

he will be done.' Yet, 'undoubtedly, Mr. Peel is a good speaker—never contemptible, like some of those he has around him; and if he is never elevated into passion—never sinking into hesitating absurdity. His fault is that he whines. He should be a *solicitor* general, for we always find him imploring, and entreating, and begging of the house to pause, and coming round to his point, instead of striking home at it, like a man who confided in himself. Nevertheless, diffidence is not to be imputed to him; no man talks so much about his own views and opinions, as having reference to himself, when he ought, with more propriety, to speak of them merely as they related to the subject in hand, no matter by whom they were uttered. 'I do think,' and 'I protest, sir, it does seem to me,' are his favourite forms of enunciating his opinions—with a great deal more to the same purpose.

"It is evidently Mr. Peel's wish to be very courteous, and we give him every credit for the wish, for it is an exceedingly becoming one in any man; but his courtesy is not easy or polished. You look at it as something added to the man, and not a part of the man. It seems to be courtesy by design, and not that into which his behaviour unpremeditatedly falls. It is too palpable. It wants flexibility. It is too smooth—too like the courtesy of one's own man. But even with these defects, it is still courtesy, and much to be preferred to the rude license of behaviour which some men in high station assume, without a particle of genius or ability to extenuate such a departure from ordinary rules."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST INDIA QUESTION.—On Monday last a meeting of proprietors was held at the East India House, and was ultimately adjourned. The Court of Directors deprecated the proposed change, and the minutes of their proceedings were read. The following passage occurred in the paper read. It was proposed that the trade between England and China, and between England and India, should be exclusively possessed by the Company till 1834, that then it should cease, with the exception of the silk and saltpetre trade, which should extend to 1836. The Company having to encourage the silk trade, advanced considerable sums to growers of silk in India, to the amount, we understood, of 70 lacs of rupees, the Company would require time to wind up their affairs in this department. The paper proceeded to state that it could hardly be the policy of government to depreciate the trade in raw silks, as it would tend to throw out thousands of our industrious weavers at home; that the Company should discontinue the importation of tea after 1834, they being allowed time for disposing of their stock in hand till 1836; that no private traders should import tea before July, 1835, or proceed to sell it before July, 1836; that the Company should exercise a consular authority over private traders—to have the power of sending away any European subject from China; that all traders should sell and have licenses of the Company, or under engagements, with penalties attached, to observe the laws and usages of China; and that the establishment of officers and servants should be reduced as much as possible.

BANK CHARTER.—Notwithstanding the rumours which have been afloat for some days past in the city, that it was the intention of government to pay off seven millions of the debt or capital due to the Bank, and to reduce its charges of management, we are strongly inclined to think Lord Althorp had contrived, somehow or other, to *hush up* matters, and that nothing will take place in the present session of parliament as to the renewal of the Bank Charter, except, perhaps, a little "useless talk."—*Morning Herald*.

COINAGE.—During the 20 years preceding 1810 there were coined at the Mint—of gold £21,493,640 3s. 6d.; of silver, £1,216 15s. 2d. In the 20 years subsequently to 1810—of gold, £45,387,423 8s. 4d.; and of silver, £9,149,411 4s. 1d.

LEGALITY OF CRICKET.—At a trial at the Warwick assizes, the Lord Chief Justice expressed it as his opinion, that *cricket was not an unlawful game*; and that bets on it might be legally made.

SIGNS OF WAR.—A recruiting party commenced work at Gainsborough mart last Tuesday: such has not been seen there since the peace. The mart is much infested with rogues and vagabonds.—[Are rogues and vagabonds the material of our army?]

EMIGRATION.—Lord Egremont is shipping off the "surplus population" from his estate in Surrey, and the Earl of Derby is acting similarly respecting his estates in Ireland. Emigration promises to be more extensive this year than it has been for many preceding years.

CHURCH REFORM.—We find the following gratifying intelligence in the *TIMES* of Tuesday morning:—"We are glad to hear that ministers will immediately bring forward an ample measure of reform of the Church of England. This will be readily taken by the nation as a set-off against their late faults,

both of omission and commission."—*Liverpool Journal*.

