

ENGLAND. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 23. The House was graced by the presence of a considerable number of ladies, who were accompanied with seats upon the opposite benches, to witness the ceremony of the prorogation of Parliament.

At two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Russell (Lord Privy Seal), the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Winchester (Groom of the Stole), and Lord Ellenborough, took their seats at his Majesty's commissioners, for the purpose of giving the royal assent to several bills, and for proroguing Parliament.

The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was immediately sent to require the presence of all foreign ministers, and in a few minutes the Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr. Dawson, and a great number of other members came to their lordships' bar.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following speech, in the name of his Majesty:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by his Majesty, in releasing you from your attendance in Parliament, to express to you his Majesty's acknowledgments for the seal and assent with which you have applied yourselves to the dispatch of public business, and especially to the consideration of those important matters which his Majesty recommended to your attention at the opening of the session."

"His Majesty directs us to inform you, that he continues to receive from his allies, and from all foreign powers, assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace, and maintain the most friendly understanding with his Majesty. His Majesty laments that he has not to associate to the termination of the war in the east of Europe, but his Majesty commands us to assure you that he will continue to use his utmost endeavours to prevent the extension of hostilities, and to promote the restoration of peace."

"It is with satisfaction his Majesty informs you, that he has been enabled to renew his diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Porte. The ambassadors of his Majesty, and of the king of France, are on their return to Constantinople, and the Emperor of Russia, having been pleased to authorize the plenipotentiaries of his allies to act on behalf of His Imperial Majesty, the negotiations for the final pacification of Greece will be carried on in the name of the three contracting parties to the treaty of London."

"The army of his most Christian Majesty has been withdrawn from the Morea, with the exception of a small force, destined, for a time, to assist in the establishment of order in a country which has so long been the scene of confusion and anarchy. It is with increased regret that his Majesty again adverts to the condition of the Portuguese monarchy. But his Majesty commands us to repeat his determination to use every effort to reconcile conflicting interests, and to remedy the evils which press so heavily upon a country, the prosperity of which must ever be an object of his Majesty's solicitude."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and to assure you of his Majesty's determination to apply them with the most strict economy. My Lords and Gentlemen, His Majesty has commanded us, in conclusion, to express the sincere hope of his Majesty, that the important measures which have been adopted by Parliament in the course of the present session, may tend to the blessing of Divine Providence, to establish the tranquillity and improve the condition of Ireland; and that, by strengthening the bonds of union between the several parts of this great empire, they may consolidate and augment its power, and promote the happiness of its people."

The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to prorogue the Parliament. When the Duke of Wellington reminded him that the commission for this purpose had not been read, His Majesty accordingly ordered the commission to be read. After this, his Majesty prorogued Parliament, in the usual form, on Thursday, August 20.

Letters from Gibraltar state that many of the leading firm were on the point of removing their establishments to Cadix, intending only to keep branches at Gibraltar. GREECE.—The German papers contain some protocols signed in London last November, by Lord Aberdeen, Prince de Polignac, and Prince Lieven, arranging the manner in which the independence of Greece is to be secured. They provide that the line of demarcation between Turkey and Greece is to run from the Gulf of Arta to that of Volo; that a million and a half of piastres be annually paid by the Greeks to the Porte; that Greece is to remain under the sovereignty of the Sultan, but be governed by a Christian prince chosen from some royal family, not those of Russia, England, or France; and that a mutual amnesty be agreed upon. It is hard to say whether the Sultan will agree with these terms.

WARSAW, JUNE 19.—According to a Bulletin received here to-day, a battle took place at Szumla on the 11th of this month, in which the Grand Vizier was totally defeated, and lost all his artillery. The above mentioned Bulletin expresses itself in the following terms:—"Gen. Count Diebitch obtained, on the 11th inst. a brilliant victory over the Turkish army, under the walls of Szumla. Being informed that the Grand Vizier had left his intended camp, and marched towards Pravad, the General left Szumla on the 5th June, to place himself on the line of communication of the Turkish army, and cut off its retreat. This manoeuvre, which was executed with equal boldness and skill, was crowned with the most splendid success. After a fatiguing march of three days, the General having arrived in the Valley of Madara, learned that the Grand Vizier, after an unsuccessful attack on Pravad, was at Jenibazar, and intended to return to Szumla. In fact, on the following day, he came out of the defile of Markowitcha, but was immediately attacked and forced back into the defile. After a most obstinate engagement, he lost all his artillery, consisting of about 40 cannon, his ammunition and baggage, and a great quantity of provisions. His army, consisting of 35,000 effective men, including 20 Regiments of regular infantry, is utterly dispersed. All those who escaped the slaughter fled in various directions into the woods. Above 2000 of the Turks were killed, and 1500 taken prisoners."

