

DARING GANG OF HORSE-STEALERS AND MURDERERS, PRINCIPALLY GYPSIES.

In the beginning of the month of September last, two men were committed to Maidstone gaol, on a charge of horse-stealing, of the names of Hughes and Greenstreet; the latter, though not admitted to bail for the Crown, expressed his willingness to give all the information he knew respecting the transaction, which might lead to the apprehension of others concerned in that and other robberies.

On Thursday afternoon, the 5th of October, a basket was received at Maidstone prison, by the carrier from Tunbridge Wells, directed to William Greenstreet, or Greenstreet. The direction on the basket was, considered a singular one, as it stated the place it came from, which was Rowland Castle, near Forties, where Greenstreet's wife, family and friends reside; he therefore received it as coming from them, and had not the least suspicion to the contrary. Its contents proved to be some clothes, some cheese, a piece of bacon, and a boiled plum-pudding, apples, &c. It so happened, that when the basket was opened, Greenstreet and all the other prisoners had just done dinner. Greenstreet ate some of the plum-pudding, and he offered part of it to his fellow prisoners, but they all declined, except one of the name of Heam. In a very short time after they had partaken of the pudding, Greenstreet and Heam were both taken extremely ill, and no doubt was entertained but that their sudden illness proceeded from poison. They continued in a most dreadful state till they expired. It being strongly suspected that the plum-pudding contained poison, it was analyzed, when it was found to contain a quantity of arsenic, supposed to be an ounce.

On Greenstreet being informed that he had taken poison in the pudding, he expressed himself as having no doubt but that it had been done by a man of the name of Proudly, who was connected with a most desperate gang of gypsies. The parcel or basket containing the pudding was traced to have been given to the Tunbridge Wells carrier by a tall gypsy woman. A gypsy woman was proved to have bought an ounce, or an ounce and a half, of arsenic at Mr. Webb's shop, in Tunbridge Wells, a short time previous to the basket being sent, under a representation that she wanted it to kill rats.

Application was made to the Magistrates at Bow-street, on the 17th of October, when Lavender and Bishop were despatched to Maidstone, and after receiving the full particulars of the horrid transaction, they proceeded in their exertions and inquiries to endeavour to discover the perpetrators of it. They ascertained that the basket and its contents had not been sent by Greenstreet's wife or any of his relations or friends at Rowland Castle, but that the arsenic was bought and put into the plum pudding at Tunbridge Wells; but there was no direct proof of it. All the articles which were in the basket were purchased by gypsy women at Tunbridge Wells, and the direction on the basket was written by a female servant resident there, at the request of a gypsy woman. On the 5th instant, Lavender learning that a number of gypsies resorted to Romsy fair, which was held there on that day, he went there in the expectation of apprehending Proudly, the gypsy, who is charged with horse-stealing and murder. Lavender remained on the look-out, without success, but learned that Proudly was certainly expected there, and as he had not arrived in the day, he would certainly be there in the night. Lavender therefore determined on going out of the town to endeavour to meet him on the road he was expected to enter by, and to avoid his getting concealed in the town, as it was supposed he was fearful of coming to Romsy. Lavender, accompanied only by a constable belonging to Romsy, left Romsy in hopes of meeting Proudly, and between nine and ten o'clock, as they were proceeding through a lane, two men on horseback approached them, & fortunately, just as they came upon them, they stopped their horses to speak to a man who had called to them to ask a question, when Lavender, having no doubt but that one of the men was Proudly, he seized his horse, and endeavoured to unhorse him. Lavender proved right in his conjecture as to its being Proudly, who resisted most violently being unhorsed. Lavender, however, accomplished his object; having seized hold of him, he was determined not to let him go. When he got him on the ground, he resisted still more violently, in which he was assisted by his companion on horseback; and perhaps a more desperate encounter and resistance never took place, except with fire-arms and deadly weapons. Proudly, however, to no effect; he kicked, he plunged, and made every possible violent resistance, and he nearly accomplished the object he had in view, of stripping himself naked, when it is almost impossible to hold a person by any means: he got off all his clothes but his breeches. Lavender with the greatest difficulty handcuffed him. In the conflict, Lavender received several severe bruises, and he had struck the constable belonging to Romsy, the night being extremely dark, not being able to distinguish one man from another. The man who was riding on horseback, in company with Proudly, proved to be the brother of Hughes, first taken into custody as one of the gang charged with horse-stealing. Proudly was taken before the Mayor of Romsy that night, who ordered him to be confined. On the following morning, Lavender conveyed him from Romsy, and proceeded on his way to Maidstone. On his arrival there he underwent an examination before the Magistrates, when he said

his name was Pearce, and not Proudly, and denied all knowledge of Hughes, who was first committed for horse-stealing; he was, however, committed. Another very material actor in the diabolical plot was still at large, viz. the woman who made the plum pudding, and put the poison in it; and suspecting that she was with a gang of gypsies who had encamped in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, the officer, since the 17th instant, has been on horseback night and day in pursuit of all the gypsies he could hear of; and on Monday he was so fortunate as to meet with the woman charged with this heinous offence, calling herself Mary Baker, encamped with an old man and woman and some gypsy children, about three miles on the Wendover road from Chesham; the old man and woman are supposed to be the father and mother of Hughes. Lavender took the woman before the Earl of Bridgewater and the Bench of Magistrates at Berkhamstead, who after examining her, ordered her to be taken before the Magistrates at Maidstone; and on Wednesday Lavender removed her from London and conveyed her to Maidstone.

