

England, &c.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, May 26. VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.—By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool dates of 23d and London of 22d ult. The King had been ill; a London paper of the 22d says—"We have great satisfaction in being enabled to state that the King passed a pretty good night on Tuesday night, and that His Majesty experienced less difficulty from his complaint yesterday.—Sir Henry Hallford left the Palace at Windsor about half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and returned in the evening a little before seven o'clock."

Parliament adjourned on the 8th to the 29th of April. It was expected that the prorogation of Parliament would take place in the second week of June.

The demand for goods was good in the manufacturing districts at a small advance.—Labor had also advanced in price.

LONDON, April 21. The promoters of Mr. R. Grant's Bill for the emancipation of the Jews, entertain little hope that the second reading (3d May) will be carried in the Commons.

It is said that several young English noblemen have applied for permission to proceed as volunteers to Algiers.—This restless valor is nothing new among us.

The establishment of Bank of England branch banks is understood to have caused a loss to the bank proprietors of £50,000.

PORTUGAL.—The Regency appointed by Don Pedro on behalf of his daughter, consisting of the Marquis of Palmella, Count Villa Flor, and Jose Antonio Guerreiro, landed at Terceira on the 15th, and immediately proceeded to the constitution of the government in the name of the young Queen, by the publication of the decree of the Emperor to that effect. It is confidently anticipated that this will be followed up by an expedition from Brazil, the object of which is the downfall of the Portuguese Nero, a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Recent accounts from Lisbon state that a new description of auto-da-fe is preparing there; twelve persons at once have been condemned, and their bodies are to be burnt. It is also stated that more executions are to take place. At Oporto the project of the amnesty has been rejected, and the ministry are so much discontented with France and England, on receiving their last despatches, that they could do nothing before they received further advices from Don Pedro.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.—It is said that France contemplates the occupation of Tripoli and Tunis, as well as that of Algiers, and that the matter has been arranged between the Powers having an interest in the Mediterranean. It is also said that the Pacha of Egypt has entered into an alliance with the French. The preparations are continued, and the expedition is expected to sail at the latter end of this month or the beginning of the next. The fleet, it is said, will consist of 11 ships of the line, 24 frigates, 85 brigs, 18 armed transports, 12 corvettes and other smaller vessels, making a total of 121 armed vessels of all sizes. Among these are 8 steamers, a kind of force as yet new to warfare.

Seizure of British Ships.—By letters from Toulon, in the Paris papers of Sunday, which arrived last night, it appears certain that the French blockading squadron before Algiers has captured two English vessels, attempting to break through the blockade, and carrying arms and ammunition of war into that fort. These English ships endeavoured to elude the French cruisers, and to enter the harbour of Algiers by night. Being hailed, they at first refused to answer; and being stopped, they resisted search. When obliged at last to submit to this formality, they were found to be loaded with bombs, cannons, balls, powder, and other military stores. These vessels have not been condemned. They are, however, detained till the Minister of War is consulted on the course which ought to be pursued.—Times.

The reports from Tunis and Bona of the resources of Algiers, if they vary in other respects, coincide with the common belief that the Day's coffers are well supplied. It is understood that he has a well organized force of 90,000 men, besides an army composed of Arabs, which, if not well paid, could not be kept together; and great energy is described to exist in all the departments of his government to repel the threatened invasion. The principal point of attack is expected to be on Bugia, the port from which Algiers draws her resources for ship-building, about sixty miles distant East, once in possession of the French.

Prince Leopold.—His Royal Highness has finally consented to put on the royal purple.—Accordingly to the arrangement made with England, France, and Russia, he is to receive about £200,000 annually from the three powers, for the purpose of enabling him to put the government of Greece on a proper footing, and to meet its financial exigencies.

Russia and Turkey.—The Austrian Observer announces, after intelligence of March 10, from Constantinople, that in consequence of the first instalment of the indemnity to Russian merchants having been paid, the 6th article of the treaty relative to Servia executed, and Giardze evacuated by the Turks, the Russian army have left Adrianople, Kirlisse, Lule Burgas, Midia, Iusidi, and other places and delivered them up to the Porte. It further adds, that the Turkish Government are prepared to pay the second instalment according to the treaty, the Russian troops are making preparations to evacuate the whole country, from the Balkan to the sea, as far as the gulf of Bozorg, and to withdraw into Bulgaria and Gobraedcha. Part of the Russian squadron have sailed for Malta.

