

vils consequent on those changes. These considerations seemed to your Committee to demand their best exertions; and they still require not only increased energy from every friend of his country, but a judicious and vigorous direction of those energies.—With respect to the former, your Committee have never had occasion to doubt but that the resources of the country would rise with its necessities—and they have now the satisfaction of announcing the continued increase of members, now numbering 449, who have come forward to join and strengthen the association. Your Committee confidently anticipate that its resources, if wisely directed will be sufficient to enable this ancient and loyal borough to regain her former rank and respectability, and be enabled to sustain her accustomed part in baffling the aims of faction, and in assisting to secure the great object of our constitutional association, the real enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. In considering the most effective mode of applying the resources and directing the energies of the association, so as to be most conducive to the great principle of their association, your Committee give the first place to a careful and vigilant attention to borough and municipal registration. They assign, however, at present, the greater importance to the borough registration, for the King, the House of Lords, and considerably more than half the English members of the House of Commons, and Conservative, your Committee would, therefore, remind the meeting that the present Ministry are only sustained in power by a small majority in the Commons. A few more successful elections and that Ministry is dissolved.—For these reasons the borough registry, on which a future election depends, must be at all times the first object of this association. Your Committee do not in the least undervalue the great importance of effecting a satisfactory change in the government of the town; and this association is proud of the exertions which its members have recently made, and the termination of their efforts.—In no ward in the town has the operations of this society been more strenuous and determined than that of St. Peter's; in that ward three of the humblest individuals of this association, unaided by any influence but the interest of this association and their own determined energies, have fought the strong hold of Radicalism, and laid the foundation of future victories. In every other ward the members of this association have been found in the front ranks, and the victories thereby achieved are convincing proofs that the same machinery will produce the same effect, not only in municipal but in borough elections. At the conclusion of the business of the day the society presented their Secretary, Mr. Ambler, as a testimony of thanks for his valuable services, a handsome tea service of china, 12 silver tea spoons, sugar tongs, and sugar spoon, a set of cut glass castors, silver mounted, a very beautiful tray on which the articles were placed, and a few other mementos.

At the funeral service on the death of Charles X., performed at the palace chapel at Vienna, the Empress and all the ladies in attendance wore black veils. During its continuance, the bells of all the churches in the city and its suburbs were tolled. With the exception of some Ambassadors, no member of the diplomatic body was present nor was the attendance of the Nobility as numerous as it generally is on these solemn occasions. The catafalque was magnificently illuminated, and adorned with the arms of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon. The Crown was placed upon the coffin and on the escutcheons were engraved *Le Roi, Charles X.* During the service, the Noble Guards of Germany and Hungary were stationed round the catafalque, and a numerous body of Clergy officiated. The Empress Mother joined in the service *inognito*. Marshal Marmont was present.

The French legitimists have not abandoned the idea of saving masses for the repose of the soul of Charles X., but they are to be *white masses*, and without any solemn ceremonial. The *Quotidienne* announces the fact that such masses will be celebrated daily in all the churches of Paris, though prudence forbids that Journal to state the hours at which the service is to commence.—*La Paix*.

**BLOCKADE OF THE BLACK SEA.**—Towards the close of October, two vessels belonging to the Ionian Islands, under British colours, an Austrian vessel from Ragusa, and a French one, were sent out of the Black Sea to Constantinople, although their cargoes could not be considered as contraband warlike stores. It appears that the Russian Commander of the blockade on the coast of Asia has established cruisers as far as the Bosphorus; that merchant vessels are, in some measure, no longer allowed to enter the sea; and that it cannot now be said that the English are interested in the cessation of a state of things which is equally prejudicial to all commercial nations. On the one side the police at the mouths of the Danube, and on the other the blockade of the Caucasian coast, constitute a real seclusion from the Black Sea, and we now witness

the effects of the concessions of 1832 against which our diplomatists merely entered a vain protest at that time.—*Courier Francais*.

A number of facts which have reached us from different quarters seem to justify the report of a movement of the Austrian troops towards Southern Italy. A variety of other facts prove that the system of terror is definitely the order of the day in upper Italy.—Since the beginning of November several inhabitants of Venice and of continental Italy have been arrested, together with some foreigners, one of whom was vainly claimed by his Consul. Domiciliary visits are making in every quarter, more from motives of prudence than of serious apprehension, and upwards of 50 persons who had been provisionally liberated have been again thrown into prison.—*Ibid*.

**DON MIGUEL.**—The revenue officers of the post of Sallagriffon, on the frontier of the Var, have just arrested three persons, who were endeavouring to enter France by stealth. According to the descriptions of their persons, it is asserted that one of the captives is Don Miguel. The three have been sent to Castellane. An innkeeper who assisted them to cross the bar on foot received from them a reward of 400f. The inhabitants of the mountains, who came to the market of Grasse, on the 15th, confirmed the rumour already spread in that town of the capture of Don Miguel. The *Memoirial Bordelais* of the 20th instant, says:—“There are reasons for believing that Don Miguel, of Braganza, the Pretender to Portugal, is now on his road to the Peninsula. The police has been for several days upon the alert at several points of France to seize him, should he attempt to come across the country.”

