

the non-enumerated fees which pay a much higher rate of duty. This would have operated to a certainty against its sale, at any rate, and thus would have effectually barred the chance of people being poisoned with a cheap rubbish. Surely the Government will not be so callous to the welfare of the community as not to revise this stipend measure during the ensuing Session of Parliament.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(From Gore's Advertiser, Dec. 4.)

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

The meeting which was called by the Whigs, for the purpose of addressing the King on the present state of public affairs, was held on Thursday last, and terminated in the utter discomfiture of the party with whom it originated. Instead of adopting the resolutions and address which had been prepared by the Whigs, the meeting passed, by a majority of fifty to one, a series proposed by the Radicals, expressive of satisfaction at the dismissal of his Majesty's late ministerial. For such a result, the originators of the meeting were totally unprepared. They had calculated for a demonstration which would carry terror into the ranks of Toryism; and they have got one which has completed the humiliation of Whiggery.—*Manchester Courier.*

THE GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING IN BRISTOL.

It is with feelings of the most lively and grateful exultation that we record the proceedings of the great and important meeting held in this city on Wednesday last, in support of the Irish Church, or rather, as one of the speakers emphatically styled it, the Church of England in Ireland. It was impossible indeed, to listen to the forcible statements made by the Rev. gentlemen who attended as a deputation from Ireland, without being convinced that in defending the cause of that branch of the Protestant Establishment, we are in fact fighting the battles of the whole United Protestant Church, within these realms, and even of Protestantism itself. Most forcibly was it contended that if the enemies of our holy faith selected the Irish Branch of the Church as the first point of attack, it was simply because there the bulwarks are the weakest, and the commonest maxims of prudence dictate, that where the ramparts are the lowest, and the most vulnerable, there the most vigorous efforts should be made to repel the enemy.—*Bristol Journal.*

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, members of the South Lancashire Association, and others assembled in public meeting humbly beg leave to renew the expression of fervent attachment to your Majesty's person, and to the principles which seated your Majesty's family on the throne of these realms. Passing by the period of British history, when adhesion to Protestantism was the signal for persecution, and British liberty was consummated by martyrdom, we would only refer to the reign of your Majesty's illustrious father. Then every sincere worshipper of his God, sat under his own vine and fig-tree, none daring to make him afraid. Our Protestant brethren in Ireland enjoyed in security the privileges of the Established Church, which has been more warmly cemented by the connexion of the two islands in one indissoluble union.—With the deepest sorrow we have heard, and by the details laid before us, we are now entirely convinced, that such of your Majesty's Irish subjects as dared to sin, as faithful followers of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in distributing his word, unadulterated and unargued, in providing scriptural education for the poor; or by promoting doctrines which we believe to be true, no longer find safety under the administration of laws which were enacted for the protection of their properties and lives. Relying firmly on your Majesty's wisdom, and upon that glorious declaration of favour to the United Church of England and Ireland, which your Majesty has ratified at the altar of your God, we humbly beg and earnestly implore your Majesty to command the various ministers of your Majesty's Government so to perform the duties of their respective offices as to assist to raise from despondency the persecuted branch of the Establishment in Ireland, and thus by your Majesty's paternal care render still more fervent, the dutiful obedience which we owe to your Majesty as the head of our Apostolic Church.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Intelligence of this melancholy event, which occurred at Bagshot Park, a little before seven o'clock on Sunday evening, was on Monday officially transmitted to the Lord Mayor by his Grace the Duke of Wellington as follows:

London, Dec. 1, 1834

"My Lord,—It is my painful duty to inform your lordship, that I have just now re-

ceived the information of the death of his Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, at Bagshot Park, yesterday evening, at 20 minutes before seven o'clock, after a painful illness of a fortnight's duration, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and piety.

I have the honour to be my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed.)

WELLINGTON.

"To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor."

Herald's Office, Dec. 2.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

In pursuance of his Majesty's commands these are to give public notice that upon the present melancholy occasion of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into decent mourning; the said mourning to begin on Thursday next, the 4th instant

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

His Royal Highness, William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, was in his 58th year, and had he lived until next month, would have completed it, being born in January, 1776, at Rome, whither his father went, shortly after his private marriage, on the 6th September, 1766, with Maria, the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave—a match which so highly incensed his brother, George III., that he refused to receive the bride at Court, and was also the cause of bringing in, and passing the Royal Marriage Act. Their union was not generally known, until 1772, when, in consequence of the bill just named the Duke thought proper publicly to acknowledge the Duchess as his wife, and in 1776, returned to England, when soon afterwards, a reconciliation took place between his Royal Highness and the King, and his children by the Duchess were acknowledged as his legal heirs. Of these but two survived, the late Duke and his sister the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

Information from the theatre of war in Spain states that General Manso surprised the Carlist battalions on the 21st ult. at Orduna in Biscay, and routed them with slaughter. General Mina was at Pampeluna on the 23d ult.