GOOD EXAMPLE FOR CLERICAL MAGISTRATES.—The Rev. George Holden, of Maghull, in this neighbourhood, who has been on the commission of the peace for this county since the year 1822, having, after much serious reflection, strengthened by several years' experience, arrived at the conclusion that the duties of a magistrate and a minister of the gospel are incompatible, has recently declined to act any longer in the former capacity, and published a letter, intended for private circulation, in which he explains the motives that have led him to this determination.—*Ibid*.

THE COPPER-LEG CONSPIRACY.—An old woman was lately rescued from the police at Canterbury by a man with a wooden leg. The fellow was met at Harbledown last Saturday by two of the city police, when he unbuckled his leg and ran with it under his arm, showing as nimble a pair of heels as ever helped a rogue to turn his back upon the gallows. Finding his pursuers gaining upon him, however, he dropped his leg.—The bait took. The leg having been examined, was found to be hollow, and filled with all sorts of combustibles, detonating balls, &c.; and in consequence of information received by the magistrates, a *depôt* of copper legs (resembling in every respect the one described) has been seized at Copperhaus Sole, in this county, and it is said that the confederacy of the *Copper Legs* are trained, organized, and bound by illegal oaths, in the same manner as the *Whitefeet*.—*Kentish Observer*.

THE HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES.—During the past week various private meetings have been held by the householders and respectable tradesmen, in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, on the subject of the house and window duties, which press so heavily upon them. A general determination was come to, to resist any further payment of these duties; and on the resident brokers in the parish being applied to, they also expressed their determination to resist the payment for the future, nor would they in any case levy or distrain upon the goods of any person for these taxes. We understand that the inhabitants of several other parishes in the metropolis have also had private meetings, and have adopted similar resolutions.—*Times*.

A letter from Genoa of the 18th inst. says: "Some misunderstanding has arisen between the Regency of Tunis and this government, who have fitted out four double-banked frigates, which have sailed. Another double-banked frigate and several gun-boats are preparing, said to be destined for Tunis. A report has reached this from Tunis of the 9th inst., that great preparations for war were making there, and that the Goletta was being put in the best state of defence. About 10,000 men were encamped."

Since the arrival of the Marquis of Palmella in London from Paris, the agents of Don Pedro have been most indefatigable in their exertions. On Saturday last a detachment of 150 men marched from Westminster to Rotherhithe, and yesterday morning another detachment of 200 men joined them. The whole were to embark yesterday afternoon, and immediately sail for Oporto. A division of 3,000 men was to have sailed last week from France for the same destination. On the arrival of this force Don Pedro will have about 13,000 foreign troops at his disposal to commence operations against the enemy.

MR. ATTWOOD'S HITS.—The *Times*, in noticing Mr. M. Attwood's speech on Monday night, notes: "A reporter, who had some curiosity and a few minutes to spare, timed the hon. member's thumps upon the table, and found that the hon. member inflicted no less than 200 knocks in a quarter of an hour. At this rate Mr. Attwood must have struck the table no less than 3,000 times in the course of his speech. Few orators have ever before made so many hits in so short a space of time—and the "poor-fu" preacher, who daunted the inside out of six bibles in the course of a year's preaching, was nothing to Mr. Attwood."

MARINE INSURANCES.—The injurious effects of the duty on marine insurances, in inducing British merchants to effect their insurances on the continent, alluded to by Lord Althorp in the House of Commons, is clearly exhibited by Mr. McCulloch, in his *Commercial Dictionary*. From the facts stated by him, it seems highly probable that the reduction will, in the end, be a gain to the Treasury, and that perseverance in the old system would in a few years have driven all insurance business from this country.—He says—"It is immaterial to a merchant sending a ship to sea, whether he insure her in London, Amsterdam, or Hamburg; and as policies executed in the last two cities are either wholly exempted from duties, or subject to such only as are merely nominal, the effect of the duty is to transfer to the continent a considerable part of the business of marine insurance, that would otherwise be transacted in London. That such is the case, is known to every commercial man; and is evident from the fact, that, at an average of three years ending with 1819, the duties on marine insurance in Great Britain and Ire-

land produced £296,059 a year; while, notwithstanding the increase of navigation, they only produced, at an average of three years ending with 1830, £239,236 a year. Last year (1830) they fell off to £220,007. It is plain, therefore, that this duty is operating most injuriously; that it is driving a valuable branch of business from amongst us; and even though it had no such effect, still it is sufficiently clear that a tax on providence, or on the endeavour to guarantee the safety of property at sea, is not one that ought to exist in any country, and least of all in so commercial a country as England.