BELGRADE, JUNE 27.—The Turkish army was defeated in the Defile at Kulawitcho on the 11th June. This victory was followed up by the pursuit of the Turks, to prevent, if possible, the return of the remainder of the Szumla—a division of about 1500 of the enemy's Cavalry was overtaken—they were attacked and dispersed with the loss of two Standards—a Redoubt afterwards successfully attacked, and the Garrison put to the sword. The Turkish loss was 600 killed, 3 guns, 12 standards—the Russians had 100 killed and wounded.

Reports from the frontiers of Wallachia, say, that the Grand Vizier had an army of 30,000 men near Silistria, and that the Garrison in the Kastellan's communication with him, made a sally on the 1st and 2d June, which, however, failed in its object. Of the 17 Towers which Silistria is defended, 10 it is said have been destroyed by the besiegers.

General Diebitch has addressed another Bulletin to his Government, touching the late engagement with the Grand Vizier. The Turk, as was apparent from the first account, was surprised; he retreated as soon as he reached the enemy's camp, and the intelligence was too late to be of much avail, and when he found that his route to Szumla was cut off, he fought, as became a follower of the Prophet, bravely and bloodily. It is evident that the battle, which was drawn out, although, as we were led to anticipate, it was cost the Mahometans their heavy baggage. Had any other way been found to convince us that the Russians, who were by far the most numerous, suffered severely, it would be found in the fact that it was not until they had pursued an enemy who had been represented as utterly routed. On the 12th, Roth had advanced towards the South, and on the same day General Radziej was ordered to extend his line along the Kastellan's road, and send detachments towards Eski-Simboul, with a view to prevent the return of the Vizier to Szumla, whither, as we said, immediately after the action of the 11th he directed his course. While Radziej was executing this movement, Roth fell in with 1500 of the Turkish army, which he attacked, and took one standard. An unlucky Redoubt checked the further advance of the brave Roth, which, however, he contrived to make himself master, to the almost total destruction of its garrison. Roth fell in with a Russian detachment in an attempt to capture another in the neighbourhood. The second Redoubt was at length taken by Prince Madato. The loss of the Turks in these several actions is stated at 900, and that of the Russians at 100. With the most ordinary allowance for habitual exaggeration, we may put down the loss on each side as equal. So ends the account of the battle of the 11th. That the Vizier has reached Szumla, we have no doubt, as, even according to their own Bulletin, the victors had three days after advanced but a few miles beyond the spot where the encounter took place.

From the London Atlas, June 28. Our readers will remember, that throughout the whole progress of the campaign in the East, we never relinquished the hope of an adjustment between the belligerent powers. Our opinion was fortified by facts as well as observations; and, while existing hostilities seemed to discourage the prospect of successful negotiation, we knew that secret agencies were promoting the ends of peace. Our anticipations are likely to be realized before the Russians shall have proceeded beyond the walls of Silistria. Letters from Constantinople, confirmed by statements in the German papers, assert without disguise that negotiations are now pending to put an end to the war, and that both the invaders and the invaded are desirous of accomplishing an amnesty as speedily as possible. Exclusive information enables us to say, that such negotiations are going forward, and that there is little doubt entertained in the best-informed circles of the result. The triumphs of the Russian arms have been dearly purchased, and should they continue to be obtained at a similar expense, the Emperor might exclaim, in the language of Napoleon, when Ney urged him to bring his Reserve to the defence of his shattered army, "If I were required to fight a battle to-morrow, where should I find my soldiers?"

