

England, &c.

THE KING.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 16.) It is our painful duty again to lay before our readers the following bulletins of the week, in the order in which they have issued. They are all signed by Sir H. Hallford & Sir M. Tierney:

" Windsor Castle, May 9. "The King has passed a tranquil night. His Majesty's symptoms are essentially the same." " Windsor Castle, May 10. "The King passed yesterday evening and the night in comparative ease, with some sleep; but his Majesty's symptoms remain the same." " Windsor Castle, May 11. "His Majesty's symptoms are not materially mitigated; but his Majesty had some sleep last night." " Windsor Castle, May 12. "The King has passed a disturbed night. His Majesty's symptoms continue the same." " Windsor Castle, May 13. "The King has passed a more comfortable night. The symptoms of his Majesty's complaint, however, do not vary." " Windsor Castle, May 14. "The King continues in the same state. His Majesty has had a bad night."

The following bulletin was issued yesterday. Although it does not allay the fears entertained for his Majesty's recovery, it is still gratifying in stating that the Royal sufferer has had the benefit of sleep, & that he considers himself better.

" Windsor Castle, May 15. "The King has had some refreshing sleep, and his Majesty feels himself rather better." On Tuesday the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester visited their Royal brother, by special invitation. They arrived from London about half-past eleven, and left Windsor at four for Frogmore. On Wednesday the Duke of Wellington had an interview with the King.

Such are the discouraging reports put forth by his Majesty's physicians—vague as they well can be, and not even indirectly admitting to the fact, that for the last fortnight a surgeon has also been in attendance on the illustrious sufferer. In the course of the night of Tuesday a paroxysm occurred, which threatened the most distressing consequences; but early on the following morning a considerable improvement in respiration took place, and the spasms for some time altogether abated: we state these facts on that which he conceives to be high authority. The interviews with the branches of the Royal Family, took place at the King's special instance, and the interview continued some time, and evinced all that natural tenderness of heart which distinguishes the father of his people.

Notwithstanding what has been said by ourselves, and the melancholy tone of the bulletins, the correspondent of the Morning Herald of yesterday, says:

"I have no doubt whatever that his Majesty is decidedly better than he was last week; even though the bleak north-easterly winds of the last few days have been particularly obnoxious to patients suffering under that malady which his Majesty is afflicted."

The Times, however, gives no hope of his Majesty's recovery— "Not merely," says that paper of yesterday, "from the language of the bulletins, but from other sources, we have reason to believe that the demise of the Crown is very near. The bodily sufferings of his Majesty are such as to have extinguished in the Royal mind all desire to live. His Majesty, in the intervals of pain, is perfectly tranquil, and prepared for the result, of which he is fully aware."

There is a general and most melancholy apprehension, that the painful disorder under which his Majesty labours, has now reached that point,—that he cannot long be expected to survive. This is not a time to compliment the Crown; but we believe we may venture to say that the feeling of national sorrow will be deep and general when the unhappy event shall occur. The disorder of his Majesty is now openly admitted to be dropsy in the chest, accompanied with continued disturbance of the circulating and respiratory systems. The physicians were long flattered with hopes of his Majesty's recovery, from the general vigour of his constitution, and natural power of throwing off disease. But the disorder gained ground in another place, and exhibited itself in so many fearful forms, that it became necessary, a few days ago, to puncture the King's legs. Scarification had previously been performed by Mr. O'Connell with considerable success; but when a more extensive system of relieving the patient was required, and the eminent talents of Mr. Brodie were called in for that purpose, all hope was soon extinguished. The Royal patient, indeed, bore the pain of repeated operations on his legs with great tranquillity and fortitude. But so far from any relief being afforded, we understood that the most fatal indications have appeared within the last forty-eight hours.

His Majesty, it is said, has been for some time aware of his danger, and has taken leave of several branches of his family in the most warm and affectionate manner. One of the Bishops, a confidential friend of the King, has been at hand to administer religious consolation, and to point out the only sources of comfort on the dying bed. And we hope from the bottom of our hearts, that at the hour of dissolution, the bed of the Royal sufferer may be attended by that Christian peace, that when his eyes shall finally close, he may sleep with his Royal ancestors in that common grave where all distinctions are levelled, and one expectation and hope alone remain to Princes and the meanest of their subjects.

