

CONSERVATIVE FESTIVALS.

SHIRAZ BRICKS CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday, the 27th ult., a meeting of this Association took place at Windmill Inn, Salt Hill. After the business of the committee had been transacted, a most respectable party of gentlemen of the county sat down to dinner. The Earl of Orkney in the chair, supported by the Marquis of Chandos, M.P.; Sir W. L. Young, M.P.; W. M. Præd, Esq., M.P.; G. S. Harcourt, Esq.; G. Penn, Esq.; Col. Higginson; Dr. Hawtrey; and Revs. Messrs. Briggs, Carter, Gosset, Oakes, Cookesley, Dupuis; William Hexter, Esq., &c.

On the removal of the cloth, the toasts of "The King, Queen, Princess Victoria and the rest of the Royal Family," "Church and State," "Army and Navy," were given from the chair, and drunk amidst enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Gosset, of Penn, then begged permission to propose "The Duke of Wellington and the House of Lords." After the cheering, long and loud, had subsided,

Lord Orkney said—As a Member of that House, allow me first to assure you that I provided for my duty there this evening, before I came to my duty here.—(Cheers.) I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the manner in which you received the toast, and let me assure you that the House of Lords will at this juncture honourably and firmly do their duty. (Loud cheering.)

The next toast was, "Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative Members of the House of Commons." (Cheers.)

Mr. Witherop Præd in returning thanks said—The noble chairman made a slight distinction in the two last toasts, the one was the "Duke of Wellington and the House of Lords," but the other was, "Sir Robert Peel, and the Conservative Members of the House of Commons only." Now I say I would drink them *en masse*, for at no time does the health of a friend more require our warmest wishes than when he is in a dying state, in a condition approaching dissolution; now the House of Commons never was, at any time, in such a state as now, when its plight is such, that everybody from the humblest, should wish it restored to a sound condition—a pure state of health. (Loud cheering and laughter.)

Lord Chandos then proposed the health of Lord Orkney, whom he eulogised as an excellent gentleman, a worthy friend, and staunch supporter of Church and State.

Lord Orkney after the cheering had subsided, returned thanks, assuring the meeting the confidence they had in him was deeply felt and appreciated, and he considered the expression of that feeling to demonstrate that they would support the Peers in the full and free exercise of their constitutional right and duty. "Yes," continued the noble Lord, "the Peers will do their duty; but still I tell you if we are to do our duty in the house, you must do yours out of it.—You must rally round us, and by the strength of your aid and steady support, we shall weather the storm that threatens us, and vindicate our constitutional privileges. We depend on each other, and mutually supported, no power can injure us." Lord Orkney returned his thanks, and sat down amidst the loudest cheers.

Lord Orkney then proposed the health of the good, hospitable, and worthy Lord Lieutenant of the county. (Cheers.)

Lord Chandos returned thanks.

Lord Orkney next proposed the health of their honourable and respected representatives. (Vehement applause.)

Lord Chandos, after returning thanks for the honour and compliment paid to him, as well for the manner in which the toast had been given and received, thus continued—"I am at all times delighted at the opportunity of meeting my constituents, and never more so than on such occasions as these. My hon. friends have already stated to you their opinions of the House of Commons; and to what they have so ably and truly stated, I have nothing to add but my entire concurrence. I hope that better days may come again, but at present we have to fight hard against wind and tide, and we are beaten upon questions most advantageous to the country, by majorities which are at variance with the real interests of the country. I confess that I feel some alarm that the House of Commons may be led to vote that the Protestant religion in the sister Island is of no use, and may be done away with. I, for one, say that my vote shall always be given for the support and strengthening of the Protestant interest. I desire to withhold no rights from any class of people which they are fitted to receive, and to which they are justly entitled; but I deny their right to interfere with ours, or to sacrifice us for their own purposes. I will not more particularly allude to the noted leader of that party than to say, that it is the duty of every man who values the independence and liberty of his country to resist all attempts to impair and destroy the equilibrium and stability of the constitution. (Cheers.) It is our duty to stand by the King and Constitution: it is our duty to maintain inviolate the Protestant religion in both countries. It gives me deep pain to see a notice on the books of the