April 21.—Tobacco.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a resolution, for the repeal of the 12th of Charles II, and 36th of George III, prohibiting the culture of tobacco, and permitting it in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, on the payment of 1s. 8d. per lb., was agreed to.

Letters from Naples state that some differences had arisen between the Courts of Naples and Rome, in consequence of a claim preferred by the Pope to renew the acknowledgment of feo-

dal supremacy claimed by the Holy See over his Majesty's dominions. The demand seems to have been resisted, and it was reported a bull had been formally fulminated from the Vatican.

The following is an extract of a Commercial letter from Trieste:—

"The ordinance declaring Venice a free port cannot fail to be prejudicial to Trieste, because the situation of Venice for free trade is much more favorable than our city.

"The transport of merchandize is much more easy, and extended there; and its produce much more considerable, and varied, than ours. The environs of Trieste are mountainous and rocky, and yield but few, and these unimportant articles of commerce, while the fertile plains of Lombardy present to the Venetian merchant vast supplies for exportation; and all that grows in the environs of Trieste is to be found at Venice. Thus Trieste must sink in proportion to the progress Venice shall make. The latter city is indebted for its prosperity entirely to England, who never relaxed her endeavours to induce the Court of Austria to grant what it is length obtained, and which was, it is said, followed by a commercial treaty, that will shortly be published."

The Turkish Vice-Admiral Tabir Pacha is preparing to sail on board a frigate for Algiers, in order to propose the mediation of the Sultan for the arrangement of the differences between the Dey and France.

LONDON, April 22. The French Papers which arrived yesterday, give the total number of the troops destined to chastise the barbarism and piracy. They state the aggregate number to be 33,750 infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers: a formidable army, when opposed to the piratical nation of Algiers.—Judging from the display of preparation, the commissaries employed, clerks, secretaries, attendants upon field hospitals, &c. the French seem in earnest, and determined, if possible, to convince the Dey that it is to France alone he must pay obedience. The conflict however will be a desperate one; the conquest probably not so easy of attainment, because we are given to understand that His Highness of Algiers has also been making preparations to meet the invaders, laying his traps, collecting his forces, and, in short, has at his command an immense force, to give them a warm reception the moment they land. The expedition furnishes a topic for conversation in the circles of Paris, and serves to divert public attention from the conflict between the Monarch and the Chamber of Deputies. M. De Bourmont, the Minister of War, was to leave Paris on Monday, to take the command of the armament.

We regret to state, from private information we received yesterday from Havre, that considerable excitement prevails in that town. The present feeling is not only adverse to the existing government, but has manifested itself much sooner than we expected; two assassinations occurred there last week, occasioned by fermentations attributed to some remark in favour of the Bourbons.—Southampton Mercury.

The two extremes of very hot and very cold and stormy weather, were perhaps, never nearer meeting in this country, than during last week. On Sunday evening, the thermometer of a gentleman in this town stood at 98; and in the same place on Friday, it was at 46.—There has hardly been, during the last severe winter, two more turbulent days than Friday and Saturday last, when the snow fell from one to two feet deep.—London paper of 8th April.

A parcel of New South Wales cotton is announced for sale in Liverpool—the first ever received from that country. The importation of sheeps' wool from New South Wales has increased very rapidly of late.

London, April 9.—Dutch and Hamburg papers to the 7th inst. were received last night.—Major Gen. Sir Howard Douglas has arrived at the Hague.

LIVERPOOL, April 23. WRECK OF THE NEWRY.—The North Wales Chronicle of yesterday gives a description of the circumstances attending the awful wreck of the ship Newry, (bound to Quebec), on the coast of Carnarvonshire, on Friday night last, on the authority of Mr. James Harris, of Bangor, the agent for Lloyd's, who repaired to the spot immediately on hearing of the wreck, and on the information given by some of the survivors.