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—On Wednesday evening, the East India Company gave a most splendid dinner at the Albion Tavern, to his Majesty's Ministers, on the occasion of the departure of the Earl of Dalhousie, who in that day commander-in-chief of the Company's forces in Bengal; and of Lieut. General Sir T. S. Beckwith, for Madras. The chairman of the East India Company presided, supported by the Earl of Dalhousie, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington, &c., on his right, and by Sir Sidney Beckwith, and other distinguished personages, on his left. The dinner was served up wholly on silver. There was a more numerous attendance of his Majesty's Ministers than at any of the entertainments given in the city for some time past. The Duke of Wellington, both on his arrival and departure, was loudly cheered by the populace.

THE WEST INDIA INTEREST.—On Thursday evening, the body of West Indian planters and merchants gave a sumptuous dinner to the Marquis of Chandos, at the City of London Tavern, on the occasion of his being chosen their chairman. The Duke of Wellington, Mr. Peel, and a great number of official personages, were present; and of the West India body, not above ten subscribers were absent on the occasion. George

Hilbert, Esq. presided. In proposing the health of the Marquis of Chandos, the chairman paid a high compliment to his public character. He had accepted the office when the affairs of the colonies were in the most prosperous condition. He (the chairman), however, felt a confident hope that, under the administration of their distinguished guest on his left (the Duke of Wellington), the interests of the West Indies would be removed. The Marquis of Chandos returned thanks, and expressed the obligations he felt at being elected to the chair of the West India body. He would do all in his power to promote the interests of the colonies, which was blended the prosperity of England. He felt a confidence that under the administration of the noble Duke the West India Colonies would prosper. (Cheers.) The chairman next proposed the health of the Duke of Wellington, and paid a high eulogy to the hero and statesman who that day honoured them. (Loud applause.) The Duke of Wellington returned thanks, and was assured they could not make a better choice than appointing the Marquis of Chandos to the vacant seat. Mr. Peel's health and many other toasts, were afterwards drank.—*Ibid.*

The letters from Vienna attach great importance to the unexpected visit of the Sultan to the eminent English merchant, Mr. Black (of the house of Kerr, Black, and Co.), at Constantinople. It is stated that it is the first time the Sultan ever deigned to visit a merchant. Calcutta papers to the 4th of March state, that Lord William Bentinck was on the point of leaving Calcutta, for the purpose of visiting Penang, Malacca, and Singapore. It is stated that the Turkish camp at Schahala is composed of 80,000 men, and that 100,000 more are stationed along the Balkan, at Aidos, and the several military positions.

TRADE.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts are somewhat more encouraging. With the exception of the West Riding of Yorkshire, a slight improvement is perceptible in most branches of trade throughout England; and at Manchester, the foreign demand continues unabated, but at present neither the manufacturer nor the spinner has been able to obtain the most advanced in prices. EXTENSIVE SALES OF LAND.—The estate of the late General, the property of Mr. Orby Hunter, containing about 7000 acres, was sold on Thursday, at the mart, to Sir John Paul, the banker, for 348,600l. Debenham estate, Essex, the property of Sir Francis Vincent, was also knocked down to Mr. Key, for 94,000l.

EXTRACT.—A large body of the Spitalfields weavers have prepared a petition to Mr. Peel, requesting him to facilitate their emigration to the Swaz River. DISTURBANCE OF MARRIAGE.—It is said to be intended that the late surviving General and soldier, who may have served in any general action or siege in the late Peninsular campaign, a bronze medal, or cross, such as those given to the other allied troops at the close of that war. This cheap and appropriate acknowledgment will cost only about 400l. to the country, and will be highly valued by the gallant men who were not fortunate enough to distinguish themselves at Waterloo.