From the Morning Herald, May 17. The following favourable bulletin was yesterday issued:—" Windsor Castle, May 16. "The King has had some refreshing sleep, and his Majesty feels himself rather better." (Signed as usual.) Yesterday the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle, at 11 o'clock, had a short audience of his Majesty, and left at half-past 12 for town.

The Duchesses of Gloucester arrived at one, and remained in conference with his Majesty till 3 o'clock, when she parted of some refreshment and left for town. The following bulletin was issued this morning:—" Windsor Castle, May 17. "The King has not had a very good night; but his Majesty feels himself better." (Signed as usual.) Immediately after leaving the bulletin Sir M. Tierney left the Castle, for town; but is expected to return to dinner.

This forenoon the Bishop of Chichester performed Divine Service to his Majesty's household suite. A part of the private band attended, and played the Anthem. At one o'clock this day Sir Robert Peel arrived, and had a long audience of his Majesty, being his first visit since his father's death. After partaking of some slight refreshment, the Hon. Secretary left the Castle at three o'clock, for London.

The throng of company was very numerous to see the bulletin at St. James's palace on Saturday, they numbered near 7000, & yesterday there were about 12,000.

From the same. CITY—SATURDAY EVENING.—We have little to report relative to his Majesty's illness. Nothing is talked of but the King's illness, and one scarcely meets with a man who would not make oath that his Majesty is in a dying state. Indeed bets have been offered every day for the last month that the King would not live a week. Yet his Majesty still continues to live (and in long may live), as though on purpose to disappoint the cranks.

The Morning Herald, particularly its correspondent P. P. P., for presuming to hope that the King will recover, is abused on all hands, as though it was a heinous offence to doubt the authenticity of those ominous reports about the speedy demise of the Crown, which for some reason or other, are so eagerly propagated. The Times of this morning put forth a leader, a sort of semi-official leader, in which we are told that "a full reporter of the Court has just received the following reports about the speedy demise of the Crown, which for some reason or other, are so eagerly propagated. The Times of this morning put forth a leader, a sort of semi-official leader, in which we are told that "a full reporter of the Court has just received the following reports about the speedy demise of the Crown, which for some reason or other, are so eagerly propagated.

There has been a good deal of business transacted in the English Funds to-day, indeed much more than is usual on a Saturday, and prices, notwithstanding all the reports relative to the King's health, as we have observed above, are higher. The speculators for a full report of the Court has just received the following reports about the speedy demise of the Crown, which for some reason or other, are so eagerly propagated.

By a Parliamentary Paper, it appears the quantity of tobacco imported into the United Kingdom, from the British possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, in the year 1824, was 17,908 lbs. of which 7,932 lbs. was the produce of Canada. It is only very recently that this article has been cultivated there in sufficient quantities to afford a surplus for exportation, and it is gratifying to know that a new export article so valuable as tobacco is now cultivated in our own colonies. When Lord Goderich was Chancellor of the Exchequer, an attempt was made to increase the duty on tobacco in favour of Canadian tobacco. The effect of this judicious measure on the agricultural interest of the province is thus beginning to show itself.

By a printed return of the consumption of Sugar which has just been circulated by some of the leading brokers, some facts of a satisfactory nature are disclosed. It appears that the total quantity on which duty has been paid, from the 1st of January last to the 1st of May, is 62,340 tons, while the quantity in the same period of last year was only 52,190 tons. As the duty on sugar is not much under £2,000,000 annually, this decided increase in the consumption of so important an article, augurs as favourably for the revenue as for the state of our internal trade. During the first four months of this year the imports of sugar from the East and West Indies have been 48,930 tons; last year for the same period, 43,245 tons.