House of Commons proposing to remodel the House of Lords. The House is one of the three great estates of the realm—one of the integral portions of the Constitution; and it cannot be touched rashly without endangering the safety and stability of the whole. If you destroy this equilibrium of the state, you destroy the state itself. The House of Commons is justly jealous of its rights and privileges, and, as a Commoner of this land, I am equally tenacious of those privileges or of any interference on the part of other branches of the Legislature with our rights; but upon that same principle, I will not give my sanction to any attempt on the part of the House of Commons to interfere or tamper with the rights and privileges of the House of Lords.—(Loud cheers) If such interference be tolerated, what is to be the end of it? How long are other institutions of the country to be preserved and protected? What, for instance, will prevent trial by jury from being tampered with? If the one is to be altered, how long will the other be left untouched?—(Loud cries of hear, hear, and cheers.) I appeal to you, whether you will submit to such domineering of one branch of the Legislature over the other? I know you will not, but will support the House of Lords as it deserves to be supported, in any attempt to infringe upon its independence or destroy its rights. (Great cheering.) Your liberties as Englishmen were gained and secured to you by the blood of your ancestors, that never has degenerated; and who here would hesitate to shed his blood in defence of those liberties and privileges? The sky is gloomy around us, and many and serious changes are threatened. I hope that the storm may pass over, but I cannot anticipate that such will be the case unless the Conservatives of England shew a bold and determined front.—(Cheers.) I know that the Conservative interest will gain fresh accession of strength and it will become, as it ought to be, the powerful body of the state, the loyal adherents of the King, and the real friends of the people. (Loud cheers.) For myself, I may be allowed to say that I have never yielded to any man in love for my country, attachment to its liberal institutions, and in my desire to preserve its Constitution free and unimpaired.—(Loud cheering.) I have never made my public situation subservient to my private ends.—(Great applause.) I have never studied my own ambition in preference to the interests of my constituents, and I never will.—(Loud and continued applause.) I glory in the recollection of the constant kindness with which you have ever treated me; that I have been your representative now for nearly eighteen years, and have the proud satisfaction of knowing that I have never abused your confidence—have never compromised your interests—and have never gone from my word! Whatever my future lot may be, let me assure you of this, that my happiest days have been passed in your service, and that it is my greatest delight to meet my constituents as often as possible, to hear their opinions and to know their wishes. I hope we may often and often meet again, but even should this be the last time, I will repeat my grateful thanks for your kindness, my anxiety for your welfare, and my earnest wish in every way to assist your views and contribute to your prosperity." Lord Chandos again returned thanks, and concluded amidst long continued applause.

Lord Chandos in a very happily worded speech, proposed the Provost and Masters of Eton College.

Rev. Mr Briggs returned thanks for the Provost.

Dr. Hawtrey (Head Master of Eton College) after returning thanks said, although the youths at Eton College were the children of the first people of the land, many of whose parents were conspicuous on the opposite side to Conservatism, yet such was the display of loyalty and conservative feeling in the youth of Eton College, that it needed no direction from him, it could have no additional impulse. It was the universal feeling that pervaded the entire school.—(Immense cheering.) He thought such indications bespoke a proud result for the country—one to which he referred with pride and gratification. He remembered the feeling that burst forth on the occasion of the first outbreak of the French Revolution, but that which inspired the hearts of the youth of Eton College *now*, was, if possible, more broadly manifest, it was implanted in the very heart's core. His earnest wish was that that noble feeling should spread far and wide, and the true principles of conservatism take deep root and flourish to the end of time.—(Great applause.)

Several other toasts followed, and the company did not separate till a late hour.

Lord Aliamont, son of the Marquis of Sligo, and two other sons of the same Nobleman, sailed yesterday in the packet, for Liverpool. They have made an extensive tour in the United States and the Canadas.—*N.-Y. Albion, July 9.*

A hail storm on the 24th of June passed over a part of the country in the neighborhood of Lewisburg, Virginia. Whole fields of wheat, corn, and rye, were entirely destroyed.