CALAMITOUS FIRES.
(From a London Paper of Thursday.)
About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, the neighbourhood of Wardour-street, Soho, was thrown into the utmost confusion by the flames bursting forth from the shop windows of the house of Mr. Dring, tallow-melter and candle-maker. It originated in the cellar, in consequence of one of the pans boiling over; part of its contents immediately blazed, and communicating to other matter of an inflammable nature, raged with such fury, that in a short time the whole of the lower part of the house was a body of fire. The inmates, who were all this time buried in sleep, were at length roused, and exhibited a most distressing scene; they appeared in a state of nudity at the second floor windows, from one of which a female servant jumped into the street, and was fortunately prevented from experiencing any injury by the persons underneath receiving her in their arms. The flames were gaining such a rapid ascendancy, that the remainder of the inmates were obliged to desert their former positions, and were next seen in the attic story; scaling ladders and fire-escapes were fortunately by this time procured, and by the humane and very great exertions of the populace, they were all conveyed safe into the street, and took shelter in an opposite house. The premises were soon completely gutted, and the whole of the extensive stock in trade and valuable furniture was destroyed. The fire extended its ravages to the two adjoining houses, the one occupied by Mr. T. Little, a master cooper, and the other by Mr. T. Griffiths, appraiser and undertaker, both of which, together with their stock in trade and the furniture, shared the fate of the former. The houses and property of Mr. Hutchins, chair-maker, and Mr. Hiskett, chessmonger, suffered materially, by having the shop fronts and the windows torn out, in order to throw the furniture, &c. into the street, the greater part of which was either shattered by its fall, or carried off by the thievers. There were several engines all this time on the spot, but unfortunately water could not be procured till about three o'clock, when the fire was checked, and it was entirely got under about four o'clock.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a distressing and melancholy catastrophe took place at the house of Mr. Fulford, bookbinder and stationer, in Little Bell-alley, Moorfields; Mr. and Mrs. F., about nine o'clock in the morning, went to see the procession of the Queen to Saint Paul's, leaving the house and family, consisting of four children, in the care of their servant-maid. About three the neighbourhood was thrown into the greatest alarm by the servant running out of the house, and in a state of madness, calling aloud "fire, murder," &c. Scarcely a moment elapsed before the flames burst out at the first floor window with the greatest fury: the servant exclaiming, "for God's sake save the children!" Mr. Hughes, an oilman, procured a ladder, and endeavoured to get in at the window to save the little sufferers, but all his efforts were in vain, as the flames had gained such an ascendancy, that every attempt was found to be useless. The deplorable element raged for a considerable time before the least assistance could be obtained; at length the various fire-engines arrived, and a plentiful supply of water being obtained, the flames were impeded in their progress, but not till they had communicated to the adjoining house, in the occupation of Mr. Williams, boot-maker. By this time Mr. and Mrs. Fulford returned, and on the afflicting news reaching the ears of Mrs. F. she swooned, while her husband ran about in a state of frenzy, endeavouring to find his unfortunate children, two of whom, to the great joy of the afflicted parents, were found at a neighbour's house, where they had been the whole of the day. All search for the remaining two—a fine girl about two years old, and a little boy about six months, was found to be of no avail; and it is supposed they must have perished in the flames. The origin of the melancholy circumstance is at present unknown. Not an atom of furniture belonging to the unfortunate Mr. Fulford was saved from the conflagration. The house is entirely in ruins. The house of Mr. Williams has suffered considerably.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.
(From a London Paper of Friday.)
We yesterday gave an account of most afflicting and heart-rending catastrophe which took place at the house of Mr. Fulford, a bookseller,

in Little Bell-alley, Moorfields, in consequence of the house catching fire, by which two infant children fell victims to the flames. We now subjoin the further particulars of the awful event. It appears that Mr. Fulford let out the shop and parlour, and kept the upper part of the house for his own consumption, and the first floor front room in which the fire began was the room the little boy lived in. Some wet linen was placed before the fire to dry by the servant-maid, after which she put the two little children to bed, whilst she went down stairs into the kitchen. In a few moments she conceived the smell of fire, and proceeded up stairs to the room in which the children lay, and on opening the door the flames rushed in her face, and in an instant the whole staircase was on fire; the poor girl's shrieks alarmed the neighbours, and some of them came to her assistance.

Mr. Younger, the oilman, at the corner of Leadenhall-street, instantly procured a ladder, which he ascended in order to get in at the window, thinking to save the infants, but his object failed, and in breaking the window his right hand was severely lacerated. The flames now began to rage with great fury, and it was thought, from the confined situation of the place, which is surrounded with narrow courts and alleys, that the whole neighbourhood would be destroyed.

LONDON-DECEMBER FASHION.

WALKING DRESS.
A high dress, composed of bright grey bombazine, the skirt is trimmed at the bottom with white bands to correspond in colour; they are fastened by a row of buttons, and plain at the top; are scooped off one edge, and plain at the other; there are four of these bands, placed at a large distance from each other, the bottom one is carried more than half a quarter in breadth; the others are each something narrower. The body is tight to the shape; the long sleeves is rather straight, and falls a good deal over the hand; it is finished by three bands of velvet, to correspond with those on the skirt, but much narrower; full epaulettes, intersected with bands, which form it into bias puffs; small standing collar, composed of velvet. The pelisse worn with this dress is composed of velours simlé, lined with sarcenet, and wadded; the colour, Egyptian brown; the skirt is rather wide; it is finished at the bottom by a broad band of velvet to correspond, above which is placed a trimming of the same material as the pelisse; it consists of two thick rolls, one of which is stretched in a serpentine direction round the other, and both are ornamented with narrow folds of satin and gros de Naples mixed, which are fancifully twisted round them. The fronts are fastened up by full boxes and ends. The waist is of a moderate length; and the body, which is plain, is almost concealed by a large pelisse, trimmed with velvet to correspond. The sleeves is of moderate width; it is finished at the hand with velvet. High standing collar, fastened in front by a full box. Head-dress, a bonnet, to correspond in colour with the pelisse; it is a mixture of velvet and gros de Naples; the crown low, and somewhat of a melon shape; is covered with scolops of gros de Naples, edged with velvet, which stand up round it, and form a cluster on the summit. The front is very deep; it is rounded at the corners, and finished at the edge by a band of bias velvet; a big band of satin, laid on in folds, is attached to the edge of the velvet, which is next to the crown; and satin bows, fastened with a knot in the middle, are placed at regular distances. A full bouffant of roses, mixed with fancy flowers, ornaments one side of the crown, and Egyptian brown strings tie it under the chin. Half-boots to correspond with the pelisse. Linærick gloves.

TO BE LET,
A HOUSE, SHOP, and large BACK CONCERN, next door to Mr. Mackay's. Proposals to be made to him. The Situation is considered the best in this City for Business.
Broad-Street, Waterford, Nov. 25, 1820.

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The Lands of KNOCKROCK, containing about 332 Acres; BALLYBROOK, 194; THENEREE, 137; KILCHULLEEN, 55; ABBEYLAND, 42; MOUNT MISERY, 22.
Situate in the County of Kilkenny, and partly in the Liberties of the City of Waterford.
These Estates are mostly divided into convenient Farms, and are provided with excellent Pastures and Offices, and the Grounds are generally in an improved state.
Proposals, in writing, will be received by JOHN POWELL, Esq. Kilbane—THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Dublin—or NATIONAL BANKERS, Waterford, December 4, 1820.