WATERLOO BARRAGE.—Early in the week, some gentlemen walked upon Lord Melville with a piece of cotton wool, which they stated they had obtained from the piles upon which the abutments of the bridge on the Surrey side rested. To ascertain the soundness of the structure, an examination was made on Friday, under the superintendance of the Engineer, and the workmen dug to the depth of six feet before they reached the wooden piles, and several pieces of wood were cut off, which were found to be as firm and sound as

AGRICULTURE.—The descent of frequent and copious showers since our last, accompanied by intervals of sunshine, has completely changed the aspect of vegetation throughout the kingdom. The country appears to be in the best of health, and the promise of an abundant corn crop, but the rain has fallen too late to benefit the first crop of hay, except in backward districts. An Edinburgh paper says—"We have enjoyed a season of most refreshing showers for the last four or five days. In consequence, the pasture lands are assumed a luxuriant verdure, and the crops seem greatly relieved from the effects of the late dry and parching weather. We find that throughout most parts of the country there has been a plentiful rain, which will do infinite service to the backward crops. The accounts of Cobbett's corn, which appears to have been cultivated rather extensively in many parts of Sussex and Surrey, are not very favourable; on the other hand, the wheat is stated to have been a failure. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Fairford, Berks, has a very fine patch of the plant.—*Atlas.*

COURT AND FASHIONABLE LIFE. On Monday, the king held a chapter of the garter at his palace at Windsor, at which the Earl of Ashburnham presided. The ribbon vacant by the death of the Earl of Liverpool. The whole of the distinguished personages present afterwards partook of a most splendid dinner in one of the state-rooms. The Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner on Thursday evening at the Albion Tavern, at the residence of Waterloo. Earl Bathurst was the only individual present who was not engaged in the battle. On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's gave a *file champagne* at Holly Lodge, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The amusement commenced about three o'clock with a concert, performed by all the talent of the Italian opera. The Duke's falconer was in attendance, with his hawks on their frame; and in the afternoon (continues the fashioner) a *table d'hôte* was given, at which the appearance on the lawn, when the *Rans des Vaches* was beautifully sung by Madame Suckhausen. The Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, Prince Leopold, and upwards of 500 of the relatives and friends of the "Graces," were present.

INDIA.—Lord William Bentinck arrived at the presidency on the 3d of February, with his wife and family. A bill has been introduced into the Indian Government has enacted a regulation, giving British born subjects the liberty of holding lands on long lease, which is a great approach towards the free settlement of Englishmen in India. In 1823, permission was given to Europeans to hold lands on lease for the exclusive culture of coffee only. FRANCE.—The session of the Chambers is approaching its close. The estimates for the department of the interior, including the church establishment, have not passed without a severe scrutiny, like the other votes of supply previously submitted to the chamber. No reductions, however, have been made in the estimates last under discussion. The church establishment of France costs, it appears, about a million and a half sterling. The administration of the customs has published an official statement of the exports and imports for the year. The imports amounted to 607,671,391 francs, or about £24,320,000, and the exports to 609,322,632 francs, or about £24,400,000. In this trade were employed French shipping to the amount of 346,591 tonnage, and foreign shipping to the amount of 567,331 tons. The whole import of manufactured articles amounted only to 36,323,551 francs, or about the million and a half sterling. The colonial trade is extremely limited, not exceeding in imports £2,100,000, and in exports amounting to 67,267,842 francs, or £2,692,000 sterling.

It is reported that the Emperor of Brazil is going to be married to the daughter of the Duke of Orleans, and that she is to sail on board the Isabella frigate, accompanied by the Marquis Barbacena. Mr. Seth Agar, a Catholic, was last week elected one of the common councilmen of York corporation. In seven years (from 1822 to 1828 inclusive) the Royal Assent was given to upwards of 2100 acts of Parliament. In the Finance Accounts for the present year, we find among the receipts the following curious entry:—"Cash from a female patriot, towards paying the National Debt, £6 0 9."