CO-OPERATIVE BEQUEST.—Mr. Thompson, of Cork, has bequeathed the bulk of his property, between £15,000 and £20,000 for the formation of a community upon the social system recommended by Robert Owen. It is invested in three trustees, viz.—Mr. Pare, of Birmingham; Mr. Finch, of Liverpool; and Mr. Smith, of Manchester.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

THE BANK.—The Bank of England issued a notice on Saturday, that they had made arrangements with the Lords of the Treasury for circulating exchequer bills, pursuant to an act now in force, to the end of April, 1834; thus showing, notwithstanding the pending negotiations for the renewal of the charter, that the directors will have the conduct of the issues of these securities for another year.

The Dutch semi-official journal, the *Handelsblad*, publishes from authority, a statement of the loss sustained by the French in the siege of Antwerp:—"Killed, 1010; wounded, 2013, of whom 609 suffered amputation; missing, 319; in all, 3312. The *Moniteur*, of the 7th January, made the number of wounded 550."

A loan has been negotiated in Paris for Don Pedro, and the news from Oporto is to the 17th inst. There had been large quantities of supplies landed, and a sortie was to have been made in a few days. Admiral Sartorius had been pacified by a supply of money, and was, on the first fair wind, to sail from the Bayonna Islands for Oporto.

We learn from Berlin, that the influenza there is now a universal complaint, and above 40,000 persons have been attacked in a few days.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 18th, quoted in the Paris papers, mentions an insurrection of the Poles at Cracow, who had cut to pieces some detachments of Russian troops. Considerable bodies of the Poles are represented to be organized in the forests, and the Russian Government is said to have had recourse to severe measures to suppress the spirit of revolt that has been manifested.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE WEST INDIES.—We have accounts from Dominica to the 10th March. They furnish full particulars of the series of earthquakes which, from the 8th February, for eight successive days had been experienced at St. Kitt's, during which time the inhabitants were kept in a state of constant terror. All the stores were closed, and many of the residents fled for refuge on board the vessels in the harbour. The injury done to the buildings in Bassaterra was very great, there being scarcely a stone building or store not injured in some degree. At no period since the awful visitation of 1797, when a dreadful convulsion in South America destroyed many cities, and buried some thousand persons in the ruins, and which was severely felt at St. Kitt's, had such severe shocks been remembered in that island. The earthquakes had been felt at Nevis, and very slightly at Antigua, and not at all at St. Thomas's.

EXPULSION OF A CLERGYMAN FOR ALLOWING LAYMEN TO PRAY.—We learn from the *Jersey and Guernsey Advertiser*, that the Rev. I. De Joux, minister of Trinity Chapel, Guernsey, has had his license for preaching withdrawn by the Bishop of Winchester, for holding meetings for prayer in Trinity Chapel, in which he allowed laymen to pray, and that on those occasions he made use of other prayers than those which are prescribed by the Rubric.

IMPORTANT TO WITNESSES IN CIVIL ACTIONS.—It is not generally known, that where a party to a suit is rendered incapable of proceeding to trial through the absence of a material witness, he has a right to recover the whole sum to which he would have been legally entitled, together with the costs, from the witness. An action of this description was tried recently, in the Court of Exchequer, and the jury gave the full damages claimed, on the ground of negligence.

By New York papers of a late date, it appears that General Santa Anna had been elected President of the republic of Mexico; General Gomer Farias, Vice-President; and Mr. Lorenzo de Zanela, Governor of the city of Mexico.

LABOURERS, SOLDIERS, THIEVES AND PAUPERS.—According to the report lately published by the Poor Laws' Commissioners, the following is the scale of weekly subsistence allotted to the above description of persons:—the agricultural labourer, 122 oz. of solid food; the soldier 168 do.; the able-bodied pauper, 151 do.; the suspected thief,

203 do.; the convicted thief, 239 do.; the transported thief, 330 do.