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
THE HOUSE and GROUNDS of SHON HILL, within a few minutes' walk of this City. Both, being in the most perfect state, are fit for the immediate occupation of a Family without any expatriation, and the Situation is one of the most in the vicinity. Application to
THOMAS NEVINS,
Waterford, Oct. 1, 1820.
TO BE SOLD, a very handsome and serviceable POSEY, or bed of 20 feet of the old HAY.
(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

HOTEL, WATERFORD.
FROM THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT, THE HOUSE, in KING-STREET, which was occupied as a Hotel, consisting of FIVE SITTING ROOMS, LIGHT BED ROOMS, a large KITCHEN and extensive CELLAR ROOM under ground, &c. &c. &c.
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THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Sir H. Davy has been elected President of the Royal Society by a great majority of votes. After the ballot for the President and other Officers, the Society dined together, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; Sir Humphry Davy in the Chair, supported on his right by Dr. Woollaston, late President, and on the left, by Mr. D. Gilbert and the Earl of Darley. Mr. D. Gilbert proposed the health of Sir H. Davy in a neat and appropriate speech, in which he alluded to the brilliant discoveries of that Gentleman in the physical science. Sir H. Davy returned thanks, and subsequently proposed the health of Mr. D. Gilbert, the Treasurer, and of Dr. Woollaston, who has filled the President's chair since the death of Sir Joseph Banks. The memory of Sir Isaac Newton and of Sir Joseph Banks was also drunk. The President proposed as a toast—"The progress of knowledge, and success to every Society instituted to promote it." The company broke up about nine o'clock.

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TABACCO, ST. IVES, & SCALE SUGARS.

JOHN ALLEN and CO. have just received, per the TORACCO, (Captain Hill, 121 High-street) VIRGINIA TOBACCO, particularly selected for this Market at Waterford, which they propose to commence loading tomorrow, and will continue to arrive until the 15th of December. By the same vessel they have Lighter Tobacco of prime BARREL STAVES.
A New Crop of superior JAMAICA SUGAR on Sale.
Waterford, December 5, 1820.

NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS.
THOMAS JACOB HAS JUST LANDED 500 BARRELS OF NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS, CROWN BRAND, AND PACKED TO SUIT THE MARKET. Which he is Selling on moderate Terms.
Waterford, 2d of 12th Month, 1820.

WILLIAM MACKAY, APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST.
RESPECTFULLY acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has lately received, per the *Albatross*, from London, and per the *St. Patrick*, a large supply of the best Articles to the DRUGGIST line, examined and approved of by a sworn Inspector. The arrangements he has made enable him to sell Castor Oil from 8d. to 10d. per lb. 6d. to 10d. per lb. Rosin, 1s. 1d. per oz. He has, per the *St. Andrew*, 3d. per lb. 2s. 8d. per lb. Sable Whiskies, and every other Article, proportionably cheap, for the retail trade.

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THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL, AND HER MAJESTY'S PERSICIOUS BOUNTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.
SIR—After the outrage which the altars of religion itself were doomed to witness a few days ago, it need not excite our surprise that the sanctuaries of charity should also be violated by the same sacrilegious hands. I had hoped, however, that the humble scene of the Scottish Hospital would have been the last of those sanctuaries to receive this insult. But, alas! there is no place too dignified—there is none too modest and unassuming, to escape the petulant visits of the inmates of Brandenburgh House, and its emissaries. As a Steward of the Scottish Hospital, I had concurred in a resolution, as unanimous as it was obviously necessary and expedient, that the door of an institution, solely devoted to objects of benevolence, should be shut against the entrance of everything like politics and party feelings; and with this view, I had voted with my brother Stewards against introducing, for the first time, the health of the Queen, into the toasts usually given at the anniversary dinner of the Hospital. Finding that this toast had not been drunk at the Spring Meeting of the Society, when her Majesty was Queen as much as she is now, we regarded it as the course least likely to breed dissention, to abide by the general list of toasts, which, at that time, had received the sanction of the Corporation. Differing, as we did, in our sentiments regarding the Queen's conduct, we were still unanimous in opinion, that this was the course obviously pointed out to us on the late occasion, and we relied on the candour and good sense of the Society, that this course would meet their approbation. We even ventured to hope, that such of its members as viewed the proceedings against the Queen in the light in which her friends regarded them, would not consider our abiding by the established usage as indicating enmity towards her Majesty; and we felt assured, that, to have acted otherwise, would have committed the Hospital on a question, with which its objects had not the remotest connexion. We were not, however, destined to get over the difficulties that surrounded us so easily as we hoped. Her Majesty, it seems, was determined that her health should be drunk at the dinner of the 30th, in despite of the Chairman and Stewards of the Corporation; and means were taken to ensure the honour, to which it would appear that she had attached no little importance. Tickets for the dinner were purchased by a number of her friends, sufficient to cause a clamour in favour of the toast when given, and Mr. Joseph Home, M. P. was deputed, in her name, and by her authority, to propose it. A bribe of twenty guineas! was held out to the Stewards, in order to prevail upon them to insert her Majesty's name in the regular list of toasts; but this was firmly resisted, and the President was instructed not to give such a toast from the chair, by whomsoever it might be demanded. Upon this determination being made known to Mr. Home, who attended the meeting of the Stewards previously to dinner being announced, the Honourable Gentleman intimated his intention of giving it himself, in defiance, of course, of the authority of the Chair and the Stewards, who, on their part, determined that if any man presumed to offer a toast which they had regarded as improper, and incompatible with the interests of the Society, they would show—not their disrespect for the object of this toast, for with this object they had nothing to do—but their contempt of the ill-bred intruder, by declining to drink it. Notwithstanding all this, the Honourable Gentleman gave the health of the Queen, interrupting the chair, in order to introduce it, in a manner equally rude and indecent, and altogether overlooking the customary etiquette of asking its permission. The Stewards of the Scottish Hospital marked their disapprobation of Mr. Home's conduct, and their sense of the affront which he had offered them, by not rising to, nor drinking, the toast which he proposed. In this line of conduct they were followed by many other members of the Corporation. The toast was received, as you well know, by one part of the company, with loud and clamorous applause—by the other, with incessant and deep-toned groans and hisses.