It appears that there were about 400 emigrants on board, and that after the vessel had struck, by the most fatiguing and dangerous exertion on the part of the crew, near 300 of them were enabled to land, many of them in a state of nudity, and others with blankets, &c. round them, having been in their births, and most of them sea sick at the time the vessel struck. The crew of the Newry behaved with the utmost courage and humanity. In a state of exposure and exhaustion, and many of them severely injured, they continued their exertions for the preservation of the passengers until four o'clock in the morning, when David Griffiths, a seaman in the neighborhood, assisted by Owen Jones and other persons, succeeded in rescuing between forty and fifty men, women, and children, from their perilous situation on the wreck. The Chronicle estimates the number of persons lost at between forty and fifty, but says that the precise number had not been ascertained. The vessel broke up on Sunday, and what remained of the wreck was sold by auction on Monday. Fourteen dead bodies were found amongst the broken timber and on the rocks, all of which were decently interred. The conduct of the inhabitants towards the destitute survivors has been beyond all praise. They were furnished with clothing, food, &c. and many of the poor cottagers actually burned part of their household furniture in order to warm their destitute and shivering guests.

In reference to the spirit of emigration, and the passengers on board the unfortunate vessel above alluded to, the Newry Telegraph has the following paragraph:—"The spirit of emigration to British America has not been stronger, or more extensively prevalent, in this part of the country, for several years back, than at the present. Messrs. Lyle's large and commodious ship, the Newry, is just on the eve of leaving this port, with a full complement of passengers, for Quebec, and three other vessels are already advertised for the same destination, to sail in

the course of this and the ensuing month. A number of the persons going out in the Newry are very respectable, and we have observed an appearance of comfort, and, to use a word abundantly expressive, and which our country friends at least will understand, of roughness, about the passengers generally not always to be met with. A novel and interesting sight was witnessed here on Saturday. Some emigrants, from the neighborhood, we believe, on Banbridge, passed thro' this town, accompanied by a respectable body of Freemasons, with music, vestments, and all the other paraphernalia of this ancient order. Having accompanied their friends to the water's side, at Warren Point, and mutually exchanged the sad parting adieu, this 'band of brothers' was then escorted out of town by the brethren of Warren Point, by whom, it appears, they had been previously received and hospitably entertained in their lodgings."—Liverpool Courier.

THE KING. We understand that His Majesty's indisposition is an inflammation of the chest. It is a malady to which His Majesty has been peculiarly liable for some time past; and that liability has been repeatedly excited by His Majesty's predilection for the scenery in the neighbourhood of Virginia Waters, from whence he has often driven to the Castle in an open phaeton after sunset, and of course exposed to the cool air and dews of evening.—London Courier.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has more than ordinary opportunities of obtaining correct information upon subjects connected with politics and the Court, has favored us with the following information on the subject of the King's health, in a letter dated last Tuesday.

"I have private information respecting the health of the King, which convinces me that there is but little chance of his recovery. I know a gentleman who is very familiar with His Majesty's appearance, and who pronounces a very unfavorable opinion on the altered state of his countenance, on seeing it last week. The King has been epped once a month until lately, but that operation cannot now be continued. The difficulty of breathing arises from dangerous internal disease."—Liverpool Mercury, 23d ult.

The King of France had had a Grand Review in the Champ de Mars. The Paris letters speak of it as follows:—

Immediately after the review, the King and Royal Family returned to the Tuilleries, without receiving one unequivocal mark of affection from the soldiers and Spectators. The following appears to be the latest account from Paris in reference to the state of public sentiment:—

Saturday, April 17.—A report prevailed here yesterday that the Chamber will be immediately dissolved, and that the new one will be convoked for the 31st of May. The same report is repeated to-day, but is not generally credited. The prorogation has had the effect that might have been anticipated—it has enabled the Liberal Deputies to canvass their respective departments with all the eclat of men who had done their duty, and thus defeat the pretensions of Royal candidates.