The self-styled Princess Olive of Cumberland, who a few years since, was almost daily before the public, in endeavouring to establish her claim to Royalty, died on Friday the 21st ult.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, a Miss Georgiana Richards obtained £250 damages against the notorious Robert Taylor, for breach of promise of marriage. Mr Taylor has married an old lady with £400 a year, and has it is said, left the country.

The Emperor of Russia has directed a ukase to the Senate, banishing for ever those Poles who have not petitioned for liberty to return to Poland within the last two years; their estates are confiscated, and on their appearance in Poland, they are to be dealt with as convicted criminals. No petition is to be received from them in future.

Mr Green, the aeronaut, went up in his balloon last week at North Shields, but from the deficiency of gas, it descended rapidly into the river Tyne. Mr Green stuck in the mud in nine feet of water, and his life was with difficulty saved.

(From the Supplement of the London Gazette.)

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Honourable John Lord Lyndhurst; whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by his Majesty's command, administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

THE ARMY.—Large detachments, belonging to three regiments of the line, having received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark forthwith for Jamaica.

It is reported that the Scotas Greys are to be made cuirassiers. It is also reported that Enniskillens are to be made cuirassiers, the rumour that they are to be made light is wholly groundless.

By command of his Majesty, an order signed by the secretary at war has been issued "for facilitating the promotion of old and deserving officers of the army, and to secure a better provision in certain cases to those who have zealously and diligently fulfilled their duties in the service."

HISTORY OF AN ADMINISTRATION.—The short history of Lord Melbourne's short administration will form a singular chapter in our future annals. Suppose the historian summing up its most striking features in the following words:—

"This brief administration was only remarkable for the Grey and Durham dinners—for the Brougham and Durham controver-

sy—and for the destruction by fire of both Houses of Parliament!"

IRISH CHARITY.—At the Mendicity Society in Dublin, which is most wholly supported by subscription from the middle classes, £50 is subscribed by Protestants to every £1 contributed by Catholics, yet, on a late visitation, the Catholic inmates were in the proportion of ten to one. What kind of charity is that which can thus leave real poverty to starve, while it can provide thousands, and that in a great measure wrong from these paupers themselves, to maintain in affluence one political beggar only.—*Herald.*

We have great pleasure in learning by the London papers of Monday evening, that his Majesty has been pleased to direct that the sum of £500 should be paid out of the privy purse towards the subscription for the relief of the poor sufferers by the hurricane in Dominica.

IRON STEAMER.—We had the first trial of the new iron steamer Garryowen, yesterday, when she was found to surpass in speed many of the first rate vessels, and was equal to the best of them. The Garryowen is much admired, and the perfection to which the working of iron in steam-vessels has been brought, is fully proved in this vessel. She is impelled by engines of 90 horse power, and from her great strength and build, is reported by competent judges, as one of the swiftest vessels yet met with. This vessel is divided into five separate divisions, by iron partitions and her safety against sinking is thus guaranteed in case of accident, as the water cannot pass beyond one of these compartments. The Garryowen proceeds immediately to Limerick to take up her station there.

Mr Gliheroe, of the Old Swan, planted in his garden a potatoe whole of the Irish cup kind, and when taken up last week, it was found to have produced the astonishing number of 138 potatoes; the gross weight of which was 29 lbs. The largest weighed 2 lbs.

JAMAICA.

His Majesty's packet Briseis, Lieutenant John Downey sailed from Jamaica on the 24th September, and reached Falmouth on the 4th inst bringing on freight 50,000 dollars. The island was perfectly peaceable at the departure of the packet, though a short time before the negroes in St Ann's still evinced symptoms of discontent, and it was feared that the crops in that district would be materially affected in consequence.—Lieutenant Colonel Doyle secretary to the Governor came by the Briseis on leave of absence.

We understand, that as soon as the death of the late venerable Earl of Derby was officially made known to the Government, Viscount Melbourne wrote a letter to the present Earl expressive of the pleasure he felt in conferring the office of Lord Lieutenant vacant by the death of his noble father on his Lordship.

(From the Liverpool Albion, Dec. 8.)

LORD BROUGHAM.

Of the conduct of that remarkable man it is not now cessary to speak; nor is it by these hasty lines, nor perhaps by so unable a hand, that so intricate a character can be accurately and profoundly analyzed. When the time comes that may restore him to office, it will be the fitting season for srewder judges of character than I am to speak firmly and boldly of his merits or his faults. At present it is no slight blame to one so long in public life—so eminent and so active—to say that his friends consider him a riddle: if he be misconstrued, whose fault is it but his own? When the Delphic oracle could be interpreted two ways, what wonder that the world grow at last to consider it a cheat!—*From Sir Bulwer's letter to a late Cabinet Minister.*

THE KING'S ANSWER TO THE CITY ADDRESS.