**RAIL-ROAD ACROSS THE Isthmus of PANAMA.**—The Company of shareholders at the head of which is Mr. Beddle, an United States Man, and M. Azuero, a Colombian, having lodged the necessary securities, and perfected their guarantees with the Government of New Grenada for the making of a railroad, as conceded to them by a decree of the 9th of June last, and rendering navigable a stream which goes the remainder of the way across this Isthmus, which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific oceans, the grant was finally perfected on the 26th of August, and the works are to be commenced without delay.

We are happy to give credit even to a Whig nominee when he does his duty, which appears to be the case with Colonel Maberly the new Secretary to the Post-office, who seems to be sedulously increasing the facilities of which that important establishment is susceptible. Among other improvements a new Western mail coach has been established, which, besides leaving bags at all the towns through which it passes, brings to London all the letters which are to pass through it, in time for the mail of that night.

During the late storms two shipwrecks occurred off the village of Bude, on the coast of Cornwall. We have authority to state, that when the circumstance was represented to the King, and that no means were there provided for an endeavour to save the lives of His Majesty's subjects in such extreme peril—on a coast, too, so remarkable for shipwrecks, that even in the lifetime of one man nearly 40 are known to have occurred his Majesty most promptly and magnificently commanded that a sum of money should be given from the Duchy of Cornwall, for the purpose of establishing a life-boat at Bude.

**DUTCH FINANCE.**—AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.—In the answer which our Government has made to the observations of the States-General on the Budget, it expresses its regret that it is out of its power to realize its own wish respecting a regular paying off of the debt, in consequence of the difficulty of its situation: in particular, the general pecuniary crisis, in many countries, is alleged by the Government in defence of its proceedings. This is especially the case with respect to the Five per Cents, the whole interest of which is placed on the Budget, though otherwise the Government, as it says, would have proposed a law to apply 140 millions at Four per Cent., which in the present crisis cannot even be taken into consideration. But in the spring of 1837, financial laws will be proposed to maintain public credit in general; especially that of the East India possessions, and to reduce the Budget of the State, and part of the interest of the Five per Cent. Stock.

**SIR GEORGE WARRENDER, BART.** (formerly one of the Lords of the Admiralty.) v. **LADY WARRENDER** (the Sister of the present Lord Falmouth.)—Legal proceedings have been commenced in this cause before the Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Courts; a Commission was appointed to proceed to Paris for the examination of witnesses, Lady Warrender having for many years resided in this Capital. The witnesses have been examined by Scotch Barristers and by M.

Gallivet, French Counsellor to the Cour Royale of Paris. The evidence has been so strong in favour of Lady Warrender, that Sir George will, in all probability, abandon the proceeding which, but for the deception practised by two discarded servants, of the worst character, would never have been instituted.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.**—Since the last post, Lord Ponsonby has received an extraordinary courier from London, on which he is said to have presented a note to the Porte. The purport is, of course, not known, yet it is affirmed that it related to the old affair of Mr. Churchill. However this may be, Lord Ponsonby despatched a courier to London on the following day, and the relations of the Porte became from day to day more friendly, as many things indicated. Mr. Urquhart is constantly engaged with a Commissioner, appointed by the Porte, for the purpose of drawing up the basis of a new commercial treaty upon a great plan, embracing the interests of all the European nations, according to which the imposition of an import and export duty of 5 per cent. will be assumed as the principle. All monopolies of every kind shall cease from all nations, and though the enemies of Great Britain should assert that Mr. Urquhart's secret purpose is to favour chiefly the interests of England, an immense service will be rendered to Europe if he should be able to realise his grand idea, which rests on the freedom of Commerce in the fullest sense of the term. Among the merchants of all nations there is but one expression of the warmest interest since this news has been spread; and though they do not dissemble the difficulties which may be raised up against Mr. Urquhart in many quarters, it is hoped that he will attain his object, the more so as he has presented to the Reis Effendi a table of the export and import trade of the capital, which shows that the duties to be paid must be a source of prosperity for the Porte. Independently of these considerations a new era for the commercial world would begin by the abolition of monopolies here and in the provinces.

**AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29.**—On Sunday, Nov. 13, twenty-one hoases at Ommen, in the province of Overysse, in which several persons of the Reformed religion resided, after the clergyman, M. Jean Raael, had administered the Sacrament, were furiously attacked by the populace, and the windows destroyed, and the roofs much damaged, with large stones. Some of the persecuted persons were imprisoned.