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DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

MURDERER STRUCK.—William Hall, Jack Clark, Patrick Connolly, and Bob Keating, alias King, were brought up by Furman, the officers, charged with robbing Dr. Ireland, of Hart-street, Bloom-bury, of his gold seals and part of his watch-chain. Doctor Ireland detailed the fact of his being attacked near Charles-street, Drury-lane, by a band of ruffians, who, in the attempt to rob him of his watch, succeeded in taking the seals and part of the chain, which broke. A boy identified the prisoner, Connolly, as the man who snatched the watch-chain, &c., and to Win. Hall, and J. Clark, as being in his company at the time of the robbery. John Furman said, in consequence of information he received, he apprehended Clark and Connolly at a notorious house; they went with him quietly; but Keating made a desperate resistance, and on bringing the prisoners through Saxon-square to the office, he was surrounded by a gang of fellows with bludgeons, and they attempted to rescue the prisoners, but he succeeded in preventing their object. Dr. Ireland produced the seals, and which were returned him the morning after the robbery, by Parker, a man who said he found them. Mr. Over, the Magistrate, remanded the prisoners until Wednesday next, in order to have the man brought forward.

TO BE LET,
A HOUSE, SHOP, and large BACK CONCERN, next door to Mr. Mackay's. Proposals to be made to him. The Situation is considered the best in this City for Business.
Broad-Street, Waterford, Nov. 25, 1820.

TO BE LET,
FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS AND ONE LIFE, THE FOLLOWING LANDS,
Parts of the Estate of JOHN CONNOR, Esq. The Lands of BAUNFAUNE, situated in the Barony of Middlefield, containing about 140 Acres; The Lands of BHALOUGH, containing about 315 Acres; The Lands of DEMESNE of LANDSCAPE, containing about 10 Acres; The Lands of GLENN, containing about 421 Acres; and the Lands of TOUR, containing about 228 Acres—a valuable estate in the Barony of Upperfield, and County of Wick.
The Lands of KNOCKROCK, containing about 332 Acres; BALLYBROOK, 194; THENEREE, 137; KILCHULLEEN, 55; ABBEYLAND, 42; MOUNT MISERY, 22.
Situate in the County of Kilkenny, and partly in the Liberties of the City of Waterford.
These Estates are mostly divided into convenient Farms, and are provided with excellent Pastures and Offices, and the Grounds are generally in an improved state.
Proposals, in writing, will be received by JOHN POWELL, Esq. Kilbane—THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Dublin—or NATIONAL BANKERS, Waterford, December 4, 1820.

HOTEL, WATERFORD.
FROM THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT, THE HOUSE, in KING-STREET, which was occupied as a Hotel, consisting of FIVE SITTING ROOMS, LIGHT BED ROOMS, a large KITCHEN and extensive CELLAR ROOM under ground, &c. &c. &c.
Proposals will be received by T. BOLAND, Secretary of said House.
(To be inserted once a Week.)

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.
THE ASSIZE OF BRK ID, BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SAMUEL KING, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.
THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by the Act of Parliament for the Assize) was last week 2s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Red Flour, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings in Household.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Sir H. Davy has been elected President of the Royal Society by a great majority of votes. After the ballot for the President and other Officers, the Society dined together, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; Sir Humphry Davy in the Chair, supported on his right by Dr. Woollaston, late President, and on the left, by Mr. D. Gilbert and the Earl of Darley. Mr. D. Gilbert proposed the health of Sir H. Davy in a neat and appropriate speech, in which he alluded to the brilliant discoveries of that Gentleman in the physical science. Sir H. Davy returned thanks, and subsequently proposed the health of Mr. D. Gilbert, the Treasurer, and of Dr. Woollaston, who has filled the President's chair since the death of Sir Joseph Banks. The memory of Sir Isaac Newton and of Sir Joseph Banks was also drunk. The President proposed as a toast—"The progress of knowledge, and success to every Society instituted to promote it." The company broke up about nine o'clock.

IRISH STOCKS, Dec. 5.
Bank Stock, £100,000, 21 1/2
Gov. Deb. 3 per Cent. 25 1/2
Do. Stock, 5 per Cent. 25 1/2
Gov. Deb. 3 per Cent. 25 1/2
Do. Stock, 5 per Cent. 25 1/2
Treasury Bills, 5 per Cent. 25 1/2
Grand Canal Loans, 4 per Cent. 25 1/2
Exchanges, 6 1/2

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THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL, AND HER MAJESTY'S PERSICIOUS BOUNTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.
SIR—After the outrage which the altars of religion itself were doomed to witness a few days ago, it need not excite our surprise that the sanctuaries of charity should also be violated by the same sacrilegious hands. I had hoped, however, that the humble scene of the Scottish Hospital would have been the last of those sanctuaries to receive this insult. But, alas! there is no place too dignified—there is none too modest and unassuming, to escape the petulant visits of the inmates of Brandenburgh House, and its emissaries. As a Steward of the Scottish Hospital, I had concurred in a resolution, as unanimous as it was obviously necessary and expedient, that the door of an institution, solely devoted to objects of benevolence, should be shut against the entrance of everything like politics and party feelings; and with this view, I had voted with my brother Stewards against introducing, for the first time, the health of the Queen, into the toasts usually given at the anniversary dinner of the Hospital. Finding that this toast had not been drunk at the Spring Meeting of the Society, when her Majesty was Queen as much as she is now, we regarded it as the course least likely to breed dissention, to abide by the general list of toasts, which, at that time, had received the sanction of the Corporation. Differing, as we did, in our sentiments regarding the Queen's conduct, we were still unanimous in opinion, that this was the course obviously pointed out to us on the late occasion, and we relied on the candour and good sense of the Society, that this course would meet their approbation. We even ventured to hope, that such of its members as viewed the proceedings against the Queen in the light in which her friends regarded them, would not consider our abiding by the established usage as indicating enmity towards her Majesty; and we felt assured, that, to have acted otherwise, would have committed the Hospital on a question, with which its objects had not the remotest connexion. We were not, however, destined to get over the difficulties that surrounded us so easily as we hoped. Her Majesty, it seems, was determined that her health should be drunk at the dinner of the 30th, in despite of the Chairman and Stewards of the Corporation; and means were taken to ensure the honour, to which it would appear that she had attached no little importance. Tickets for the dinner were purchased by a number of her friends, sufficient to cause a clamour in favour of the toast when given, and Mr. Joseph Home, M. P. was deputed, in her name, and by her authority, to propose it. A bribe of twenty guineas! was held out to the Stewards, in order to prevail upon them to insert her Majesty's name in the regular list of toasts; but this was firmly resisted, and the President was instructed not to give such a toast from the chair, by whomsoever it might be demanded. Upon this determination being made known to Mr. Home, who attended the meeting of the Stewards previously to dinner being announced, the Honourable Gentleman intimated his intention of giving it himself, in defiance, of course, of the authority of the Chair and the Stewards, who, on their part, determined that if any man presumed to offer a toast which they had regarded as improper, and incompatible with the interests of the Society, they would show—not their disrespect for the object of this toast, for with this object they had nothing to do—but their contempt of the ill-bred intruder, by declining to drink it. Notwithstanding all this, the Honourable Gentleman gave the health of the Queen, interrupting

would go barefoot, and without clothes—the time, I think, is come when the liberty of the mob should not be allowed to interfere with the liberty of the more peaceable inhabitants, and the Magistrates should awaken and check, if not entirely suppress, what must be considered a disgrace on the loyal City of Oxford."