GREECE.—The Journal of Geneva contains an article written by the well-known Dr. Grosse, who has been so long in Greece, in which he endeavors to show that the new Greek state, confined to the limits assigned to it by the final decision of the allied powers, will be destitute of every thing necessary to ensure its independence. The frontiers now fixed is weak and almost defenceless on the land side, and without Candia, quite insecure against attacks by sea; and that the territory is unequal to the maintenance of her army, especially cavalry; the revenue wholly insufficient; and the population too scanty. He estimates it, however, including the islands, at 1,515,000 souls.—Hence he infers the proper frontiers are those of ancient Greece, viz. on the Continent are the course of the river Vejuza (Aous) to the north of the Acroceraanian mountain, from its mouth in the Adriatic to its source; the mountain chain of Menzora and Olympus, to the Gulf of Salonichi, between Plataramona (Palatinna) and the Rhuteri (Patenis); Patmos, Nikaria, Candia, Scarpanto, and Cassos must belong to Greece, from which it would be unjust to exclude Samos, the inhabitants of which displayed so much energy during the revolution. The English Government, if it knows its own real interest, and wishes to make itself popular in Europe, will hasten to give up to Greece islands that belong to it by their language, manners, and religion, and which, as the English themselves say, are a burthen to the public treasury, and of no advantage except to some favored sinecurists. Thus Dr. G. thinks Greece would possess the elements of independence. Epirus and Thessaly have fertile plains, fine forests, an industrious population of 500,000 souls, with the advantage that the Turks are to the Christians at the most only as one to five. Candia, with a population of 90,000 Christians, and which is capable of supporting 1,500,000 inhabitants, is the key of Greece on the sea side and indispensably necessary to its safety. As for the Ionian Islands, a look at the map shows they ought to belong to the continent.—Supplement to Allgemeine Zeitung, March 31.

It is reported, says the Paris Temps, that soon after his accession to the Throne of Greece, Prince Leopold will marry the only daughter of the late Duke of Placenza, who is heiress to a fortune of thirty-millions of francs, and whose beauty is only equalled by her mental accomplishment. She is at present at Egina with her mother.

Lord St. Maur, the eldest son of the Duke of Somerset, is to accompany prince Leopold to Greece. The Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Cust are also to form part of the royal household.—Court Journal.

[From Papers by the Hon. J. J. J. J.]

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21. THE REVENUE.—An account of the produce of the revenue in the years ending April 5, 1829, & 1830, has just been published. The total revenue for the year 1829 was £47,758,410; that for 1830 £46,894,001, being a decrease in the latter year of £864,349. The revenue

for the quarter ending April 5, 1829, was £9,351,449; that for the quarter ending April 5, 1830 £9,105,627, being a decrease on the latter quarter of £245,812. The items for the last quarter are, Customs £3,518,522, being an increase of £81,000 compared with the receipts for the corresponding quarter of last year;—Excise £8,188,770, being a decrease of £308,889;—Stamps £1,626,759, being a decrease of £1,200;—Postoffice £347,000, being an increase of £4,000; Taxes £374,903, being an increase of £6,559;—Miscellaneous £49,683, being a decrease of £27,322.

All the officers attached to the English mail department, in the Dublin post-office, are to be discharged; and a reduction is also to be made in the number of supererogatory barrack-masters. It appears from an accurate statement of his Grace the Duke of Grafton's success on the turf, in the nineteen years in which he has been engaged, that his Grace's winnings have been £99,211 3 4.

Accounts from Rome state that on the 15th ult. the Pope had a secret consistory in the Vatican. His Holiness nominated nineteen Bishops for all parts of the world. On the same day he raised to the dignity of Cardinal, 1st, Thomas Weld, born at London, 22d January, 1773, Bishop of Amyclea, in partibus; 2d, M. Raphael Mazio, a native of Rome; 3d, M. de Simone, of Beneventum. His Holiness announced that he kept in petto the names of eight Cardinals who would soon be created.

The French Ministry appears to be in doubt as to the course which it ought to adopt with the present Chambers. To dissolve the Deputies, seems hazardous; while to reassemble them, in the present temper of parties, would be useless. There is also a division of opinion in regard to the comparative fitness of Prince Polignac and M. de Villele to preside over the Cabinet in the present juncture of affairs. The more violent among the Royalists support Villele, who is understood to recommend an immediate dissolution; and it seems likely that his opinion will prevail. Prince Polignac is exerting his influence in the various departments—superceding prefects, mayors, and returning officers. From all appearances, however, Republican principles gain force from day to day, and no ministry will long be able to make head against them.—Liverpool Courier.

