

two instances in proof of the fact. The Duke of York never saw his wife until he was married to her, and the consequence was that they were soon separated. His affections had been won by another woman, perhaps, an unworthy object of them. That house shortly afterwards rang with discussions about Mrs. Clarke, to the no great promotion of morality or edification of the country. The late King, too married a foreign princess whom he had never seen, and the results, the shameful results, were too well known to the country. He would call also, the attention of the House to the pernicious and tyrannical effect of such a measure upon the female members of the royal family, who were thereby prevented from marrying the objects of their choice, and were necessarily debarred in many instances from gratifying their inclinations. (Laughter.) The effect of the measure had been to make our princes send to Germany for wives, instead of selecting them amongst their English countrywomen. When George III. came to the throne he was made to boast he was the first English King of his race. It was true that he was an Englishman by nativity, but he was not so by principle. His German mother infused into him principles that had subsequently caused the greatest evils to the country. She it was who taught him that he should be a king—that was to say, in other words, a German despot: and the war with America, and the war with France were entirely owing to the impressions he had derived from his German mother. He (Col. Williams) thought this evil ought to be remedied. He believed it was a maxim of the constitution that foreigners should not be allowed to exercise any office of power or trust in this country, and, in accordance with that principle, he would say that no foreign influence should be allowed to have authority in this kingdom. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill.

Lord ALTHORP observed that the hon. gentleman had brought forward his motion at an extraordinary late period of the session, and with more business before the house than it could well dispose of.

Colonel WILLIAMS said that he had no intention to press the motion if the noble lord would allow the bill to be introduced and read a first time.

Lord ALTHORP said that this was a subject of the greatest possible importance, and that he should be wanting in his duty if he allowed even the first reading of such a bill without the subject undergoing the fullest and most complete discussion, which it would be impossible to obtain for it at this period of the session, and in the present state of the house. He was well aware that there were grave authorities who had disapproved of this measure; but there were also high opinions in favour of it, and a measure of such importance was not to be touched upon light consideration. He would not now go into the details of the question, for he hoped that the hon. member would not persist in his motion.

Colonel WILLIAMS said, that the only argument he had ever heard against allowing the members of the royal family to marry English wives was, that their doing so might give a preponderance to particular families in the country. In the present state of the country and of that house, he did not look upon such an argument as of any importance.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL was anxious not to permit the idea to go abroad that the act in question prevented the marriage of members of the royal family with English women. That was a vulgar, but a gross mistake with regard to it. The act provided that no descendant of George II. should marry any subject without the consent of the reigning sovereign, but if that consent were given the marriage would be valid. The hon. member should be aware that by the common law of England, independently of the Marriage Act, the reigning sovereign had always the right to control the marriages of his children and heirs, and of the heir presumptive to the throne. The Royal Marriage Act only provided that no descendant of George II. should have a right to marry without that consent. The law of England in that respect appeared to him to be just and salutary.

Colonel WILLIAMS said, that under these circumstances, he would withdraw his motion.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.—The Marquis of Anglesea intends departing from Ireland for a few days. Fortunately, there is at present less to disturb public tranquillity than has ever fallen to the lot of a journalist to comment on in this country. Insurrectionary movements have been totally repressed, and crimes of an agrarian character are few in number. Bad men fear the law, and the good have been inspired with a confidence unprecedented in our history. Ireland enjoys a profound repose. From one end of the island to the other the law has been vindicated and its dominion established; the offenders have been punished, and the good citizen has been taken into alliance with that authority, which has been characterised by the advancement of a general amelioration of the institutions of the country. The Mar-

quis of Anglesea has the high gratification of witnessing these fruits of his government.—He will take his departure from among us, bearing with him the respect and affection of those who can value virtue and appreciate exalted character.—*Dublin Times*.

