

FACTS FOR REPEALERS. (FROM THE EVENING POST.) Under this head we propose to give some information on Irish finance and trade, for the purpose of enlightening our great and small Repealers, and to imbue with discretion (if possible) certain members of the Tab, who, we are told, are resolved on bothering parliament and protracting public business in the ensuing session, with various silly propositions, touching the Irish debt and manufactures.

Commencing with the seventh of the articles on which the act of Union is based, we shall give an analysis of it, to show that Ireland has not been taxed, or incumbered with debt, in violation of this article, as is assumed or pretended by the Repealers.

The first clause requires the charges incurred by the debt of each country, existing at the Union, to be separately defrayed, except as subsequently stipulated in the articles.

The 2d clause binds Ireland for twenty years to contribute to the expenditure of the united kingdom, 2-17ths of the whole exclusive of the charges created by the separate debts.

The 3d clause allocates the Irish revenue; firstly, to defray the charges on the Irish debt; and secondly, to provide the Irish proportion of the joint expenditure.

The 4th clause is very important. It directs the Irish proportion of the joint expenditure to be raised by any taxes on Ireland, not exceeding the English rates of taxation. So that the assimilation which has taken place in the customs, and some excise duties, plainly denounced by our gentle Repealers as a robbery, is only a fulfilment of the act of Union!

The 5th clause requires the surplus revenue of Ireland, existing after defraying the charges of her separate debt, and providing her portion of the joint contribution, to be applied to Irish uses; to enable parliament to reduce Irish taxes, or vote money for local purposes; or make an investment for Ireland.

The 6th clause renders all future loans and charges on their joint debt; except when more than the relative portion of such expenditure is raised for either country—then, only such part of the loan to be joint debt, for the reduction of which provision is made by each country, proportionally to their relative contributions.

The 7th clause empowers parliament to levy equal taxes throughout the United Kingdom (making expedient exceptions or abatements in Ireland and Scotland), for all future expenses, and the charges of previous joint debt; if the separate debt of each country be liquidated; or if those debts bear the same proportions to each other, as the joint contribution; or if the larger debt be not one hundred part greater than such relative proportions.

The 8th clause requires the charges on any separate debt not liquidated or consolidated proportionally, to be provided for by separate taxes. We have here given a faithful analysis of the seventh article in the act of Union, so far as it relates to the taxes and debts. In our next publication we shall explain and justify the financial measures adopted with reference to it, by the Imperial Parliament.

And having a little space remaining for the Repealers to-day, we shall devote it to their enlightenment in regard to a clause in the sixth article of the act of Union, which declares that coals, salt, and hops, imported from Great Britain into Ireland, shall never be liable to any higher duty than was imposed by the laws existing at the period of the Union.

In the last volume of the Irish statistics for 1800, the Repealers will discover, in page 66, that coals on importation were charged with a duty of one penny halfpenny per ton, and one shilling additional if imported into Dublin; and, in page 87, that salt, on importation from Great Britain, was charged with a duty of 6s. per ton, and white salt with a duty of two shillings per bushel, and red salt with a duty of 7s. per bushel.

After the Union, the duty on hops was reduced, and is now but 3d. per lb. By an act of the 31 Geo. IV., cap. 99, the duties imposed on salt by the Irish Parliament, (the precise duties, 2s. 6d. Irish, and 2s. Irish,) were continued to the 5th January, 1825, and then they ceased.

Thus, also, the duty on coals, which existed at the Union, remained unaltered till repealed. But, from the 10th of May, 1801, a part of the tax, (10s. per ton) previously charged on the exportation to Ireland, was collected on the importation; so that the whole tax is 9s. Irish, or 1s. 7d. British, which was paid by Ireland on each ton of coals imported before the Union, was thereupon taken in one payment, with the additional import of 1s. Irish for local improvement, payable in Dublin. This change in the collection of the tax has led to misconception, and to charges of fiscal plunder, and the violation of the Union compact.

Now, we pledge ourselves to demonstrate that all the other Irish charges of fiscal spoliation against the Imperial Parliament, have no better foundation than the misconceptions of the persons who make them.