We have received this morning the following advices from Frankfurt. They seem to have an air of official authority, with respect to the conferences which are now carrying on at Troppau; and if so, a war between Austria and the Neapolitan Revolutionists may be regarded as certain. Such a war would undoubtedly be of short duration, as respecting the two belligerents, for the military power of Austria would speedily annihilate that of Naples, even if the latter brought into the field its whole resources; still more so, when we consider that the Neapolitan army would be divided against itself. We think it probable indeed—and our wishes are that way inclined—that not a gun will be fired; for the actual approach of an Austrian army would immediately suggest the policy of negotiation.—*Courier.*

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22.—The following account, though containing some repetitions of circumstances already published, will, perhaps, be found interesting at the present moment, as exhibiting a general view of what is thought of the results of the conferences at Troppau.

All the letters from Vienna agree in saying, that Russia and Prussia have given their full consent to the military occupation of the kingdom of Naples by an Austrian Army. The Cabinet of Berlin have already declared beforehand to the Court of Vienna, that it would observe a strict neutrality, with respect to Italy, without restricting the legitimacy of the new order of things established at Naples; but that it would readily adhere to every thing that the Emperor of Austria should concert on the subject with the Emperor Alexander. The Crown Prince of Prussia did not hesitate to confirm in the first conference this assurance given by his father; and it was therefore not necessary to wait for the King's arrival to take a final resolution on the subject, in the name of the three great Powers of Eastern Europe.—Accordingly, on the 29th of October, after the first formal conference, orders were despatched from Troppau to General Count Bellegarde, President of the Council of War at Vienna, who has succeeded Prince Schwarzenberg, to take measures that the Austrian army stationed in Italy may be ready to march. "This order must have reached the head-quarters, at Trieste, some time ago. It is known that General Frimont, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Observation, had caused some corps to retrograde, in order to facilitate the subsistence of the troops, which had revived the hopes of the maintenance of peace; but by subsequent orders all the corps are concentrating on the left bank of the Po, and it is even said that some of the troops will be stationed on the right bank. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that the Austrians will not pass the frontiers of Lombardy during the month of November. The time of their advance will depend on the duration of the negotiations opened with the Courts of Rome and Turin, as well as on the issue of those which have been carrying on since the opening of the Conferences at Troppau, with the King of Naples. At Vienna they seem to be persuaded that the occupation of the Kingdom of Naples will not meet with any great difficulties, and that the war will be of very short duration. They think that on the approach of the Austrian army a counter-revolution will put an end to the new order of things, and that the ancient government of Ferdinand will be re-established without much bloodshed.—For this reason, Prince Ruffo, who enjoys the confidence of King Ferdinand, will repair to the head-quarters of the Austrian army, and will accompany it to Naples to direct the negotiations on this head.

At the departure of the last letters from Vienna, well-informed persons had knowledge of a note presented to the Sovereigns assembled at Troppau, relative to the affairs of Naples, by Lord Stewart, the British Ambassador; but it was supposed that this note would make no change in the execution of the measures concerted between the Cabinets of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin.

The war which is on the point of breaking out in Italy is, however, not the only thing which engages the public mind. This was seen to be but a part of the vast and important measures which will emanate from the Congress at Troppau, and which have no where been officially promulgated, merit any confidence. The Ministers of the Diet are hitherto in the same uncertainty on this subject. No delegate of any State whatever, of the second rank, is admitted to the Conferences at Troppau, or even on the spot, to make his report. The Austrian Police has even removed from the town all strangers who are not personally attached to the Congress. Negotiations are said to be on foot between several German Sovereigns, to take measures in common, after the example of the Great Powers, and to form a close alliance for the protection of their mutual interests. Since the report has been spread of a project to exchange two Hanoverian Cities for the Cities of Danzig and Thorn, we, at Frankfurt, are not without alarm for the independence of our free city. We, however, flatter ourselves that the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, in favour of a great Northern Power, will meet with many obstacles, that Prussia will not be called upon to cede those two fortresses on the Vistula, which are situated in the midst of its

territory. As for the formation of three great Protectorates, or the division of Continental Europe into several great Supermarcies, it seems difficult to believe the possibility of such a plan. A Maritime Confederacy of the States lying in the Baltic, of which Russia would be the head, is said to be in contemplation. It is intended to regulate the commerce and navigation of that sea in such a manner, that the States on its coasts may henceforward derive more advantages from their geographical situation.

Letters from Milan say, that the Papal Government has acceded to the requisition of Austria to allow the army to pass through the Roman States; on condition that a Convention shall be concluded for the maintenance of those troops during the time they may remain in the Roman territory. The conclusion of this Convention is at present negotiating at Rome.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Bank Stock 210 1/2
3 per Cent. Red. 60
5 per Cent. Cons. 69 1/2
54 per Cent. 78
4 per Cent. 60 1/2
5 per Cent. 64 1/2
The following is an extract of a Private Letter from Madrid, received this morning:

MADRID, Nov. 16.—I am far from thinking that matters will be arranged in this country without further bloodshed. Combinations among the People of an illegal kind are every day brought to light; but the Government at present can take no steps against them—hardly in flagrant cases. Notwithstanding all that has been said regarding the Press, it is now, I think, more relaxed than ever; and, independently of the public journals, which are only about eight in number over all Spain, various pamphlets have of late been prohibited. An actual disturbance has taken place at Valencia, in consequence of the ill-judged proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Authorities; and we to-day hear that a similar disposition, though arising out of different circumstances, with which we are not yet precisely acquainted, has occurred in Grenada. I am happy to say, however, that no lives appear to have been lost. Some inferior changes in the Ministry here were talked of about a week ago, but nothing has been said or done regarding them since, that I am aware of.