THE TORIES AND DON MIGUEL.—It may not be ill-timed now to recal to the minds of our readers that the Tories, especially Lord Aberdeen, and even the Duke of Wellington, have continually asserted that the party of Donna Maria in Portugal are anti-English—French, or devoted to the French interests; and that the real friends of England are the supporters of Don Miguel. Now, what is the fact with respect to those who have driven Miguel from the throne which he had usurped, and in which the French General Bourmont, with the aid of foreign money, was employed to uphold him? The Duke of Terceira (Villa Flor) was the associate—we believe Aide-de-Camp—of Marshal Beresford when engaged in the war against the French; the Marquis of Palmella was the colleague of the Duke of Wellington at the Congress of Vienna; and Captain Napier is, we are proud to say, an Englishman. One of the first acts of the adherents of Donna Maria in Lisbon, was to hoist the English flag together with that of their Queen. So much for the anti-English party in Portugal! We say this with no jealousy towards French influence, if by French influence be meant the influence of the moderate and peaceable government now happily established in France. That government feels its interests and the true interests of the French people to be generally identical with those of England—with the interests of peace and constitutional freedom. If the Carlists of France, Spain, and Italy, regained their power in close concert with the Holy Alliance, then, indeed, we should dread French influence, and that influence the ascendancy of Don Miguel and the Apostolics in Portugal would render still more formidable.—*Globe*.

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—The worshipful body of Israelites are so little sensible of the advantages intended to be conferred upon them by the proposed Emancipation Bill, that a meeting of their most influential members is said to have taken place during the last week, at which it was resolved to decline unequivocally the promised boon.—It is no part of their creed to court favour at the hands of Christians. Will this be received as a lesson by some of the more meddling of our would-be Legislators? We fear not.—*United Service Journal*.

NAPLES, July 30.

The Duchess of Berry, immediately after her arrival at Palermo, expressed a wish to see the members of her husband's family, which is not only very numerous, but one of the most ancient and respected in Sicily. They all vie with each other to render the residence of the Princess as agreeable as possible. When she rides out she is received with all the honors due to a royal princess. Count Hector Lucchesi Palli occupies in the carriage the place of an officer of the household, he sits opposite to the Duchess by the side of the Prince de Beaufremont, while the Princess de Beaufremont is seated next the Duchess. At the beautiful mansion of Prince Butera, at Olivezza, her Royal Highness lives in a very plain and retired manner.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Aug. 10.

PORTUGAL.

From the *Sunday Herald*, Aug. 25.

The latest intelligence from Portugal, though not without considerable interest, suggests some painful reflections. Marshal Bourmont was at Santaran, on the 12th inst. with 12,000 men, and a joint attack by Bourmont and the fugitive Cadoval on Lisbon, would seem to be meditated forthwith. To meet these united bodies Don Pedro has an available force of 13,000 men, in excellent spirits and condition. All the accounts concur in describing the activity of the ex-Emperor as unremitting and praise-worthy. He has made himself the centre and sole organ of every movement; he changes and reforms with the utmost decision and despatch; and the best grounds are afforded by his conduct, that the Miguelites, should they again advance upon him, will encounter total defeat and ruin. So far the cause promises well; but it had been observed with regret, that Don Pedro continues to be surrounded by men as mean and worthless as any of those who are known to have been the miserable flatterers of the baffled Miguel. The estrangement of Palmella from the Councils of the Constitutionalists, excites the worst fears, and differences, which are confidently asserted to have taken place, between Lord Russell and Don Pedro, are calculated to add grievous weight to the suspicions previously entertained, that the name of Donna Maria has been used as a pretext to enable her ill-advised father to resume the sceptre of Portugal in his own hands. The only circumstance of importance is mentioned, which, should this really be the policy of Don Pedro, will revive hope in the bosom of those who have so confidently expected better things of him. It is said that application has been made to Admiral Parker, to allow the fort on the Tagus to be occupied by British marines, and that an answer has been returned in the affirmative. In such an

event, the English Government which has formally recognised, and certainly stands pledged to the Constitution and Donna Maria, would be in a condition to enforce that state of things in Portugal, from which alone results either creditable to the parties now in power at Lisbon, or beneficial to their country, can be relied on.