CAPTAIN BRENTON'S NAVAL HISTORY IN WEEKLY SHILLING NUMBERS.—In order to meet the wishes of a large class of readers particularly interested on the subject, and, in short, to render it accessible to every one, the proprietor of Captain Brenton's Naval History has determined to issue it on the popular plan of publication in Weekly Shilling Numbers, commencing with the 25th June. This important work, which is in every sense a national one, has now received the sanction of His Majesty, who has accordingly permitted it to be dedicated to himself. The gallant author is one of the oldest officers in the service, having been nearly fifty years actively employed, during which period he has borne a part in many a memorable engagement. The work must, therefore, ensure a hearty welcome not only from the naval profession, but also from the great body of English readers. It is to be comprised in twenty-four Weekly Shilling Numbers, the first of which will appear tomorrow, with numerous fine portraits, &c.—*Sun.*

Jews.—On the 17th May last Mr. Hawes presented a petition to the House of Commons from a Mr. Ebenezer Dermer, the object of which is thus stated:—"The petitioner cannot withhold the expression of his alarm and apprehension that a Bill for the incorporation of the Jews along with the Christian citizens of Great Britain and Ireland, if carried into execution, would be at most decided variance with the prophecies of the Old Testament."

LIBEL LAW.—In an action against the *Manchester Guardian*, the Judge, in charging the Jury, said—"It seems to me sufficient if *in substance*, the charge against the plaintiff is proved. It is, that he, in confederacy with William Jones, entered into a scheme for obtaining goods without the intention of paying for them. If that is proved, I think it will be sufficient." We hail this decision as the commencement of a reformed and more rational mode of judging the sufficiency of justification in actions of libel.—*Sun.*

Extract of a letter from Athens, May 2:—

"The absence of the King is likely to produce a general rebellion. The insurgents, who had retired to the frontiers, have already advanced again. All the environs of Zeitouni are a prey to fire and sword. The smaller bands display a frightful audacity, and government troops do not move from the plains. General Gordon the commander in chief of the Peloponnessus, remains inactive, and Gen. George, another English officer, who has been appointed to the command in the Livada. There is no more money in the treasury. The King of Bavaria has promised Count d'Armanberg to lend him 2,000,000 of drachmas. The Count is anxiously expecting this relief. The English envoy has also promised an advance. The Government has expended, during the year 1835, either in specie or credit, 25,230,000 drachmas. The treasury is also very much in debt on account of the present year, and particularly from the expenses of the journeys of the two kings. In 1835 the expenses of the navy were at most 460,000 drachmas; the departments of public instruction, industry, highways, &c. have absolutely cost nothing. The Nomos of Achaia and Messina are only waiting for a favourable moment to rise in mass, and plans of a similar nature are formed by the inhabitants of Argos and Attica, who have the constitution and the dismissal of the Bavarians for their rallying cry."

The relations of France with Turkey are in danger of being disturbed by the conduct of the Porte towards the Pasha of Tripoli—now in close alliance with the French Government. The President of the Council has instructed Admiral Roussin to inform the Porte that France can and will defend her ally the Pasha, even though in so doing she should be driven to re-erect the scene of Navarino. This energetic language will be understood by the Sultan. A letter from Toulon says:—"We are assured that the great armaments preparing here are not for the Levant, but for Spain. What gives credit to these reports is the order of Admiral Hugon, not to quit these coasts. This squadron is to cruise between Toulon and the Gulf of Matara, and troops will always be ready to be embarked on board our ships, and be carried whither they may be wanted."

REWARDS TO INVENTORS.—In modern times the gallows, or drop, the guillotine, and the maiden, have been the general instruments by which human beings have been deprived of their existence. In the history of these fatal instruments there is a curious coincidence. The maiden, by which criminals were beheaded in Scotland, was introduced into that country by Earl Morton, and that nobleman was the first that suffered by it. Monsieur Guillotine, who gave his name to an improvement of the maiden, died also by his own invention; and Deacon Brodie, a man of good birth, who was hung at Edinburgh about 30 years ago, made the first experiment on the powers of the drop he had himself invented, and which is now in general use throughout Great Britain.