FACTS FOR REPEALERS, SUPPLIED BY THE EVENING POST. (FROM THE MORNING REGISTER.) The Evening Post has at length employed a hand to discuss with the Repealers the question of the Irish Debt, Taxes, and Manufactures. We know him, and willingly admit his competence to the task, as far as it requires legibility or information. We copy his first article, and it is one impetuous to publish those which are so successful, submitting at the same time such remarks as they may suggest to ourselves. We would invite the Evening Post to act similarly with regard to our articles, and thus allow its readers to see what can be said on both sides. We shall be as brief as possible in what we publish, and our endeavor shall be not so much to sustain a case, or defend views originally formed, as to ascertain truth. A candid statement on the part of our opponent (if we may so call him) of what he thinks wrong in the past system of management, fiscal or otherwise, may help to remove many serious mischiefs, for we doubt not that he will have the ear of men in office, and of many members of parliament, who, though they be not Repealers, have an Irishman's natural anxiety, and an honest Englishman's open-proved disposition to render justice to Ireland.

We do not think it necessary to make any observation on anything we find in the article now before us, until we come to the sixth paragraph. There we observe it, alleged that the assimilation which has taken place in the customs duties, and what the writer calls "some" of the excise duties, though with the exception of soap and starch, the excise duties of both countries are now similar; "is only a fulfilment of the act of Union." For this allegation there is no better ground than that there is a clause in the act which declares that the rate of taxation shall in no instance be greater in Ireland than England. The "assimilation" contemplated in the act is entirely conditional. Under certain circumstances it might take place to a certain extent, for there is a proviso as to "particular exceptions or abatements in Ireland and Scotland, as circumstances may appear from time to time to demand."

These circumstances were not present or existing in any year from the passing of the act of Union to the latest. Equal taxes are only justifiable by equal ability to meet them. That ability was declaredly non-existent at the Union, and it has been so to the present day. This is proved by the receipts of revenue which is common to both countries. The Irish amount is probably a sixth or seventh of the British; but if the countries were equal in ability to pay taxes, it would be a third. Let the tests used by Lord Castlereagh be referred to, and they will show that in 1816—that in 1833—that in all times since the Union—Great Britain maintained, except to an extent utterly trivial, and certainly not warranting the slightest change in the rate of taxation, that superiority in commerce and consumption which she then possessed. The very extent of the British debt at the Union repudiated the notion of such sweeping assimilation as that which has already taken place. While that debt remained unliquidated, there could be no occasion for the same rate of taxes in the two countries. A time, to be sure, was anticipated, in which the Irish and British debts would be the same proportions as the joint contribution; but this time could not arrive, if justice were done to Ireland, until a couple of hundred millions of the old English debt were paid off. It was not assumed at the Union that Ireland should be compelled to contribute beyond her means. It was declared, at the consolidation of the Exchequers, that, if having been found that a burthen was imposed upon her which she could not bear, she should be relieved from it—for, by a misapplication of language, without example, the consolidation of the Exchequers was called relief. That which was declared in 1801 could have been declared in 1803, 3, or 4. Justice would have demanded that it should then be declared; and if it was then declared there could be no color for the assumption that the two debts had come within the given proportion. Nay, it can be demonstrated—we have given the demonstration—that the rate of expenditure fixed upon for Ireland at the Union, unjust as it was, did not require one-half what was borrowed in her name between 1801 and 1816. We shall not now go into the details again, for a more seasonable opportunity will occur for repeating them. Indeed, it is sufficient for future as well as present purposes generally to say that relieving Ireland from a burthen "which experience had proved too great," (these were the expressions used by the Minister in 1816,) it was wholly impossible that the debts could have come within the given proportion; and if so, the "assimilation" spoken of, instead of being a fulfilment of the act of Union, was a gross violation of its provisions.

The writer closes his article by a relation of mistakings which have been made as to the taxes by which salt, hops, and coals, were affected after the Union. A considerable time eluce it was alleged, on the authority of one of the most distinguished merchants in Dublin, that the duties on these articles were increased contrary to a provision of the act; and he was supposed the less likely to err on the subject, because he said that he brought it under the consideration of the British Government, in an examination before the English Privy Council, many years ago. The allegation having been contradicted by a former correspondent of the Evening Post, we made such inquiries, in company with the present writer, if we do not mistake him, as satisfied us that it was erroneous as far as regarded salt and hops. We published the fact, and it has not since been asserted, as far as we know, in any quarter, that the Act of Union was violated in reference to coals—for there is a parliamentary return relative to Irish imports and exports, ordered to be printed on the 3d of February, 1831 (it is marked 93), in which it is made to appear that a new duty was laid on coals after the Union. In page six of that return several articles are given, with the rates of duty chargeable upon them at different periods from 1790 to 1830. Coals are amongst the number, and they are set down as having been subjected to 3s. 4d. in 1800, and 1s. 7d. afterwards. The writer says that the apparent increase was the effect merely of a change in the collection of the duties, and we do not, for a moment, say or insinuate that he is not perfectly correct on the point.