The Paris Journals of Tuesday and Wednesday last have arrived this morning. The *Moniteur* of the former day contains a Royal Ordinance, appointing the Count de Blacas (the present French Ambassador at the Holy See) to the office of First Gentleman of the Chamber, declared vacant by the resignation of the Duke de Richelieu. The latter has left Paris for his country seat.

The following ambiguous paragraphs are extracted from two Journals of the *liberal party*. "If half the rumours which are in circulation in this capital should be confirmed, the news-mongers will have fine topics for speculation this winter; in the meantime, let us enjoy the privilege with which we are favoured—let us say nothing carelessly, but wait the issue of events, that we may speak of them as probable things."—*Courier Francaise.*

There is no kind of rumour which has not been in circulation during the last few days. Our coffee-house politicians change two or three Ministers every morning. To hear them, one would conceive that the *Moniteur* of the following day would not fail to confirm their nomination; the *Moniteur*, however, continues silent. They are perfectly in the secret of conferences which are concealed with an impenetrable veil. They sign treaties of alliance, draw up manifestos, and direct the policy of cabinets. Never, however, it must be confessed, did the world present so important a scene: all is mysterious silence; all is in agitation; and a day cannot pass without a great event bursting upon us.—*Le Constitutionnel.*

A courier who arrived in Paris on Tuesday from Madrid, having left that capital on the 19th ult. at midnight, brings intelligence that the King was still at the Escorial. His Majesty, however, had promised to be in the capital on the 21st inst.; the announcement of which had had the effect of allaying the popular ferment. It was asserted that tumults, which had been attended with deplorable consequences, had taken place in several towns of Andalusia.

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 23d ult. states, that three couriers, from Madrid, had passed through that town in the course of two days. Immediately after the passage of the first, who was a Russian, it was reported that the King had returned to his capital; but the second, who came in four hours afterwards, gave a complete contradiction to the news. He stated that the King had written to the Minister of the Interior, informing him that he had dismissed the Intendant of his Household and his Confessor, whose presence, he had learnt, caused disquietude to the majority of the Nation. With regard to the extraordinary convocation of the Cortes, solicited in the petition of the municipal corps of Madrid, his Majesty declared that he did not see that the circumstances upon which the measure was urged came within the cases prescribed by Articles 161, 162, and 163, of the Constitutional Act; and therefore he could not decree the required convocation, unless a report from the permanent deputation established its legality and necessity.

It is affirmed that General Villa-Campa will be appointed Captain-General of the province of Madrid, and Riego to the command of the Army of Catalonia.

Accounts from Naples of the 10th ult. present nothing interesting. We copy the following paragraph from a country paper, and we have every reason to believe that its information is correct. That it may prove so, in the full extent, must be the wish of every honest man; for though there are some among us who seek to promote mischief for prolixate ends of their own, we are persuaded that a large majority of their followers would promptly desert them, when they had to choose between good wages and seditious speeches.

We have good authority for stating, that the manufacturing interests of the Kingdom are daily improving, and particularly in Lancashire, where the spinners are in almost full employment. Considerable foreign orders have been received; and we are glad to hear from another quarter, that the woolen trade in a state of great and increasing activity. It is true, that the wages given to the artisan are not equal to those he received eight or ten years ago; but there is this material consideration, that the actual necessities of life may now be purchased at less than half the price they were at that period. A little time, and, we hope, all will be well again.—*Chester Chronicle.*

Mr. Canning had an audience of his Majesty yesterday afternoon, at Carlton House. We have heard it repeatedly asked, on what grounds a Queen Consort assumes a right to send Messages to either House of Parliament. It will be remembered, that, at the late meeting of the House of Commons, Mr. Deane announced that he had a Message from her Majesty to that House. The effect of it was prevented by the Proclamation; but if that event had not occurred, it may be much doubted whether it would not have been the duty of the Speaker to inform the Honourable and Learned Gentleman that he was out of order. We do not know what constitutional right Caroline Regina possesses to send Messages to the Legislature. On consulting the very accurate *Index to the Journals of the House of Lords* (from Vol. xx. to Vol. xxx.), lately compiled, we find Messages from the King, Messages from the Queen Regnant, and Messages to the Queen Consort; but no Messages from the Queen Consort; and the reason seems obvious. A Queen Consort is undoubtedly the first subject in the land, but she is only a subject; and we are told it is a legal principle, that, among subjects, the first and the last possess, as such, equal rights. The King's wife has certain privileges clearly defined in the law books, but none of them are prerogatives of sovereignty. Some uninformed individuals have addressed the Queen as her subjects; and she has been ill-advised enough in one or two instances to style them in her answers "my people;" but this is mere error on both sides.—The Queen's Sovereignty is (and long may it continue to be) a mere shadow, a metaphor, a figure of speech! With the King the case is widely different. He sends Messages to his Parliament. The Press are his Counsellors.—The Commons are the Representatives of his faithful people, sent up for the express purpose of holding counsel with him on the affairs of the kingdom. He initiates measures by his messages, but it would have been for the Queen's Solicitor-General to shew, from the stores of his profound and accurate research, that his Royal Mistress possessed any such right.—*Courier.*

Yesterday the Gentlemen who waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday last, to bid for a Lottery, again attended at the Treasury, when the following offers were made for 20,000 Tickets, to finish on or before the 17th March, 1821:—
J. and J. Siewright £12 8 6
Thomas Hill 13 7 9
George Gerrard 13 2 9
Harold and Co. 13 3 3
Messrs. Siewrights being the highest bidders, the Chancellor of the Exchequer accepted their offer, and of course they are the Contractors.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday, a Court of Common Council was held, pursuant to a requisition, amongst other things, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting an Address to the King upon the present situation of public affairs, humbly praying his Majesty to dismiss by his presence and Councils the present Ministers.

The Court met at the usual hour; but it was half-past twelve before a sufficient number of Members to form a Court had assembled. The Lord Mayor stated, that pursuant to the Resolutions adopted by the Common Council, at the last Court, he had gone up with the Address to her Majesty; and to Address her Majesty had been pleased to return a most gracious answer, which would be read by the Recorder.

The answer of her Majesty was then read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals. After some observations from the Lord Mayor respecting the necessity of coming to a speedy decision on the subject of the sword-bearer's table, the Report of the Committee was referred back for re-consideration.