Expedition against Algiers.—Large corps de armee were assembling at Toulon, Marseilles, and Aix. The force to be employed is thus stated:—Infantry 29,925; Cavalry 550; Artillerists 1880; Staff subalterns 1810—Total 34,165. Several Generals were announced as having arrived at the several places of assembly. The lists of the divisions, brigades and regiments to be employed are given in much detail, with specifications of the field and horse artillery, wagon train, and pontoons. The naval force is to be very strong; and the expedition is said to be equal in strength and equipment to that which sailed for Egypt some 32 years since under Buonaparte. The French Minister of War was to leave Paris for Toulon, on the 18th April; and the Dauphin was to follow on the 25th, to witness the sailing of the expedition.

On Friday night week, about half-past ten o'clock, Lieutenant Lambrecht, late of the Ceylon regiment, who was recently tried and acquitted at the Kingston assizes, for having killed Mr. Oliver Clayton in a duel, at Battersea-fields, went to the police station of letter M division, in the Southwark-bridge road, and, addressing the inspector, described that he was completely destitute, having neither house nor home of any kind, and without the means of even procuring the common necessaries of life. He stated that, since his acquittal, all his former friends had turned their backs upon him, and that, for the want of means, he had been compelled to wander about the town day and night, not knowing whither to go or what to do; he then implored the inspector to permit him to lie down and rest himself, adding, that he was so exhausted from fatigue and want, that even the accommodation he sought would be an indulgence for which he should be most grateful. The unfortunate gentleman was an object of great commiseration; his dress bespoke the poverty with which he contended; and not having been shaven for several days, his whole appearance was wretched in the extreme. The inspector allowed Mr. Lambrecht to remain in the station until he had rested himself, and then furnished him with the means of procuring a bed.—London Observer.

Mr. PITT—at the age of twenty-four, became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Such an appointment had never taken place before, nor is it probable one so wonderfully qualified at such an age will ever be found again. The son of a statesman who had united more popular veneration with more brilliancy of genius, and Parliamentary eloquence with grandeur of mind and heart, than our history elsewhere affords, he had early exhibited the inheritance of these mighty and over-ruling gifts. Unrivalled quickness of apprehension, clearness of distinction and method, rectitude of judgment and command of language, directed from infancy to all those objects which employed his father's mind as a statesman and a patriot; and all these set to work by the purest ambition; unmix'd with the least foil of worldly advantage or selfish gain, introduced him in 1780, as soon as he was of age, into Parliament, with every prejudice in his favour, and every eye and ear upon him. Such a weight of expectation would have sunk any other mind. On him it imposed a short pause: it was the silence that precedes the burst of the thunder and the lightning. From that day his future command of the house became already fixed.—From the Quarterly Review for April.

Royal Expenses.—A calculation has been made of the expenses paid by the nine principal nations of Europe to support their Sovereigns respectively, including the families of each.—The gross amount of their expenses are stated at 180,470,000 of francs, which are divided as follows:—The Emperor of Russia, 45,000,000; King of France, 42,500,000; Emperor of Austria, 37,500,000; King of England, 25,000,000; Spain, 13,750,000; Prussia, 10,937,500; Netherlands, 6,500,000; Naples, 5,250,000;

Portugal, 3,232,500. These expenses, when divided between the subjects of each Monarch respectively, amount to the following ratio:—Russia 88 centimes (not quite nine-tenths of a franc); France, 1 franc 86 cents; Austria, 1 franc 34 cents; Spain, 1 franc 20 cents; England, 1 franc 20 cents; Prussia, 1 franc; Netherlands, 1 franc 20 cents; Naples 80 cts. Portugal, 73 cents.

Reasons for supporting the Duke of Wellington's Administration.—First, because we believe his administration resting on neither party, is free from the radical vice of both; that not being solely whig, it may be able to redress grievances; not being purely Tory, it may desire it; and if desirous, be pledged to no party against the redress. So that it may be more efficient than former administrations to attain the right ends of Government:—"I preserve what is good, and rectify what is evil."