THE PROSECUTOR ON THE EXERCISE SESSION.—The last session of Parliament closed on a measure on record; but that one eclipsed the laborious trifling of ten preceding years, and will redeem to the most distant ages whatever indolence, timidity, or profligacy of spirit, may have followed it, or been protracted by its increase or concentration as that which engaged all minds for the first four months of 1829, but in a degree less animated, by far more general and varied. Among thirty-four voices there are some of motions of bills, the debates on which will tend to revive the interrupted conflict between liberal and Tory doctrines, the parties maintaining which appear to have been strangely intermixed and confounded by the extraordinary circumstance of an administration having worn enough to disarm its most enlightened opponents in their enmity, and to provoke that of its own unlightened and hitherto servile followers. We find that Mr. N. Calvert and Mr. Teanison are both to make war, but each in his own manner, upon the bribery and corruption of East-India; that the latter general and interrupted conflict between liberal and Tory doctrines of East-India to the great and populous town of Birmingham; that Lord John Russell is to move the gift of representation to the above mentioned seat of industry and intelligence, as well as to Manchester and Leeds; and that Lord Blandford is somewhat curiously to join the phalanx of aristocratic radicals, by making his motion for reform. Another member is to bring in a bill for regulating the representation of boroughs which have only ten electors. It is to be inferred from these measures, that a reform of the representation, whether extensive or partial, has become a subject familiar to the minds of men in the upper classes of society; and a great step is gained for the cause of liberty, when questions of high importance, affecting popular rights, involving principles, are introduced to the legislature by men of opposite parties; and thus placed in points of view so ingeniously contrasted, that each of their features, bearings, or relations, can escape the ordeal of parliamentary and searching discussion. The man of real estate, of course, not so many representatives as Lancashire; or an immense commercial, affluent, and intelligent community like that of Birmingham, have none to speak in his wishes to Parliament; while Old Seram, which has neither magnitude, nor trade, nor wealth, nor knowledge, seeing that it has no inhabitants at all, shall send two members to the House of Commons; we have long thought that the landed interest is more than duly powerful in the realm; the corn-laws and game-laws prove the fact; and the evidence of activity, integrity, and commercial worth more selfish than their neighbours; but their selfishness is more clamorous to the country, because its dictates are less liable to successful opposition. It seems quite monstrous that such places as Leeds, Manchester, and Nottingham, which have the equal of any town in the kingdom, should be left to the chance of a return, the electors being so few, and the number of representatives so small; and that the great aristocratic and parliamentary trust is a sincere—or of other, viz. the members for Lancashire and Yorkshire, who are already overwhelmed with the affairs of their vast counties. We know not what any minister should set his face against such a business-like reform as this. On the other hand, it affords us pleasure to see that Lord John Russell intends to enforce the wisdom of re-creating that species of property which is the fruit of scientific knowledge. We may take another opportunity of advert to some other subjects contained in these notices of future deliberation.

BRITISH SHIPPING.—On the 11th June, Lord Goderich, in the House of Lords, moved for a variety of returns relative to British shipping, with a view to show that the reciprocity system had been most beneficial to the country. He first moved for a return of the number of British ships and tonnage in British ports from 1814 to 1828, which, he said, would prove, that during the four years subsequent to the reciprocity system, as compared with the four years preceding it, there had been an increase of British ships to the amount of 224,000 tons, and of tonnage to 311,000 tons. Another return moved for was the number of vessels entered inward and outward, distinguishing foreign from British, which he said would show that the number of British ships employed in 1828, was 23,456, being an increase of 7000 as compared with 1814. In 1828, the number of seamen employed was 181,000, and in 1814 it was 114,000. In 1828, more men were employed, and more ships built, than during any former period of our history. The last return moved for was an account of the number of British ships and tonnage in Great Britain from 1814 to 1828, distinguishing the commerce with different countries.—The Duke of Wellington said the House was under an obligation to the noble Lord for moving for these returns; as they would show that the British flag was not only supported, but that the law recently adopted.—The returns moved for, were ordered.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople, in the French papers, mention that the Sultan has achieved another triumph over Mussulman prejudice. He has determined that the ladies of the empire should adopt European customs. To set the example, the ladies of the Imperial Harem and the wives of the Ministers made their appearance in public, to the great astonishment of the Constantinopolitans, who could scarcely believe their eyes when they saw these hitherto invisible beauties promading openly in all the finery of Parisian millinery. The alteration of the rank of women in Turkey would be a most important effect, and a change in all the relations of society there, but the Sultan must be a "bold man" to attempt it.

ROME.—A letter from a distinguished prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, mentions that the King of the Catholic Relief Act caused great joy in the Roman capital. The English College celebrated a solemn High Mass and *Te Deum*; and a splendid illumination followed.