Two Petitions were presented, one from the Ward of Cripplegate, without, the other from the Ward of Cripplegate, praying, that the Court would present an humble and dutiful Address to her Majesty, praying his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers from his Councils for ever. These Petitions were read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

The Lord Mayor now rose and stated, that in discussing the important question, which would be their next consideration, he hoped that the Court would preserve that dignity and good order

which had ever distinguished them as a public body. Mr. Alderman Waitman rose and said, as though every Member of that Court possessed equal privileges, and although those who were elevated to the rank of Aldermen might have the opportunity of rendering themselves more useful, he thought that propositions of a public nature were brought forward with greater advantage by the Members of the Common Council, who were annually elected and accountable to their fellow-citizens. But upon the present question he had formed an opinion of his own: he felt anxious to state his views, and to call the attention of the Court to those points that demanded consideration. He considered the right of petitioning the most valuable and important acquisition the subject possessed. By the law, the King could do no wrong; the responsibility of his actions was therefore cast upon his Ministers; the utility of petitioning consisted in this, that thereby the King might be undeceived, that he might be made acquainted with the real state of the Country, and of the grievances under which his People laboured, facts he could never know through the agents of his Government. The right of petitioning was the first that was asserted after the Revolution of 1688. That right was established by Charles II. when the City Charter was seized, because that Corporation had petitioned the King to assemble his Parliament; had that been continued, he verily believed that James II. would never have been expelled, and the dreadful consequences that followed his expulsion would have been avoided. Some individuals might perhaps say—what, will you so insult his Majesty as to utter in his presence things so unpleasant? Would you insult the King, by stating facts that must be so ungracious to his ears? Why, when could they approach the Throne but at those seasons when the People were oppressed? How could they address him excepting on cases of great importance? In exercising the right, they proved themselves to be the best friends of the Monarchy, the Throne, and the People. So far was he from wishing to offend the feelings of the King, that he thought the Country had been brought into its present state without his knowledge; for it was impossible if he knew how it was circumstantially he would have retained them a moment. It was unnecessary for him to enter into detail respecting the general conduct of Ministers; they had often enough addressed the Legislature with their complaints—and, independent of the recent occurrences, there would have been sufficient to induce that Court to agree to the resolution of the war, they had been led to expect some alleviation to their oppressions, some relief from taxation; that attention would be paid to the internal state of the Kingdom, to promote the improvement of commerce and agriculture. But instead of this, taxation had been increased, the laws had been rigorously enforced, new laws had been passed militating against the principles of our free Constitution. In our foreign relations the same system of ruinous policy had been pursued. Against the petitions of the merchants of the metropolis, the commerce with South America had been prevented. He then lauded the revolutions that had taken place in Spain, Portugal, and Naples. Those nations, he said, had by their firmness shaken off the yoke; yet, while they asserted their independence, they had not weakened their reverence on those who had before oppressed them. They attributed all their evils to the bad advisers of their Sovereigns. The general conduct pursued by his Majesty's Ministers betrayed such wantonness and incapacity, they were utterly unfit to conduct the Government of the Nation. Those were sufficient reasons for their removal, if others were wanting; but their recent conduct was of so glaring a nature; it was impossible for any man zealously attached to the principles of the Constitution not to feel the utmost indignation at those who had placed the Country in its present situation. He believed the King had been grossly imposed upon; but even if it were not so, the Ministers were equally culpable, by continuing longer in their places than while they could act consistently with honour. In the late proceedings, the guilt or innocence of the Queen was immaterial as it affected the Ministers; for if, with the knowledge of her Majesty's misconduct, they were justified in making her the offer of £50,000 a-year, it was evident that there was no necessity for instituting an inquiry into her actions. He commented strongly on the introduction of the Bill of Pains and Penalties in the House of Peers, after the Resolution of the Commons, "that the proceedings would be injurious to the best interests of the Empire"—upon the priories committed under the Milan Commission—and upon the attempt to degrade her Majesty by an *ex post facto* law. He proceeded to remark upon the order and regularity that attended the procession the day before yesterday, as disproving the opinion lately entertained, that a Common Hall could not be held in safety without the metropolis being surrounded by soldiers. Did they want soldiers to protect the metropolis, to protect the King, to protect the Queen? No; they were only necessary to protect the Ministers, and to prevent their dismissal from power. He believed that in one single day the King might obtain the good opinion of his People. This he might secure by dismissing his present Ministers, and disowning any participation in the late proceedings. Popular feeling would be diverted to a different channel; and he would then be surrounded by Addresses of Congratulation from all parts of the Empire. After remarking upon the Protest of "the seven seditious Protestants" against

her Majesty's visit to St. Paul's, he declared that he was influenced on the present occasion by everything that was kind, affectionate, and loyal towards the King; but he thought the period was arrived when Revolution or Military Government was unavoidable. If they proceeded as they had done, there was no alternative; but would the Country submit to a military despotism? In its present enlightened state it was impossible. Let those who had raised the sword against others beware that it did not subside themselves. By stepping forward at this moment, they would prove themselves friends to the Throne and the Constitution. He concluded by moving the Resolution.

Mr. Taylor seconded the motion. In language too familiar to our readers to need repetition, he intreated against "the profligacy of Ministers," condemned the late proceedings against the Queen, and insisted upon the necessity of their removal. Alderman C. Smith was of opinion that the motion did not go far enough. If his Majesty dismissed Ministers, what was to be done? The machinery of Government could not stand still; the wheels must go forward. His Majesty might, therefore, under the circumstances of the case, be obliged to appoint men equally objectionable as those whom he dismissed. To obviate this difficulty, he would propose that there should be annexed to the Petition a list of those public characters whom the Court conceived to be fit to fill the different great offices of State. (Laughter.) If this addition were made, he would vote for the proposition; but he was never attached to half-measures. If Ministers were appointed whom the Court did not like, then they would have all the business to do over again; but if they laid before his Majesty a list of individuals, of whose employment they would approve, and no attention was paid to their suggestion, then certainly they would have some right to complain.

Mr. Jopp observed, that many able men could be found to conduct the affairs of the Country.—It would be impossible to find any men who could conduct them worse than the present Ministers. The Worthy Alderman took of his loyalty and affection for his Majesty. (He Mr. Jopp) hoped that they all cherished the feelings of constitutional loyalty. The King was not answerable for the acts of his Ministers; his Majesty could never justify them. It was their duty to go up to the Throne, and in an humble, but a firm manner, to tell the truth to the Sovereign—to tell him that his Ministers were his greatest enemies. When he looked at the state of things in France before the Revolution, it was impossible not to see that the French Ministers of that day acted in a manner similar to that of the Ministers of this Country. The same results might follow if a timely reform did not take place.