SAVINGS BANK STOCK. The sales of savings bank stock have been renewed to-day (Tuesday), and it is understood that they will take place for some time to come on all transfer days, to the extent of £10,000 stock on each day. The turn attempted to be given to this transaction, as if it were a misappropriation of the funds lodged in the hands of Government by those institutions, is extremely absurd, since nothing is better understood, probably by the great majority of the depositors themselves, than that Government is merely accountable to them or to their trustees for the payments of the deposits when claimed; and that the mode of employing the money is placed by various acts of Parliament entirely at the discretion of the Government—a discretion which, by the way, has been frequently exercised before. The good policy and fitness therefore of the use made of that fund, is the only point with which the moneyed interest and the public have any concern.

Mr. Steele has brought down from the vicinity of Birr, with great labour, a huge rock of some tons weight, which is now at the Canal, after being shipped at Portmann. He means to convey the rock to his mansion at Lough O'Connell, county Clare, as he attaches some particular interest to it, whether as a monument on which the Druids of old sacrificed, or used for more modern purposes, it is hard to say. The strange and unwieldy burden has at all events caused much curiosity and surprise. —Limerick Chronicle.

ALARMING SPREAD OF POPERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first Roman Catholics of the United States were the settlers of Maryland, who emigrated in 1632 from England and Ireland. From this period till the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773, the American Catholics were constantly supplied with Jesuit missionaries from England. From 1773 to the establishment of their episcopacy in 1790, the American Catholic church was governed by a vicar of the Roman Catholic Bishop of London. In 1793 the Catholic religion of the United States was almost entirely confined to the State of Maryland, and a few scattered districts of Pennsylvania, into which latter state it was introduced in 1790. The whole number of priests in 1788 did not exceed twenty-six, all of whom had been educated in Europe; and there was, at that date, no Popish college or seminary, no convent or female academy, in the United States. In 1814 the face of things had greatly changed. The Popish hierarchy of the United States was now established. The diocese of Baltimore, which had been created in 1790, and placed under the care of the late Archbishop Carroll (then bishop), had now become an archdiocese, and, under the charge of the same prelate. Four other dioceses had been formed, four new bishops consecrated over them, and the diocese of New Orleans, which had been made in 1798, under the Spanish government, was now added to those of the United States. At this period there were two colleges, two seminaries, and three or four convents, and the whole number of priests and bishops, was but 43, including the archbishop. From 1814 to 1833 the increase has been astonishing! Instead of six there are now eleven dioceses, to which the College of Propaganda, at Rome, contemplates soon adding a twelfth. There is one archbishop, 13 bishops, 10 vicars-general, 320 resident priests, exclusive of those in colleges, seminaries, convents, &c.; about 3000 churches, erected or fulfilling, six diocesan seminaries for the education of priests, 10 colleges, 28 male and female convents, 35 seminaries for youth (14 for boys and 21 for girls), and 16 orphan asylums under the care of the Jesuits and nuns, all the pupils of which are, of course, trained up in "the ways of Popery"—while, probably, more than 500,000 of the population of the country are connected with the Catholic Church; thus giving to that denomination a greater number of communicants than are attached to any other in the country. This rapid progress of Romanism is alarming! —Constitutional Observer.

Died of yellow fever, on the 5th of October last, the Right Rev. Leo De Neckere, Catholic Bishop of New Orleans. He was consecrated in 1829, and will be succeeded by his coadjutor, the Right Rev. Anthony Blanc, who was consecrated in the year 1832. The New Orleans Bee says the following tribute to the late bishop's memory:—"He was a man of extended theoretical and practical knowledge, Christian philosophy, and was an ornament to the religion he taught—in a word, none knew him but to love him."

None named him but to praise. "Among the last noble acts of this excellent prelate is one which merits a special notice. Mr. Fisher, of this city, has nearly finished a fine organ, which is to be placed in St. Mary's Church, New Orleans. This the bishop has ordered to be done at his own expense."

IMPORTANT-STAMP DUTIES.