The second reading of Mr. Grant's Bill for the Relief of the Jews, will, as we are informed, certainly take place this evening. The Duke of Wellington has promised to introduce into the House of Peers a bill for legalizing Catholic marriages. A deputation from the Catholic clergy waited on his Grace on Thursday, when he pledged himself to give immediate attention to the subject. This is an extension of the principle of the Relief Bill; or, rather, it is but its natural development. The few restrictions or impediments that remain to embarrass its clear operation will by degrees drop away; and, at last, all distinctions on the ground of religion in the matrimonial contract will be removed. It is to be hoped, that if the madness of party do not rekindle the ashes of past feuds, a Bill for taking in (1831) the population of Great Britain has been brought into the House of Commons.

London, May 14.—Our market yesterday was unusually quiet, and an almost immense quantity of goods were sold. Huddersfield, May 13.—Huddersfield market continues tolerably brisk—a good deal of business is done for very little profit. The precarious state of his Majesty's health is very injurious to the woollen and cotton trade; and the staples are suffering severely from the same cause.

A signal instance of the mortality of the climate of Sierra Leone was mentioned a few days ago at Lloyd's. Two vessels, the Lochiel of Liverpool, and the Britannia of London, remained there on the 25th of February, the crews of both being dead. The grand expedition which is destined to destroy the city of Algiers, was expected to embark on the 12th instant. Some days will be required to get all the troops on board, but if the weather permit, the fleet, according to letters from Toulon, will sail on the 18th or 20th inst.

A letter from Copenhagen mentions that a M. Helodoro Carneiro, sent there as Chargé d'Affaires by Don Miguel, has not been received, and that of the whole foreign diplomatic body, no one, except the Spanish Minister, honoured him with the least notice. Duke of Brunswick.—The dispute between the Duke of Brunswick and the King of England, his uncle and guardian, has been arranged. The young Duke of Brunswick has at length yielded: He will maintain the institutions and measures of the government during his minority, and which he had been willing to recognise on his coming of age.

ROCHESTER—PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.—Since last Wednesday the weavers and spinners have held their public meetings every day, except Sunday, and generally have been numerously attended. On Wednesday morning, before the meeting assembled, Mr. Archer, one of the manufacturers, sent for the weavers' Committee, and their Secretary went to see him. The weavers proposed to give the list of names of 1284 within 24 hours, if the weavers would go to work. This was submitted to the Meeting when assembled, but they refused to have the statement printed out for work. The Meeting then adjourned until the following day. In consequence of information being brought to the active men on Wednesday that some 50 or 60 weavers had gone to work, they sent the bellmen round through the town and neighbourhood, begging a meeting for seven o'clock on Thursday morning. Some after seven o'clock on Thursday morning the weavers and spinners assembled to the number of upwards of 4000, and were addressed by several speakers, who endeavoured to show the necessity of the weavers all acting together; and that unless they did so, it was in vain to struggle any longer, but they might as well all go to work.—(Cries from the meeting by hundreds of voices, "We will have our prices, or never go to work, if we die in the struggle through starvation.") The speakers then proposed that they should go to work to stop until the contest was ended, and it was proposed to go round in a body to visit those that had gone to work, to see if they could not be induced to stop. The speakers then deprecated any act of violence, and said if any thing of that sort was committed they would leave them; they requested them to be orderly and peaceable, and when they came to any shop where weavers were working, to stand at a respectful distance, and to appoint two or three from the body to visit them. The meeting having agreed to do so, they proceeded from the place of meeting, to the number of about 3000, to visit the districts north of the town, and about half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday they were going through the town, filling the streets for about a quarter of a mile in length. They maintained the greatest order as they went along, seldom changing a word as they passed. To see the care-worn features of such a number of half-starved men, women, and children, peering out for a bare subsistence, the hardest heart. Surely the trades in the neighbourhood will render these poor weavers some assistance, and generally aid these wretched human beings.

From the Times, May 17. We stated on Saturday, what was true, that the state of his Majesty's health was alarming. In fact, on Friday there were some symptoms which induced an apprehension of mortification. We are happy to announce that these symptoms have subsided; so that the cause of immediate alarm has ceased. Beyond this we have, we lament to say, no ground for encouraging any hope.