Colonel Madden's *Corsair*, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, arrived here on Tuesday from Lisbon, which place she left on the 1st Aug. The following news will be interesting, as shewing the state of the public mind in that city. Don Pedro was publicly walking about with the greatest confidence, unarmed and unguarded, and was greeted with the warmest acclamations. A circumstance occurred on his landing which made him at once popular with the people. When he was stepping from the barge on shore, some of the police endeavoured to clear the way with their swords, when he called on them to put up their weapons, and taking out his own sword flung it into the sea. About 800 police or militia had been raised for the protection of the city. The behaviour of all classes was beyond praise.

The conduct of Don Miguel's police had excited a great sensation at Lisbon. It appears that the Duc Cadaval with about 3000 police, after they had fled from Lisbon retreated to Caldan, about 25 miles north of Lisbon, and sacked the place for 4 hours, committing the greatest depredations on the persons and property of the inhabitants. On the 31st July they were on the road to Leiria.

A Division of Don Miguel's troops, about 1500, had forded the Tagus at Valeda, near Santeram, and a steamer was sent up by Don Pedro to negotiate with them. It was generally supposed they would turn in favour of the young Queen.—*Falmouth Packet*.

The election of a Catholic Archbishop for the diocese of Cashel and Emly took place on Friday, at Thules, when Dr. Slattery, President of Manooch College, having the greatest number of votes, was adjudged *dignissimus*; the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick, was adjudged *dignior*; and the Rev. Mr. Mahony, parish priest of Pallisgrene, was adjudged *dignus*. These names have been forwarded to the Court of Rome, in accordance with the practices of the Catholic Church.—*Liverpool Times*, Aug. 26.

The total official value of the imports into the United Kingdom, for the year ending 5th Jan. 1833, was £44,586,241 15s. The total official value of exports from the United Kingdom for the same period, viz. British and Irish produce and manufactures, £65,026,702 11s.; Foreign and Colonial merchandise, £11,044,869 17s.; total, £76,071,572 8s.

GREAT EVENTS FROM TRIFLING CAUSES.—A writer in the last *Quarterly Review* has discovered that ladies' hoops were the main props of the House of Hanover and the monarchy, and that the "dreadful crisis" in which the country is now involved, originates in the banishment of the former from the court circle. "It (the boon) triumphed over criticism," exclaims the reviewer, "but, alas! it has vanished before the dry utilitarian principles of the age. And kings, forgetful that, as the French Chancellor said to Louis XV. 'they are themselves only ceremonies,' have lent their hands to level those barriers and to obliterate those distinctions which, trifling as they may seem, are essential to monarchy! The writer then proceeds to express a wish, that "for the short time we are likely to have a court, the hoop's delightful round might be revived; suddenly checking himself, however, he winds up in a paroxysm of despair—"But it is idle to dwell on such trifles; we observe them merely as tokens and harbingers—the leaves fall before the tree dies!"

REFORM BOROUGH BILL.

An important Bill has been brought into House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, and is intended to be presented to the Houses of Parliament next session, for the regulation of the affairs of those boroughs, thirty in number, which have been called into existence by the late Reform Bill. The places referred to, are such towns as Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Halifax, Wakefield, and others in the manufacturing districts; and another class of towns, such as Cheltenham, Brighton, Frome, Stroud, &c. It is intended by this Bill, to give the inhabitants of these places the power to elect their own magistrates, a court of common council, aldermen, &c., and general privileges not dissimilar to those enjoyed by the citizens of London. The officers of the new Boroughs are to be elected by the voters created by the Reform Bill, and the boundaries are to be those which are marked out also by the Reform Bill. The electoral districts are to be divided into wards, and the common council men are to be chosen for a period of three years. The members of the court of aldermen are to be selected from the common council, for life, and they are also to elect a mayor. The nomination of the recorder is to be vested in the crown. The number of persons in these Boroughs who are qualified by the Reform Bill to exercise the right to voting, is supposed to be between

58 and 60,000, and the number of inhabitants whose interests will be superintended by these new municipal bodies, is supposed to be about 1,200,000.—*Sunday Herald*.