In the schedule of stamp duties on receipts prefixed to the Duties Act for 1834 there is an error which may lead many persons into very serious difficulties. The words "not above" are substituted for "not amounting to," which latter are the words in the act of parliament. A person looking only at the schedule as it appears in the Almanack might give a receipt for ten pounds with a two-penny stamp, and so on for large sums, and might on each occasion subject himself to a penalty of ten pounds. Compilers of almanacs ought to be more careful, when they profess to give extracts from acts of parliament.

DEATH OF LADY LYNDHURST.

We regret to announce the death of Lady Lyndhurst, who died yesterday at Brighton. It is presumed suddenly, as her ladyship was in good health a few days since. The news was brought to Lord Lyndhurst whilst sitting in the Court of Exchequer this morning. The court was immediately broken up, and his lordship left directly for Brighton. She was daughter of Charles Brunsell, Esq., and the widow of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Thomas, formerly of the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo. She was married to Lord Lyndhurst on the 31st of March, 1819, and has, we believe, left behind her two daughters. —True Sun of Friday.

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

On Friday night last, the City of Dublin Company's store, in Liverpool, took fire, and owing to the inflammable nature of the stock of tallow, cordage, oil, &c., kept for the vessels of the company, the flames were soon beyond the reach of any effort that could be made to stop them. The premises were fully insured, and we are informed, the company having a very powerful engine of their own on the premises, and water in the reservoir, prevented the fire extending even to their adjacent offices, none of which were, and although the wind was so very high, yet none of the property in the neighbourhood has in any degree been injured.

Messrs. Arnitt, Borough, and Co. have been appointed Agents to the following regiments and depots, which have lately been placed on the Irish establishment, viz.—Depot 1st battalion and 2d battalion 1st (or Royal) regiment; Depot 25th Regiment; 85th Light Infantry; Depot 60th Regiment. Messrs. Case and Co., of Dublin, have been appointed Irish Regimental Agents to the Depot of the 24th Regiment.

On the King's and Queen's visit to Ireland in Spring, the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, it is understood, are to perform the duty and to be considered household troops, and it has been intimated that this gallant Corps will be honoured with the title of the King's Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

The Hon. Mr. KIRK.—This young gentleman, who is the son of Lord Lorton, has been introduced in a case in the Court of Chancery, which was discussed on Wednesday last. Mr. King borrowed a very considerable sum of money from Mr. Hamlet, part of which was paid in money, and the remainder in jewellery. It was contended that the deeds given by Mr. King should be cancelled; first, on account of the transaction being vitious, and next that there was a dealing with the reversion of the estate, which was done without the knowledge of Lord Lorton. No judgment has yet been given by the Lord Chancellor.

REMINISCENCES OF NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

(BY A LADY.)

I was sitting one morning in my tent at Deadwood Camp, when the Countess Bertrand came in, accompanied by Captain M—, of the 53d regiment, (the officer at that period in surveillance on Bonaparte,) with an invitation from the Emperor for me to dine that day with him at Longwood-House. "The Emperor," said the Countess Bertrand, "will invite your husband on another day; for he makes it a sort of rule never to invite his husband and wife on the same day; so you can, if you wish, go with me and the grand Marshal Bertrand." I then replied, "I shall be exceedingly happy to accept the invitation, provided my husband shall have no objection to it. He is not at present with me; but as soon as he comes, I will ask if he likes me to go." "What," exclaimed the Countess, "are the English wiles in such a subject that they cannot accept an invitation, even from an Emperor, without leave of their husbands?" "Yes," replied I, "nor can I give an answer until mine returns." And at this answer she looked surprised, and rather offended. But Captain M— looked highly delighted, and proud of the superior power of English over French husbands. The Countess Bertrand, however, soon resumed her charming and amiable manner, and said she would remain with me until my lord and master returned, which, as he did not do so for some time, she was obliged to depart. When he at length came home, he did not much approve of my going without him; for bow was I to return to the camp alone? But on hearing to our Colonel, Sir George Bingham, was also invited to dine at Longwood, and would bring me safe to my tent, he consented to my going, and away I went to dress myself for the occasion, with no small delight. I went to the Countess Bertrand's house first, and found her splendidly arrayed for the ladies were dressed every day the same as at Paris, although they dined every day at Longwood. Bonaparte's carriage, and four horses came to fetch General and Countess Bertrand from Hut's gate, where they then resided, and I accompanied them.