The Recorder then read the address from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, and afterwards presented it to the King, by whom it was given to the Duke of Wellington, as Secretary of State for the Home Department. His Majesty returned the following gracious answer to the address:

"It has been, and ever will be, the object of my earnest solicitude to correct abuses, and to improve the condition of the country."

"I trust that the Ministers I may appoint will, by the successful prosecution of this the first wish of my heart, justify my confidence, and obtain that of my people."

The Deputation then retired.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The ministerial interregnum draws towards a close. The forlorn hope of the Tories, Sir Robert Peel, may be expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow at the furthest.—Mr. Hudson, the messenger from the Court,

(the only Englishman who was ever despatched on a continental tour in search of a Premier for his country,) overtook Sir Robert at Rome; and has returned with the intelligence that he would commence his journey hitherward on the 26th of last month.

Notwithstanding the arrival of Mr. Hudson, and the news he has brought, the Tory press is still tongue-tied. The *Post* has not a word to say respecting the ministerial arrangements, and the *Times* is quite as positive. It is plain that Sir Robert has not pledged himself to anything. With characteristic caution, he waits to see how the land lies. We suspect he will find it full of swamps and quagmires, ready to engulf, not firm enough to support him. The "preparations" for Sir Robert at Dover, though intended by the great commander as a lure to lead him on the dangerous ground, will probably excite his suspicion, instead of giving confidence to his movements.

It is, however, given out in the select Tory coteries, that Sir Robert has actually notified his acceptance of the post assigned to him. At the same time, some of the more knowing and sagacious of the set avow their belief that the movement has been made "too soon"—that the Whigs have not sufficiently damaged themselves with the country.

LORD BROUGHAM.

It appears that Lord Brougham has rejected his very precipitate and ill-judged offer to perform the duties of Chief Baron without the emoluments. The following letter was addressed by his Lordship to his successor on the wool-sack. It contains the grounds on which the offer was originally made, and those on which it has been since withdrawn.

"Paris, Saturday, Nov. 29.

"My Lord,—I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter, announcing the state in which Government at present is, and that nothing of any kind can be settled, either as to the measures or any thing else, until the arrival of Sir R. Peel.

"Although I feel extremely anxious to accomplish the two objects of saving a large sum to the public and of completing the reform of the Court of Chancery, by abolishing the office of Vice-Chancellor (a subject on which I transmitted a full memorial to your Lordship from Dover, and on which I had sent a memorandum before I left the Great Seal), yet some communications, which I have since received from persons in whose judgment I entirely confide, give me room to think, that my accepting a judicial situation, though without any emolument whatever, might appear to others to interfere with my Parliamentary duties. I feel myself under the necessity of desiring, that the tender of gratuitous service, formerly made, should be considered as withdrawn. My own clear and unhesitating opinion is, that, following the example of Lord Loughborough and others, I could attend as much to Parliamentary duties when on the bench as when in a private station. But in these times I have no right to take any step which has a tendency to discourage the efforts of those whose principles are my own, and whose confidence I am proud to enjoy.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

"BROUGHAM."

WELLINGTON'S FOREIGN POLICY.—It is stated by the *Courier Belge* of the 1st instant, upon "the most respectable authority" that the first act of foreign policy of the Duke of Wellington, after taking the oaths as Minister, was a note sent by a Cabinet messenger to the King of Holland, to announce to him that the formal intention of the new English Cabinet was to make no charge in the line of foreign policy adopted by the preceding Ministry. The same paper also states, that a note of the same tenor has been sent to Berlin, Madrid, Frankfurt, Paris, Vienna, and Constantinople.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.

The Manchester and Liverpool Wesleyan Association has astonished every body.—That in one short month should have started into existence, as if by magic, a steady, formidable, and regularly organized body, is one of the wonder-working effects of the elastic power of public principle and opinion. The train had long been preparing, and no sooner was the match applied than the explosion was instant and tremendous.

There can be no doubt, that the Wesleyan Methodists have taken the only and right course to obtain a reform in their constitution, and a redress of their grievances. This has long been pertinaciously withheld from them, but it cannot be kept back much longer. Already, we perceive symptoms of terror in the party who are opposed to the people. Their favourite resort to expulsion will not now serve their purposes; it will raise a host of enemies in their own camp—apparent friends will be converted into hostile adversaries—the position of neutrality will be abandoned—the untenable ground of the "no party men" will become the "post of danger," and it must be quitted if it be