GENEVA, June 1, 1829.—On Friday last, the 29th of May, the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir HENRY DAVY, closed his mortal career in this city, in the 51st year of his age. He had arrived within our walls only the day before, having performed his journey from Rome by easy stages, without feeling any particular inconvenience, and without any circumstance which denoted so near an approach to the last debt of nature. Sir Humphrey had been for some months a resident at Rome, where he had had a serious and alarming attack of a paralytic nature, but from which he was apparently, though slowly, recovering; but his most sanguine friends hardly ventured to hope that his valuable life would be much longer preserved. Lady Davy, who had been detained in England by her own ill state of health, had joined him in Rome, on the hearing of his alarming state, and she had the gratification of contributing, by her soothing cares, to the comfort of his last days during their stay in Italy, and on their journey to this place, where they had intended to pass the summer, and hoped to derive benefit from the eminent medical practitioners whom we possess. Sir Humphrey had also been joined by his brother, Dr. John Davy, Physician to the forces in Malta, whence he had come on receiving the intelligence of his brother's danger. All his business and skill were of no avail; and the last fatal attack took place at half past two on Friday morning, and the pulse ceased to beat shortly after. The event was no sooner known than his afflicted widow received the condolence and affectionate offers of services from the most distinguished individuals of this place, and we must particularly mention Mr. A. de Condolle, the eminent Botanist, and Mr. Simondon, the Historian; both equally beloved for their amiable character, and illustrious throughout Europe for their works. Mr. Condolle obligingly took charge of all the details of the interment of his lamented colleague; and the government of the Canton, the Academy of Geneva, the Consistory of the Geneva Church, and the Societies of Arts, and of Natural Philosophy and History, together with nearly all the English now resident here, have this day accompanied the remains to the burying ground, where the English service was performed by the Rev. Mr. John Magers, of Queen's College, and the Rev. Mr. Burgess. The

Members of the Academy, in the absence of any relations of the deceased, took their place in the funeral procession; and the invitations to the Synodical, were made by that body in the same character. The whole was conducted with much appropriate order and decency, and whilst every attention and respect were paid to the memory of an individual, who has done his ample share of good to mankind during his life, and whose name will be handed down to posterity among those who have most eminently contributed to spread the bounds of science, nothing was attempted, to step beyond the unostentatious simplicity which the deceased had frequently declared to be his wish whenever his moral remains should be conveyed to their last home; and which, in accordance to that wish, had been expressly enjoined to her kind friends by the afflicted widow, the faithful depositary of his thoughts. We know not whether this amiable and accomplished lady will continue her residence much longer amongst us, or whether she will endeavour to mitigate the noisiness of her feelings, by visiting, for a few weeks, the more distant objects of interest in this enchanting country; but we feel confident, that the proofs of warm attachment and esteem which she has experienced from us on this melancholy occasion, springing from our respect to her late husband and from our admiration of her own amiable character and distinguished talents, must endeavor to her for ever the inhabitants and city of Geneva.

We were much gratified at seeing in the procession which followed the Corporation Bodies, and the members of the deceased, many of the most eminent manufacturers of this eminent city, and a large body of mechanics, who were anxious to pay tribute of regard and gratitude for one, whom they deservedly look upon as a great benefactor to the arts and manufactures of science, by the application of which they earn their livelihood.