The Serampore Missionaries have lost by the recent failures in Calcutta about 3,200l. sterling, half of which was a legacy just realised from the property of the Bengal Missionary Fernandez, the whole of which was in the hands of Mackintosh & Co.

A society has been recently formed in Edinburgh for the promotion of church reform, under the title of "The Church of Scotland Missionary Society or Church Reform Union for Great Britain and Ireland." The society proposes to send missionaries to all the principal towns in the kingdom, to urge "the re-union of the various bodies of Protestants by the thorough removal of abuses, and particularly by the restoration to the people of the right of electing their clergy, and the abolition of compulsory provisions for them."

During Dr. Chalmer's late visit to London, his three sermons preached for the National Scotch Church, Regent's-square, procured towards its funds 600l. 11s. 6d., and there are besides received in donations 700l., including 100l. each from the Duke of Buccleugh, Marquis of Bute, and W. Brunton, Esq., and 50l. from the Marquis of Abercorn.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—The societies in this connection shew an increase to their numbers of 24,000 during the past year, in Great Britain alone, being more by 10,000 than was ever known in the history of Methodism.

At the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Manchester about four hundred preachers have been present, including representatives from Ireland and Canada. There are altogether about a thousand preachers in full connection, including missionaries. It appears from the reports made to the conference, that during the past year thirty-two preachers have died; that about fifteen thousand members have been added to the society; and that its general prospects are cheering. A number of young preachers were admitted on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last; and on the last named evening the ex-president delivered his charge.—*Manchester Guardian*.

The Rev. Richard Trefrey was President, and the Rev. Edm. Grindrod Secretary, of this year's Methodist Conference at Manchester.

It appears that the debts due by the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co. of Calcutta, amount to 3,250,668, while, on the other hand, the debts due to them are 4,118,820l. besides property of various kinds worth nearly a million more.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 15.

*The Prosecutions.*

Mr. BLAMIRE obtained leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a year the title prosecutions, of which he complained on Wednesday. The hon. member said his measure would leave the parties, at the expiration of a year, in precisely the same situation they occupied at present, and that he took this course in order to give the Government time to mature some remedial measure on the subject.

Lord ALTHORP approved of this course, and expressed his astonishment and regret at the "infatuation" the clergy had displayed in the institution of these suits.

ASTONISHING EFFECTS OF STEAM.—We have received from an esteemed correspondent, the following account of the capture of the *Princess Reale*, corvette of 20 guns, during Napier's action off St. Vincent.—"Your friend was on board the *William the Fourth* steamer, during the action, and actually went alongside the *Princess Reale*, and told them he had water enough on board, in a boiling state, for the scalding of three hundred men, and that he would infallibly parboil them all unless they struck immediately. The amazed crew, who had already felt the unpleasant effect of being in hot water, at once hauled down their colours, and surrendered to an unarmed steamer!"

At a meeting of the Lincoln Temperance Society last week, the question was raised whether the use of brandy in cookery, particularly in plum puddings, would be an infringement of the rules. After a grave and long debate, in which much ingenuity was displayed, it was resolved that brandy in puddings is eaten and not drunk, and that therefore it does not fall within the list of articles prohibited.

The Editor of an American Journal has the following apology for the non-appearance of his Paper on the usual day of publication:—"It will be noticed that the outside of our Paper bears the date of Friday, and we verily intended to have published it on that day, but the arrival of the President knocked all our compositors into 'pye,' and we were not able all Thursday to get more than one of them together at a time."

When a clerk in a public establishment resides in one of the most splendid of mansions, and rivals the first Nobleman of the