennismore, which were on their return from Dublin to his Lordship's seat at Connamore; they had been sent to the metropolis for renovation.

A disturbance took place a few days ago among the French troops, about 600 in number, quartered here, at Val de Pereira. They refused obedience to their officers under the pretence that the latter had promised to the Portuguese Government the continuance of their service without asking their consent, and that they had also kept from them part of their pay; they at length went so far as to appoint officers from among themselves, raising a corporal to the rank of colonel, and filling the other posts after the same eligible manner. Gen. Saldanha intended at first to force them to obedience, or oblige them to lay down their arms; but he found them so determined at that time, that the attempt could not be made without considerable bloodshed.—Last night, however, after they had time to cool upon their resolves they were unexpectedly surrounded by a very superior force, and after a little parley they thought proper to lay down their arms quietly. The most refractory are to be sent away home immediately and I believe are already embarked.

The *Memorial des Pyrenees* of Pau has the following:—"A fact of serious importance has just taken place in Aspel, a valley of the Lower Pyrenees. Eleven ammunition waggons had arrived at Bedous, a small town on the frontier of Arragon. They were laden with arms and ammunition for the Queen's troops, and had been conveyed by a detachment of the 5th company of the Artillery Train. The arms and ammunition came from the arsenal of Bayonne, and it was announced that the Governor of Jacca had delegated a superior officer to receive them. No suspicion existed that the introduction of arms forwarded by the French government to its ally could meet with any impediment on the part of the custom-house. Yet when the military officer presented himself to take possession of them, the Customs refused to deliver them, and called upon the commandant of the battalion of the 9th regiment for his support. The latter, however, not only declined to interfere in the manner required, but put at the disposal of the envoy of the Governor of Jacca a detachment to escort the stores, which were placed upon the backs of mules and thus conveyed to the extreme frontier. The custom-house officers drew up their process-verbal, but the convoy proceeded until at length it was met and received by the Queen's troops."

An interesting meeting took place on Tuesday evening, at the Wesleyan Chapel in the Rue du Bouloy, in aid of the objects and funds of the Missionary Society, William Tooke, Esq., M. P. for Truro, in the Chair; on which occasion, after solemn prayer by the Rev. R. Newstead, the Minister of that chapel, the Rev. I. Campbell, from Africa, and the Rev. W. Oke Croggon, from Greece, severally reported the result of their labours at those stations, among people widely distant and different from each other, yet equally requiring the happy influences of Christian instruction. Resolutions were then unanimously agreed to, approving of every measure for the spread of the gospel, and also expressive of the delight and gratitude felt in contemplating the peaceful relations subsisting between the two nations represented at such meeting, evinced by the circumstance of an English congregation assembling, under the enlightened sanction of the French government, in the city of Paris; the resolution to this effect was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Newstead, and acknowledged by Admiral Count Verhulst in an eloquent and impressive speech. He was followed by the chairman, Mr. Tooke, who, in return for thanks voted to him, stated the high gratification he experienced in thus witnessing and contributing to the furtherance of a cause which, without reference to sect or party, had no other object than to diffuse over the heathen world the pure precepts of the gospel, with all its peaceful and civilizing consequences. The meeting closed with a fervent prayer in French by M. Grandpierre, and a very liberal collection was then made.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

(From the *Naval and Military Gazette*.)

It was with considerable satisfaction that we announced last week, through the *Gazette*, the judicious appointment recently made by the Secretary for the Colonies, of Captain HENRY PRESCOTT, C. B., to the Government of Newfoundland. This gallant officer was highly distinguished in the late war on the Mediterranean station, where he commanded the *Weasel* sloop of war, and he gained his post rank as being the senior commander in a dashing enterprise performed by H. M. S. *Thames*, commanded by the present Lord Racombe, C. B., the *Weasel*, Captain Prescott, and the *Pilot*, commanded by Captain J. Toup Nicolas, C. B., under the walls of the town of AMANTHA, on the east coast of Calabria, on