IRELAND. A numerous meeting was held at the Corn-exchange, on Saturday, convened by Mr. O'Connell, in order that he might explain his views respecting the Clause in the Bill, which had been introduced by an active part in his favour. Captain Sloan, a Protestant, filled the chair. Mr. O'Connell stated to the meeting, that of the 10l. freeholders then registered, he had a clear majority of 40l., so that any opposition was hopeless. He distributed the great profusion of being favourably disposed towards him; but he complained bitterly of Mr. Major, the assistant barrister; and pledged himself when in Parliament, to bring his conduct before the legislature. He supposed that Clive was indebted for his barrister, to Mr. Gregory, who was victorious over the Duke of Northumberland. As to the Duke himself, he was a necessity—a chip in portwine, neither adding to the quantity, nor communicating fragrance to the mass. Of his grace, Ireland knew no more, and felt no more, than of that personage mentioned in ancient history, King Log. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, he knew, would not contest the county, neither would the government oppose him. He was glad to say that the Brunswick faction had no partisans in Clare; they were repudiated by the gentry. But there were orangemen opposed to him for his own part, he would make no distinction between Irishmen hereafter, whatever names they chose to assume. There was no necessity to be afraid of the spirit of the Protestant civil rights. He would join the Brunswick to-morrow, with as much zeal as ever the honest Protestant joined the Catholic association in their struggle for the recovery of that Parliament of which they were robbed at the time of the Union. He would join David McCleary and Jackin Butler, against the aldermen who assumed the city patronage, and who had mismanaged so grossly the city funds. Irishmen of all classes had only now one object—the amelioration of their common country.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says, the gentry of the county have subscribed 3,500l. to support a legitimate candidate, identified with the interest of Clare by fortune and connections, in opposition to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Lawless's trial will certainly come on at the summer assizes. He has retained Mr. Holmes as his leading counsel. Some of the landed proprietors of Clare have requested Mr. Fitzgerald to allow them to put him in nomination for the county, but he declined interfering in the election.

SCOTLAND. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—ADDRESS TO THE KING. From the London Gazette: Whitehall, May 28, 1829. The following address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, having been transmitted by James Ochoener Lord Forbes, his Majesty's Commissioner, to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been presented to the King, which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously:—"May it please your Majesty, The gracious Letter with which your Majesty has honoured this Meeting of the General Assembly of our National Church has been received by us with profound respect and gratitude. Great obligations are due to the approbation which your Majesty is graciously pleased to express of our past conduct, the assurances of your paternal affection and regard, and of your determination to preserve and maintain the Church of Scotland, as by law established in the full and entire enjoyment of all its rights and privileges, afford us the most lively and heartfelt satisfaction. It shall be our endeavour to show ourselves worthy of these distinguished marks of royal favour, by your loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government, and by our zeal for the promotion of Christian piety and learning, and for the encouragement of true religion and virtue. In the proceedings on which we are at present entering our attention shall be steadily directed to the great and important objects of maintaining the primary cause of religion, of enforcing obedience to the laws, and of promoting the practice of all Christian duties. We shall endeavour, to the utmost of our power, to diffuse a spirit of charity and benevolence among all descriptions of men. The renewed appointment of the Right Hon. James Ochoener Lord Forbes to represent your Majesty in this General Assembly, we feel as an additional proof of your Royal favour. His eminent qualifications for discharging this high and important trust insure for our reverence and affection. Profiting by your Majesty's paternal admonition, we shall study to cultivate the moderation, judgment, and propriety of conduct which have obtained in former Assemblies the reward of your Majesty's approbation; to avoid all unnecessary alterations, and to set an example which may be effectual in promoting harmony and good will among all your Majesty's subjects belonging to the Church of Scotland. We receive with thankfulness, and shall endeavour to employ with fidelity, your Majesty's munificent donation of £2000 for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may bless your Majesty and all the members of your Royal House, that he may guide your Majesty's Councils, and prosper your Administration; and that, after a long and happy reign on earth, you may inherit a kingdom which cannot be moved, and the fervent prayers, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most loyal, and most obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders of this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Signed in our name, in our presence, and by our appointment, PAT. FORBES, Moderator. Edinburgh, 23d May, 1829.

It appears from recent returns, that the trade of Scotland has rapidly increased within the last few years. Between the years 1826 and 1828 inclusive, the calico trade had increased from one-sixth to one-fifth part of the whole printing trade of Great Britain. The exportation of iron has also doubled within that period; in the other kinds there has been an increase, though by no means so great.

In the course of a trial on Monday, at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, a Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull refused to be sworn, alleging that, as Christians, they could not take an oath. As they did not claim the privilege allowed to Quakers, but contented themselves with repeating that they belonged to a congregation of "Christians," the justices committed the husband for refusing to give evidence. The woman was suffered to depart, on account of her numerous family.