The Duke of Wellington, soon after his return to town on Saturday afternoon from the King's Palace at Windsor, proceeded to the Foreign-office, where a Cabinet Council was held. LONDON, MAY 17. The indisposition of his Majesty appears to have created a strong sensation in every capital of Europe, where the latest accounts from England are looked for with intense interest. Between London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Amsterdam, the daily bulletin is forwarded by express.

The Gazette de France states, that intelligence had reached Paris of the final acceptance of the Greek Protocols by the Sultan. The Porte has yielded in every thing to the Allies. This difficult negotiation may now, therefore, be considered as terminated.

Money Market.—Saturday evening.—It has been stated to-day in the city, on good authority, that the balances of money at this moment, lying unemployed in the Bank of England, do not amount to less than £7,000,000 sterling. A portion of these deposits must necessarily belong to individuals, who, from the nature of their trade, do not place them permanently there; but the greater part by far is lodged in the Bank by private bankers, constituting a surplus beyond what they require for daily purposes, and for which they are unable to find any employment they at once think eligible and secure. They would not, on any other supposition, forego the profit to be derived from the use of it.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on Friday night, upon a motion of Sir James Graham, for an account of all salaries, profits, pay, fees, and emoluments, whether civil or military, held and enjoyed by persons belonging to his Majesty's Privy Council. His motion produced a most spirited debate; and, upon a final division, there were found for the motion of Sir James Graham, 147; and against it, 231. The majority therefore in favour of Ministers was only 84. These popular divisions, which were put in so many members of all descriptions, indicate with tolerable precision the coming events. A dissolution of parliament will be the natural consequence of the demise of the Crown.

A deputation from persons interested in the growth of tobacco in Ireland, headed by Lord Kilmorey, sat at the Treasury on Saturday, and had a conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. By a Parliamentary Paper, it appears the quantity of tobacco imported into the United Kingdom, from the British possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, in the year 1824, was 17,908 lbs. of which 7,932 lbs. was the produce of Canada. It is only very recently that this article has been cultivated there in sufficient quantities to afford a surplus for exportation, and it is gratifying to know that a new export article so valuable as tobacco is now cultivated in our own colonies. When Lord Goderich was Chancellor of the Exchequer, an attempt was made to increase the duty on tobacco in favour of Canadian tobacco. The effect of this judicious measure on the agricultural interest of the province is thus beginning to show itself.

And it is the duty of every working man to lend his aid in assisting his poor struggling brethren in such a case of emergency.—Morning Herald.

From the Gazette de France, May 14. The Constitutionnel says, "It is reported this evening that the Government received, at six o'clock, a telegraphic dispatch, announcing that the General in Chief and the first division embarked yesterday, and sailed this morning for Port Mahon, the general rendezvous of the army."

We believe that the Constitutionnel is in rather too great a hurry to announce the departure of the expedition. It is not probable that the 1st division can sail before the 15th or 16th.

Toulon, May 13.—The news from Toulon received this morning, creates the greatest preparations for the expedition are continued with a marvellous activity. In three days every thing will be ready for the embarkation, nothing but the state of the weather can afterwards delay the departure.

(From the Times) ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE. The Constantinople, April 26 (by Express).—The Porte caused to be presented yesterday by the Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, a note, in which it is declared that the Sultan has no objection to accede to the resolution adopted by the Powers respecting Greece, &c., and that the Porte declines to interfere in any attempt to trouble the general harmony and the order newly re-established, should meet with a favourable reception, was for the Porte to comply with this wish, which it hereby does, by consenting to consider as the true limits of the new state those traced on the map annexed to the note of the three Ambassadors.

This declaration has appeared sufficient, as amounting to an acknowledgment of the Greek independence; the question of the three Powers, will follow the example of the Porte, and evacuate immediately the places which they occupy on the outside of the new limits fixed to them.—Augsburg Gazette.

The Greek Senate has recognised as Sovereign His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, by adopting the protocols according to their form and tenor.—Gazette de France.

