

Office in HAYFIELD'S Brick Buildings, Market-square.

The Garland.

HAPPINESS.

BY BISHOP HEBERT.

One morning in the month of May I wandered o'er the hill: Though nature all around was gay, My heart was heavy still. Can God, I thought, the good great, these morn'g creatures bless, And yet deny our human state? The boon of happiness?

Biography.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

MEMOIR OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV.

(CONCLUDED.)

His Majesty had suffered in public estimation from this unhappy... The King was a man of high rank, contenting himself with the external respect which the usages of society demand, and allowing, without reserve, his husband to indulge all his inclinations and caprices, the marriage might not have been productive of much happiness, but it would not have been one of unqualified misery.

the 1st of October he made his public entry into Hanover. In his suite were Reporters from the Journals of the Metropolis, to commemorate his progress and reception. Every where he received marked demonstrations of respectful homage.

Scotland was visited by His Majesty in the autumn of 1821. The people of that country were determined not to be outdone by their neighbours in their reception of their Sovereign; but they took care to avoid exhibiting the noisy demonstrations of respect and somewhat fulsome adulation of their Irish brethren the preceding year, which had given rise to much ridicule in this country.

These journeys of his Majesty must have been extremely beneficial to him in many ways. The healthful sea breezes could not fail to invigorate his frame, the frequent change of scene, and various aspects of society, must have powerfully stimulated his attention, and served to withdraw his thoughts from the painful subjects for reflection supplied by recent occurrences.

When the Queen returned to this country, Mr. Canning was in office. In a speech, which he delivered on the King's message, respecting her arrival, he spoke of her Majesty as the life, grace, and ornament of every society in which she appeared, and stated that, in 1814, he had advised her to go abroad, as he saw "that faction had marked her as its own"—that there would be neither comfort nor tranquillity for her in this country.

It is understood that the King consented reluctantly to the nomination of Mr. Canning as Premier, not from personal reasons (for his Majesty had waited all his life for a personal ruler, when Mr. Canning entered the Ministry on the 20th April, 1827, by no means a welcome one, if again forsaking an Administration, and the idea of Waterloo might be made available to high Tories, and distinguished honours were paid to him throughout his life.)

events had not been lost on the King, who had, possibly, intended enough to see the good effects produced during the latter years of Lord Liverpool's Administration, by following, instead of thwarting, the popular inclination, and his Majesty participated in the general aversion to violent changes. Hence he was not disposed to have an Administration formed out of the two parties in the State.

The Duke of Wellington seems to have taken the same view of things. To Mr. Huskisson, who had been praised by Mr. Canning as a second Turgot, and who in reality had incurred no small degree of odium with the country gentlemen for his exertions in the cause of Free Trade, the Duke made overtures, and Mr. Huskisson and his friends joined his Grace. This was viewed by the public as indicative of the course of policy his Grace intended to pursue in domestic affairs.

The Administration of the Duke of Wellington did not disappoint the nation. The chief difficulty with which the Duke had to contend was the dread of innovation on the part of the King. In the Session of 1828, the Test and Corporation Laws, to which the Dissenters had always reluctantly assented, were repealed. The King, however, after a fruitless trial of strength in the House of Commons, urged as essential to the operations of Government, but the King's apprehensions were well more strongly excited next year (1829) by the grand measure of restoring the Catholics to their Constitutional rights.

Instructions to Governors can convey no power to them, but only to the consideration of the subject, and to their own consciences, and to the sense of duty which they are bound to obey. It is only by the sanction of the King that they can exercise any power, and it is only by the sanction of the King that they can be held responsible.

versus to whom the commissions are granted; and the acts done by the governors in the execution of those powers must be submitted to his Majesty, and all other branches of the royal authority besides those which have so specified, must be supposed to have been reserved by His Majesty to his own person, and not to have been delegated to his Ministers.

It is a most prudent and judicious practice thus to express in the commissions of the Governor of a province the particular powers which His Majesty intends to delegate to them, instead of delegating to them the whole royal authority by such general and comprehensive words as are above mentioned, or making them the general representatives of their Sovereign, as if He were known to some people consider them) with all the powers which the King himself would lawfully possess, if he were present there in his own person; because if this were done, it would give occasion to numberless disputes and dissensions concerning the limits of the powers which the King himself might lawfully exercise in the provinces, if he were personally present in them, which it is probable, the Governors of provinces would often exercise to the very utmost and extent of their power, and the people under their government would be unwilling to submit to such a state of things, which would be the source of many and extensive troubles, and which disputes are impliedly avoided by the power which the Crown has indisputably a legal right to, and much more therefore, in all other cases.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, which now amounts to £16,717,737 per ann. was, in 1400, £130,000; in 1500, £400,000; in 1600, £900,000; in 1700, £1,000,000; in 1750, 7,000,000; in 1790, £10,000,000; in 1800, £10,000,000.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY cannot fail to associate with the title which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to assume on your succession to the crown, the circumstance that it was at the hands of your Majesty's royal predecessor, King William the Third, they received their present charter, under which, by the fostering protection of your Majesty's royal house, many of the blessings enjoyed by your Majesty's subjects in these realms have been extended to the inhabitants of those vast and interesting regions which have been placed under our government in the east.

FRANCE. LONDON, Aug. 2.—It is impossible to give any thing like an adequate state of excitement which prevails among all classes of persons in this country on the subject of the proceedings in Paris. The news of the French people having triumphed, at least so far as the capital is concerned, was received with as much enthusiasm as the intelligence of any of the great victories achieved by the British arms during the last war.

It will be remembered that King Charles X. is the brother of Louis XVI. and Louis XVIII. and is 73 years of age. His son and heir the Dauphin, commonly known as the Duke d'Angoulême, married the daughter of Louis XVI. and is his only child. The son of the Duke of Berry, born in 1820, after the assassination of his father, is the only heir to the throne of France, and is the Duke of Bordeaux.

THE CONDUCTORS OF THE PARIS PRESS appear to have taken the lead in the resistance to the illegal ordinances. The greater part of the Editors and Managers of the journals, signed a protest, in which it was declared that these ordinances were illegal, and which concluded as follows: "The Government has therefore now violated legal order. In the situation in which we are placed, obedience ceases to be a duty. The citizens of Paris, called upon to obey the writers of the journals; they ought to give the first example of resistance to authority which has divested itself of a legal charter."

THE DEPUTIES ELECTED AND CONVOKED for the 31st of August are therefore elected and only elected in consequence of their right to day in the same as it was yesterday. France implies them out to forget it. What they can do to make that right prevail in their day to do.

He is a lineal descendant of a brother of Louis XIV and of the Duke of Orleans, who was regent in the minority of Louis XV. He is the son of the Duke of Orleans who at the period of the French revolution, in 1793, his democratic zeal renounced his name and took that of Egalité, afterwards voted for the death of Louis XVI. and in the following year perished by the guillotine. The present Duke was born in 1773, served for a short time in the army of republican France, afterwards became an emigrant, was in this country about the year 1795, and subsequently resided in England until the restoration, when he returned to France with the rest of the Bourbon family, and recovered by a legal process the vast estates of his family in Paris. He has a son the Duke of Chartres, who has a command in the army, and a large family of children.

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