DEATH OF LORD GAMBIE.—Died on the 19th of April, at his house, at Iver, near Uxbridge, in the 77th year of his age, Admiral Lord Gambier. His lordship was one of the few remaining gallant officers who had a command in the glorious battle of the 1st of June. On that occasion he commanded the Defence, of 74 guns, which was the first ship that broke the line. The Defence was dismasted in the action, and had to contend with two French ships of the line, one on each side, both of which struck to him. At Copenhagen Lord Gambier was the Commander-in-chief of the naval forces, and for that service was rewarded with a pension of £2,000 a year, which latter he generously refused. His lordship again commanded the naval force against the French fleet in the Basque Roads. His public life was distinguished by his loyalty and his devotion to the constitution; his private life by an uninterrupted series of acts of kindness and philanthropy.—Lord Gambier was governor of Newfoundland during the years 1801, 1802, and 1803.

About 50,000 nutmeg trees have lately been planted in the Island of Trinidad, with every prospect of affording an important and valuable item to its exports.

LORD MULGRAVE.—The spirited conduct of Lord Mulgrave in Jamaica has met with the warmest approbation of the Government at home, and we have some reason to think that a strong expression of approbation has been sent out to the noble Lord. The question of emancipation will be settled, we have no doubt, in a manner satisfactory to all reasonable persons.—*Globe*.

The Whitefeet are leaving the county of Kilkenny in considerable numbers. Many of them have fled to the seaports, in order, if possible, to obtain passages to the United States.

Mr. O'Connell has directed a second letter to the people of Ireland, in which he lays down some rules for rendering his new plan of agitation available for securing the return of repeal members at the next election.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The sixteenth meeting of the Liverpool Branch of this Society was held in Brunswick Chapel, Moss-street, on Tuesday evening, and by adjournment, in Pitt-street Chapel, on Wednesday evening, George Heald, Esq. of Garstang, in the chair. From the report it appeared that the missionary cause in Ireland, Sweden, France, (with the exception of the capital) Africa, and Asia, has been prosecuted with success during the last year. It will be remembered, that during the late discussion in this town, between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Bothwick, on the subject of colonial slavery, in reference to the alleged persecution of missionaries in the West Indies, Mr. Bothwick stoutly maintained that the Wesleyan ministers met with no obstruction from the colonists, but, on the contrary, were treated with the utmost kindness and encouragement. This assertion was fully refuted at the time, and the report of the committee corroborates the contradiction. Alluding to this subject, it says, "The West India missions have been prosecuted by the brethren under great discouragement, but in many of the colonies with cheering prospects, and the committee confidently look forward to the period when the obstacles at present thrown in the way of the Gospel shall be removed—when the negroes shall be recognized as men entitled to the rights of British subjects—and when that unrestrained liberty of conscience, and those facilities of public worship and instruction, shall be secured to the negroes and all other persons in the colonies, and to all accredited Christian ministers and missionaries of all denominations, which it is their inalienable right to enjoy."

The report, after paying a well-merited tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, and to that of the late Rev. John James, one of the general secretaries of the institution, went on to state that the number of foreign stations occupied by the society was 159, and the number of members under the care of its ministers, 43,849, being an increase on the preceding year of 1,106. The sum raised during the year 1832, for carrying into operation the objects of the institution, was £47,696 4s.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

EMIGRATION.—There are now no less than 30 ships fitting out in the St. Catherine's and West India Docks, London, to carry away emigrants to Canada, New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. Ten vessels sailed last week with as many hundred passengers for those places, and as many more will leave the docks this week. Two large ships are appointed to leave the port of London next month, with female passengers to New South Wales, and 300 berths are already secured.

Lately a vessel with 350 young widows and spinners sailed from the Thames for Van Dieman's Land, on a marriage speculation.

It is reported that a considerable military reinforcement is immediately to proceed to the Island of Jamaica.

The radical reformers of Greenock have resolved to go into mourning as a tribute of