ACCIDENT TO MADAME BONAPARTE.—Extract of a private letter of the 24th ult. from Rome:—"Madame Leitia, mother of Napoleon Buonaparte, on the 23rd instant, while walking in the garden of the Villa Borghese, made a false step, and the leaning on the arm of the Chevalier Cozzani, fell with so much violence that she broke one of her thighs; and as her great age, 83 years, prevents the possibility of applying the strong remedies necessary in such accidents, her life is considered to be in imminent danger. She is surrounded by all the members of her family now at Rome—her brother, Cardinal Fesch; Jerome and Louis Buonapartes and Madame Lucie, Princess of Canino. Despatches with the melancholy news have been sent to Madame Murat, Countess of Lipano, the ex-queen Hortensia, and the Duke de Reichstadt. Madame Leitia, after giving legacies of 200,000 francs each to her children and to Cardinal Fesch, with various pensions and tokens of remembrance to her attendants and friends, and considerable donations to the poor both at Rome and in Corsica, has consulted the Duke de Reichstadt the residuary legatee of her immense wealth."

DIVORCE.—By the law of England, marriage is indissoluble except in the single instance of the crime of adultery. The first case of divorce that occurs in Parliamentary history, was in 1693, and was that of Lord Root, who was afterwards Duke of Rutland. King Charles the Second attended the debates in the house on the bill for the dissolution of his Lordship's marriage, which passed only by a small majority. Bishop Barret attributes its passing to a sceptical and libertine spirit at Court, and a desire on the part of the King himself to obtain a divorce from his Queen, Catherine of Braganza. From that time to 1800, a period of 130 years, there were only 132 divorces by Acts of Parliament; whereof eight were in the first 45 years; 50 in the next 60 years; and 74 in the last 25. Then the divorces ran on in rapid proportion; for from 1820, to 1830, there have been 26 cases of Parliamentary divorce.

Liberty Gained by Fastings.—The records of the Tower mention a Scotsman, imprisoned for felony, and strictly watched for six weeks; during which time he did not take the least sustenance; on which account he obtained pardon.—Mirror.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—April 30. ORDNANCE ESTIMATES. The House having gone into a Committee of Supply on these estimates, Mr. Perceval proposed a vote of £83,040, for the department of engineers and apparatus.

Mr. Hume said the country was not now in a situation to bear so large an establishment. There were now 250 engineer officers; in 1809, 113 were deemed sufficient.

Mr. Perceval said, that of the whole number not more than eleven were unemployed.

Mr. O'Connell thought it would be better to get rid of the expense of keeping officers in Ireland to make surveys, at least until better times arrived.

Colonel Trench said the engineer officers in Ireland performed, with great saving to the country, the business that was formerly done by jobbers.

After a few words in explanation, the vote was agreed to. A vote of £83,626, for the remaining part of the expense of the artillery corps, in addition to £200,000, previously voted, was also agreed to. The next votes were, £37,111, to the royal horse artillery and the rocket troop; and £1,233 for the field train department.

Mr. Hume wished to know what the Director-General of the Field Train had done? Mr. Perceval said he had many efficient duties to perform, as would appear by the evidence taken before the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hume—"Thus it appears that all the remainder of the 124 are receiving a paper education. The fact is, that the public is added to this expense, in order to provide for certain favorites of the Master of the Ordnance."

Sir H. Hardinge repelled this charge. It was found necessary to keep up the number of students to the amount of 130, with a view to supply officers for the artillery and engineers. Mr. Maberly remarked that the country ought not to educate the sons of private gentlemen at the public expense.

Sir H. Hardinge—"It would be improper to contract for officers, for it would be highly prejudicial to the service."

Mr. Hume—"I call every pensioner under the crown, however unpleasant it may sound to courtiers, a pauper, if he gives no value for his money. It is a common saying, that if a man is fit for nothing else, to put him into the church or the army."

Sir H. Hardinge—"I treat this language with the contempt which it deserves."

Mr. Hume—"I have borne much, but I will not bear this."