Secondly, because regarding the actual existing power of the administration, and looking to what it has already done, we believe it not only may be more efficient to the right ends of Government, but already is. Thirdly, because having the power to benefit the state, we believe the minister has the desire; we believe this, first from one main source of his power itself; secondly, from a review during the last session, not only of acts but words, which coming from one who has not yet disappointed us, we incline to believe; thirdly, from the station which the minister holds in the civilized world, and which renders it pre-eminently his interest to desire only the public good, and the reputation consequent on effecting it. Fourthly, we support the Duke of Wellington, not only from our hope in his administration, but from our dread of the administration of others. Fifthly, we support him, because in the two great and real divisions which we conceive to exist in this country, we deem him likely to prove the best mediator, and to obtain the most for the people, at the least expense to the inclinations of the aristocracy; and (by a more than common ability, to conciliate the one without irritating the other,) to pave the way to the establishment of that great legislative truth, that country is not rightly governed, where the different classes have rival interests; and that the end of government and the correction of all abuses, are obtained not by the maxim "divide," but "combine."—New Monthly Mag.

In the sixteen years that have elapsed since the return of the Bourbons, there have been in France, six Presidents of the Council (Premier); twelve ministers for Justice; twelve Ministers for the Interior; fifteen Ministers for War; twelve Ministers for the Marine; ten Ministers for Finance; thirteen Ministers for Foreign Relations; eight Ministers for Police, (this department was united to the Ministry of the Interior in 1819); two Ministers for Commerce, (this Department was established on the 4th January, 1828)

Rome, March 14.—The agents of Don Miguel, supported by the Ministers of Naples and the Cabinets of London and Paris, and Cardinal Albani, have in vain done their utmost to induce his Holiness to recognise the usurper.—Pius the Eighth said to a Prince of the Church, who was a member of the first Commission appointed to examine the titles and the validity of the demand of the usurper, "I have several times said to Cardinal Albani, that if all the Kings of the universe should acknowledge Don Miguel as the legitimate King of Portugal de facto et de jure, he never would be recognised by Pius VIII. before the Emperor of Brazil shall have voluntarily abdicated in favour of Don Miguel, in the name of Donna Maria da Gloria, his daughter, whom Leo XII. acknowledged as legitimate Queen of Portugal. I will sooner annul all the canons of the Church than recognise Don Miguel."

The negroes of the Danish West India Islands have been placed by the measures of his Danish Majesty, which have been gradually carried into effect, pretty nearly on an equal footing with the Europeans, and their emancipation may be considered as effected. Marriages between people of colour and Europeans are permitted.—Many of the former follow mechanical professions and trade with the same rights as Europeans, and the chief artisans are people of colour, many of whom are employed in merchants' counting-houses, and many are in public offices. All the officers of the corps of firemen are people of colour, except the chiefs; the sexton of the Danish church at Saint Croix is a negro; and one of the richest merchants in St. Thomas, M. de Castro, though a black, is Aid-de-camp to the Governor; nay, the black proprietors of some of the sugar plantations have Europeans in their service as managers.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor.—I observed in last Friday's Colonist, a communication subscribed "P." and as the writer volunteered his talents in favor of restricted Education, I was preparing myself to read something at least respectable in sentiment and composition.—But I soon found my mistake.—And while I congratulate the Public upon the arrival of a talented Lady in the important character of an instructress, I must for the credit of that Public declare that the sentiments of Mr. P. are not the sentiments of the community; and although the ability and character of the person, whose cause he espouses, may be perfectly unexceptionable, it affords no argument to exclude that honourable competition, which always ensures attention and improvement. Monopolies are always odious; and a monopoly such as this strange writer would wish to establish would be worse than odious. Really Mr. Editor I am astonished at the very liberal, and I may add ungentleman-like observations of P. To say the least; they are extremely deficient in that courtesy with which every gentleman would welcome the arrival of a female stranger, who is visiting our City upon an errand of such importance to the Public; and which, there is good reason to hope, will accomplish the anxious expectations of the Anti-Britanic "Tribe" of Mr. P.—Positively Mr. Editor it is difficult to determine whether the ignorance or impudence of P. predominates in his ungrammatical cogitations—as he is once rescued a large proportion of the society of a preference for every thing American, to the exclusion of English adventurers. In reply, I beg leave to observe—if P is one of those English adventurers, it would be a libel upon our good sense and taste, if we should hesitate in our election; nor would any body be a sin, when we decline our dissent for such a patron.

Mr. P. in his anxiety to uphold the presumed rights of some, has presumed to invade the privileges of others.