The *Messenger* has the following:—"The Russian Ambassador had, we are assured a long conference with the President of the Council, at Neuilly on Monday. It related exclusively to the respective positions of Lord Ponsoby and M. de Bontenieff at Constantinople. The President of the Council it is said, insisted warmly that satisfaction should be given to the British Ambassador by the Sublime Porte. He founded his demand more particularly upon the intimate connection of the French and English Cabinets. Count Pahlen, in astonishment, is said to have replied, that everything made him feel it to be a duty to take the communication *ad referendum*." The same Journal also states that it has received information that M. Raynval has made a new representation to the Government of the necessity of an intervention. It likewise says that it has been assured that the Spanish Government has opened negotiations for a new loan with an English company, under the auspices of the Cabinet of St. James's, and that it may be considered as arranged. The amount mentioned is sixty millions of francs, and as security the administration and revenues of the Isle of Cuba is to pass into the hands of the contractors. We repeat the above statements, but do not believe there is any foundation for them.

The French legislative session is nearly over. There are not deputies enough remaining in town to form a house, so that if it pleased the Peers to pass any amendments in the budget sent up to them, a kind of new convocation would have to take place in order that the amendments might be considered. But the Peers are themselves tired of the length of the session, though not perhaps of their legislative labours, which have been remarkably scanty this year. They will hurry the budget through the chamber without even allowing themselves the privilege of discussing any of its provisions. Not even the few rank Carlists, who sit among them found fault the other day with the bill for a credit of 200,000 francs (800000 sterling), allowed by the other Chamber to defray the expenses of the celebration of the anniversary of the "three glorious days."

The first series of the bills drawn some time ago by M. Mendizabal on the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, to the order of Messrs. Rothschild and Co., have come back to Paris protested for non-acceptance. On the arrival of the protests Messrs. Rothschild despatched a courier to Madrid, with instructions to their agents there to require the deposit or security which is usually given under similar circumstances. This will be a new source of embarrassment to the Spanish Government, as the bills have never been in so bad a condition as they are at present. The money drawn for on Cuba will, according to all appearance, be forthcoming in the end; but it is feared it will not be raised in time to prevent the return of the bills drawn. The Intendant offered to accept them on condition of their being made payable some months after the period specified in the bills. This, however, could not of course be acceded to.

The *Toulonnais* contains the following:—"Many conjectures have been formed at Mahon respecting the ulterior destination of the American squadron in the Mediterranean. It is generally believed there that the Commodore is instructed to seize a favourable opportunity for inducing the Emperor of Morocco to cede to the United States a point on the coast of Africa, and that he has offered to afford succour to this Prince in case of a war between him and France." This kind of gossip has wonderful charms for the less informed and less respectable portion of the French press. Nothing can be more foreign to American policy than the very absurd projects said by that paper to be about to be executed by the American squadron in the Mediterranean.

By accounts from the African coast, it appears that Gen. Bugeaud had reached the camp at Tadmah with all his troops. He had defeated the enemy whenever the latter came in his way, and intended to proceed to Tadmah for the purpose of reinforcing the garrison of that place.

The *Courier Francais* states that intelligence has been received from Morocco of the Emperor's readiness to make any atonement desired by the French Government for the indirect aid afforded to Abd-el-Kader.

FRANCE.—In a discussion which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, June 9th the President of the Council said it was the intention of the French Government to persevere in its efforts to retain the French possession of Africa.—he remarked that if France should abandon Algiers, "the coast of Africa would be immediately occupied by some other great maritime power—by England, the United States, or Russia—or else she would become the prey of pirates, who seriously injure the French trade in the Mediterranean."

On Thursday the policy of retaining Algiers as a French Colony came to be discussed. The majority of the speakers ad-

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