Messrs. Patten, Browne, and Crook, successively addressed the Court in favour of the motion. Mr. S. Dixon said it was not his intention originally to have made a single observation on this question, because he knew very well that nothing which fell from him was likely to make any impression on the Court. Some expressions had, however, been used in the course of the debate, which he felt it necessary to notice; and while he had the honour of a seat in that Court, he would fearlessly speak his sentiments. He, no doubt, differed in opinion from a great majority of the Court, but that should not deter him from stating what his opinion was. Those who preceded him ought to have adhered to the matter under consideration, instead of going round to pick up materials that had nothing to do with the question. For his own part, he believed that Ministers acted conscientiously—that they conceived it to be their bounden duty (hearing such accounts of the Queen's conduct abroad) to bring the matter under the cognate of Parliament. It was a very happy circumstance for Ministers that their private characters stood so high, for he was sure that, if any imputation could have been thrown on their moral character, as private men, the Court would have heard of it that day. But for the conduct of those who were pointed out in the motion, this Country would have been lost; but for the firmness of their minds, and the goodness of their counsels, the confederation of all Europe against the liberty and prosperity of Great Britain would have succeeded. The worthy mover had stated, in terms stronger than he had ever before heard, that if certain things were not done, there would be a revolution. Such doctrines were not founded on facts; and they spoke more the wish of the individual stating them than the real circumstance of the case. (Order, order!) They proved the private feeling and disposition of the speaker rather than any thing else. (Order, order!)

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Mr. James expressed his hostility to the motion. It was true there were some acts attributed to Ministers which he was compelled to disapprove; but it should be remembered that no set of Ministers were infallible. He thought they deserved the confidence of the Monarch; and he hoped that this petition, though it might be received, would not produce the effect which was intended. He regretted to have heard from a worthy Alderman, that we were now in such a state, that we must have a military despotism or a revolution. He again repeated, that he imputed no improper motives; but when he heard this observation, and when he heard it coupled with the remark that we had revolutions lately in other countries which were named, he could not but consider the doctrine as having a most mischievous tendency, though the object of the speaker might have been very different. He might, at the present, go through all the charges against the Ministers, item by item, but he did not wish to take up the time of the Court. He would, however, say, that in their public and private characters the present Ministers deserved as much the confidence of the Crown and the People as any set of men who had ever administered public affairs. (Hear, hear! from all sides of the Court.)

Mr. Foxell, in some length, congratulated the Court and the Country, upon the general disposition manifested to rally round the Constitution, and to defend the King against the "destructive arts" of his Ministers. Mr. Clarke said he would support the resolution, but he could not go the length of passing a sweeping condemnation against Ministers, whose moral conduct he thought worthy of universal esteem. Mr. Williams was convinced that something tending to bring about a revolution was intended by individuals. He did not think that Ministers had fair play. It was to be lamented that Ministers had instituted the inquiry against her Majesty at the present juncture. The times were greatly distracted, and if it were not for the five Bills which had been brought in by Ministers, there would have been a speedy revolution. He was not for having Ministers sent about their business at once, merely because they failed in the proceedings against the Queen. That Court were not the proper judges of that proceeding; he owned, that when he heard the Lord Chancellor declare, with tears in his eyes, his opinion upon the subject, he (Mr. Williams), whatever might have been his impressions, was staggered. The worthy Gentleman next defended the conduct of the Magistrates who had advised the Lord Mayor respecting the measures to be taken for preserving the peace on Wednesday last, and after some other observations sat down amidst general cries of "question."

Mr. Alderman Waitman replied at considerable length. The question was now loudly called for.—Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and on the division there appeared: For the motion, 84; against it, 32; Majority, 52. Strangers were not again admitted, but we understand that it was referred to a Committee to prepare an Address and Petition to the King, to be laid before the next Court, which is fixed for next Thursday. Adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

For the first time in the memory of man, a shoal of herrings has, for several days past, made their appearance as high up the river Thames as Gravesend. The quantity brought to Billingsgate on Thursday was greater than ever known by the oldest salmon. The wholesale price was as low as 4d. per hundred! The Italian witnesses have all been sent off to their own Country.

her Majesty's visit to St. Paul's, he declared that he was influenced on the present occasion by everything that was kind, affectionate, and loyal towards the King; but he thought the period was arrived when Revolution or Military Government was unavoidable. If they proceeded as they had done, there was no alternative; but would the Country submit to a military despotism? In its present enlightened state it was impossible. Let those who had raised the sword against others beware that it did not subside themselves. By stepping forward at this moment, they would prove themselves friends to the Throne and the Constitution. He concluded by moving the Resolution.

Mr. Taylor seconded the motion. In language too familiar to our readers to need repetition, he intreated against "the profligacy of Ministers," condemned the late proceedings against the Queen, and insisted upon the necessity of their removal.

Mr. Alderman C. Smith was of opinion that the motion did not go far enough. If his Majesty dismissed Ministers, what was to be done? The machinery of Government could not stand still; the wheels must go forward. His Majesty might, therefore, under the circumstances of the case, be obliged to appoint men equally objectionable as those whom he dismissed. To obviate this difficulty, he would propose that there should be annexed to the Petition a list of those public characters whom the Court conceived to be fit to fill the different great offices of State. (Laughter.) If this addition were made, he would vote for the proposition; but he was never attached to half-measures. If Ministers were appointed whom the Court did not like, then they would have all the business to do over again; but if they laid before his Majesty a list of individuals, of whose employment they would approve, and no attention was paid to their suggestion, then certainly they would have some right to complain.

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PRESENT STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

R. Engineers, Woolwich, &c.
R. Artillery, W. Regt.
1st Life Guards, Hyde-park
Barracks
2d Life Guards, King's Cross
Royal Horse Guards (Blue), Windsor
3d Dragoon Guards, Hamilton, Glasgow
4th Dragoon Guards, Newcastle, Carlisle
5th Dragoon Guards, York
6th Dragoon Guards, Birmingham
7th Dragoon Guards, Edinburgh
1st Dragoon, Manchester
4th Light Dragoon, Canterbury
5th Dragoon, (extinct)
9th Lancers, Hoveford, &c.
10th Lancers, Hoveford, &c.
11th Light Dragoon, Brighton, &c.
12th Lancers, Sheffield
13th Lancers, Radcliffe
14th Dragoon, Nottingham
Royal Wagon Train, Croydon
1st Foot Guards, (1st Batt.)
2d Battalion, ditto
3d Battalion, ditto

1st Dragoon, Ballinrobe
2d Dragoon, Ballinrobe
3d Dragoon, Cork, Limerick, &c.
4th Light Dragoon, Dublin
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