**DON MIGUEL AND HIS SISTERS.**—I repaired on the 25th to the great saloon of the Ajuda. The Peers, attired like Roman Senators, occupied the front benches on the right hand; immediately above sat the Peeresses, among whom the Countess of Villa Flor and the Countess of Alva were undoubtedly the most distinguished by their personal attractions; the Deputies were ranged along the benches on the left hand, and the space above was reserved for strangers. At one o'clock Don Miguel entered the saloon, accompanied by his sisters.—The Infanta Regent seated herself on the throne; the Prince at first stood by her side under the Royal canopy; but, taking him familiarly by the arm, she forced him to occupy part of her seat during the delivery of the speech. She expressed her sincere desire for the welfare of the Charter, and assured her hearers of the upright intentions which had uniformly actuated her conduct in the administration of the Government, and of the pleasure with which she now resigned it into her brother's hands. She was frequently interrupted by shouts proceeding from the Court below, and her voice was at one time so completely lost in the clamour, that she was obliged to pause; upon which occasion Don Miguel's flashing eyes gave indications of that impatient temper which has characterised him from his earliest years.—Having concluded her speech, she arose, and retiring from the throne, which she appeared to resign with the utmost cheerfulness and good humour, she placed herself by her sister, an interesting young person, seated on the right hand bench immediately above the Peeresses.

**PREROGATIVE COURT.**

(Before Sir HERBERT JENNER.)

IN THE GOODS OF CHARLES DAY, DECEASED.

Dr. Lushington applied to the Court for the purpose of having an administration granted *pendente lite* to the effects of the late Mr. Charles Day (the well-known blacking manufacturer), who died possessed of a very large property. The executors named in the will were desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Court upon the testamentary papers left by the deceased, as he had been totally blind for many years before his death. It was proposed on the part of the executors, in the first instance, to propound the will and codicil of concurrent dates, and then to take the judgment of the Court upon some other codicils without opposing any of them, but there remained one paper which they felt it their duty to oppose. Under

the circumstances he had stated, he applied for an administration *pendente lite* for the purpose of receiving and recovering rents, interests, money lent on mortgage, for the payment and receiving of debts, &c., and other matters, for the benefit of the estate.

Sir H. Jenner asked if all the parties were consenting to the grant as prayed? Dr. Lushington replied that no opposition would be made by any party. The Court observed that it was necessary to go farther than that, the consent of the parties must be obtained.

Dr. Lushington observed that such consent would not be withheld. Sir H. Jenner said there was sufficient stated in the affidavits to induce the Court to grant an administration *pendente lite*, but with some limitations for the purpose of carrying on the business. Dr. Lushington said if the limitation was for six months, it would no doubt be sufficient for the purpose.

Sir H. Jenner said it would, perhaps, be more convenient that the limitation should exist for six months, with liberty to allow the party to apply for the extension of the term. He should direct the administration *pendente lite*, to pass to the nominee of one of the executors, on his exhibiting an inventory and account, and upon giving security to the amount of £30,000 with leave to make an application for an extension of the term and the amount of security after the expiration of six months.

**SUBTERRANEAN BUILDING.**—In scooping line of the railway on the North-east side of the moss of Hestonnet, about a mile from Forfar, the workmen discovered a building several feet from the surface, of singular construction and great antiquity. The form of the building, so far as the breadth of the railway uncovers, is circular, and, at first sight seemed to consist of vast masses of land stones thrown rudely together from no perceivable motive or design; but on removing a quantity of the stones, an aperture was discovered, about four feet in width, and nearly five in depth, which seems to have carried the entire circle (about 50 feet) of the building, and to have gradually widened as it receded from the moss side. But this part being still covered with the thick sloping bank of earth, which is not likely to be removed, its real dimensions cannot be correctly ascertained. The sides of this subterranean cave are supported with huge whitestones, placed on end, which must have been brought from a distance with immense labour. The roof consists of long stones, partly granite and sand stone, placed transversely. Above these are a number of large smooth stones, crammed endways, which bear some resemblance to the convex side of an arch before the interstices are filled up. No chisel, hammer, or cement had been used in the erection of this lonely dwelling. A number of the stones which have been taken out by the workmen, are of a dark smoky colour; but no certain marks of fire have been observed upon any of them. Several parts of a hand-mill (quern) anciently used for grinding corn, found among the rubbish, is the only domestic utensil that has as yet been discovered.—*Caithness Mercury*.

The action brought by Mr. Fraser against the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., for an assault, is appointed for trial by a Special Jury in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, on Saturday next. There is also in the cause list of that Court an action by the hon. Member against Mr. Fraser.

In the county of Gloucester crime is said to be diminishing in an extraordinary degree. Last year the commitments to the county gaol were 150 less than those of the four preceding, and this year the diminution is still greater.

Arrangements are in a state of forwardness for the establishment of zoological gardens at Manchester.

The accounts from the Swan River are favourable, and there was a great demand for sheep to increase the flocks in the York district and on the William's River, where the colonists were proceeding in numbers. The settlement at King George's Sound was proceeding rapidly, and a plan for forming a whaling establishment was in contemplation; an inland communication between the Sound and Perth was also proposed.

The rank of Civil Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia, Swan River, has been conferred on Capt. Sir James Stirling, and that of Commandant of the troops to Brevet Major Irwin, of the 63d regiment.

It appears from the Brussels Pa-