Lord Milton considered that no personal offence was meant to the member for Montrose. (Hear, Hear.)

Sir H. Hardinge must say he felt contempt for the opinion that the young gentlemen at Woolwich should be considered as paupers. The British artillery was superior to that of any other country in Europe, and an establishment which produced such a corps would always have his decided support.

Lord Howick thought the true policy would be to provide the means of education, and leave individuals to pay for it.

Mr. C. Gordon did not think the college at Woolwich would be less efficient if the sons of civilians were to pay for their own education, as at Standhurst.

Sir H. Hardinge replied, that the pupils signed a declaration to serve in the artillery or engineers, and if they changed their minds they could not enter any other branch of the service.

Lord Althorp said that the parents of the scholars would readily pay for their expenses.

Lord Milton protested against the whole of the estimates. He did not complain of the government alone. That House was to blame for suffering extravagant and ruinous estimates to be voted year after year in the time of peace.

The Committee divided on the vote, when there appeared—ayes, 131; noes, 69. Majority, 72.

After some discussion, the sum of £587,108, for defraying the expense of ordnance extraordinary, and some votes of less amount, were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

LIVERPOOL.—Thirty-eight years ago, Liverpool contained only 2865 houses, and 55,732 inhabitants. It has since increased to 30,000 houses, and 176,000 inhabitants. In 1792, only 503 bags of cotton were imported; but in 1829, the importation of this article reached 429,752 bags. At the former period, the docks were amounted to £18,234 17s. 8d. and at the latter to £147,327 4s. 11d. The increase in the receipts of the post-office is not less remarkable: in 1803, they amounted to £32,108 13s. 6d., and in 1829, to £268,878 2s. 8d.—The number of ships has of course increased. In 1792, they amounted to 4483, but in 1829 they are enumerated at 11,883! Signs of improvement are still abroad; wherever we turn in the suburbs, we see whole streets rising around us, and though the number of new houses exceeds some thousands there are very few of those tenements recently erected, unless our streets are crowded with a busy population, and our docks are filled with shipping; Liverpool certainly exhibits no sign of bad times.—Liverpool paper.

IRELAND. Tonnage of Shipping entered inwards at all the ports of Ireland, from the years 1823 to 1829, both inclusive.

Tons. 1823, 952,000 | 1827, 1,105,000
1824, 1,101,000 | 1828, 1,308,000
1825, 1,167,000 | 1829, 1,470,000
1826, 1,241,000

This shows a progressive, and, eventually, a very considerable increase in the amount of shipping navigating to the ports of Ireland. A small proportion only is employed in foreign trade, the greater part by far being employed in intercourse with Liverpool, Bristol, and other English ports. Of the above tonnage, about a third comes to the port of Dublin.

Of the comparative extent of foreign trade in the different ports of Ireland, an idea may be formed from the amount of Custom Duties received in the chief Revenue Districts of Ireland last year.

Dublin, £669,000 | Waterford, £116,000
Belfast, 229,000 | Limerick, 85,000
Cork, 105,000

The chief collections of Excise, distinct from Dublin, produced last year.

Cork, £271,000 | Donkalk, £114,000
Lisburn, 207,000 | Louth, 83,000
Antrim, 83,000

Married, on Wednesday, at the lady's residence, 12, Fitzwilliam-square, by his Grace the most Rev. Dr. Murray, O'Gorman Malton, of Clare, to Christina Maria, eldest daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of the late Michael O'Brien, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square. Immediately after the ceremony, the happy pair set off for England. It is understood that the lady has bestowed with her hand, a dowry of 50,000l. on the young candidate for Clare.—Dublin Morning Post.

BIBLE SOCIETY OF PARIS.—Paris, April 22.—The Paris Protestant Bible Society held its eleventh annual meeting yesterday. Admiral Verhulst took the chair, and several Peers of France, Members of the Chamber of Deputies, and other distinguished persons, were present. After an appropriate Prayer by a Minister of the Reformed Religion, the Committee's Report of the proceedings of the last year was read. The Society, like that in London, distributes the Scriptures, and since its institution,