When we arrived at Longwood, we found Count and Countess Montholon, Baron Courgrand, and Countess Las Casas, and Sir George Bingham, assembled in the drawing room. Bonaparte soon after entered, and sat down at the chess table, for he always played a game of chess before dinner. He asked me to play with him, which I declined, saying I was a bad player. He then asked me if I could play a backgammon. "You must teach me," said he, "for I know but little of the game." So down he sat. I was in considerable agitation at the idea of giving instructions to the great conqueror. But luckily, as soon as he had placed the backgammon men, a terrat entered, saying, "La dinner de ce jour est servi." Madame Bertrand then whispered to me, "You are to sit in the emperor's seat. It has been so ordered." I accordingly was led to it by the grand Marshal Bertrand. The instant Bonaparte was seated, a servant came behind him and presented him with a glass of wine, which he drank off before he began to eat. This, it seems, was his invariable custom. The dinner was served on superb gold and silver plate, and beautiful china. The meat was served on the side tables by several smart servants in magnificent liveries of green and gold. There was a vast variety of dishes and vegetables, cooked in the most delicate manner. Bonaparte ate of a number of dishes with great appetite; he several times offered things to me—an honour, he told by Las Casas, he never conceded to do to me; his conversation was chiefly questions respecting India, and the manner and dress of the natives there; and I must not forget to inform my female friends that he admired my dress, which consisted of a silver worked muslin, in stripes. He asked me how much I gave a yard for it in India. He also admired, or pretended to admire, my bracelets, which were of beautiful pearls. But as it was, I believed it all, and began to feel tolerably conceited and much at my ease.

"Your English gentlemen," said he, "spit an intolerable time at dinner—and afterwards sit for hours together, when the ladies have left them. As for me, I never allow more than twenty minutes for dinner, and five minutes additional for General Bertrand, who is very fond of bonbons." Saying this, he started up, and we all followed him into the drawing room, when each of the Generals, taking a chapeau-bras under his arm, formed a circle round Bonaparte; all continuing standing. Coffee was presently brought, and the cups and saucers were the most splendidly beautiful I ever beheld. Napoleon now conversed with all around most agreeably. I admired the china, which he took a coffee-cup and saucer to the lights to point out its beauties—each saucer contained a portrait of some Egyptian chief; and each saucer some landscape or views of different parts of Egypt. "This set of china," said he, "was given me by the city of Paris after my return from Egypt." He afterwards made a present of one of these beautiful coffee-cups to Lady Malcolm, wife of Admiral Sir Pultney Malcolm, on her departure from St. Helena. Sir Pultney had shown Bonaparte much kindness and consideration. Napoleon then requested me to sing, and I sang a few Italian airs. The Countess Montholon then performed some little French songs, and he joined in humming the tune. A party of gentlemen was then formed for him by his generals, and I sat down to a round game with the two Countesses and Sir G. Bingham. Napoleon was now in high spirits; he was winking at reversis, and he always liked to win at cards; he began to sing merry French songs. About ten o'clock he retired, making a sliding bow, to his private apartments, attended by Count Las Casas.

I was one morning walking with my little daughter before breakfast, to visit the lady of an officer of our regiment who was ill, and to whom belonged a small cottage, close to Longwood, on the borders of the camp. On entering this cottage, I saw Bonaparte and his secretary, Count Las Casas, approach the door; the ex-Emperor began very considerably to scrape his boots on the scraper, that he might not soil the floor, for, he it knew, we had no carpets within the camp at St. Helena. He then sat himself down to rest, and taking up a hook, which happened to be a novel, he began to try to read it aloud, for he had then been studying English under the Count Las Casas, who had passed many years in England. Bonaparte's mode of reading was in the Italian style of pronunciation, sounding the final vowels, which had a very singular effect; and upon hearing him read in this style, we all began to laugh. "Ah," he said, "I dare say you all think I read

very ill, but for my part, I think I read very well; I understand it, and that is enough for me," said he laughing. He then rose, from his chair, and proceeded to examine some prints which were hung round the room, taken from the story of Cinderella, which he perceived at once, although there was no inscription under them. "How!" said he, when he came to the picture, when Cinderella is represented trying on the little glass slipper. "I few ladies have such small feet nowadays." He then walked into a room where were a number of spruce-beer bottles, which had been just filled with spruce-beer, made by the master of the house. Bonaparte, examining them, then exclaimed, "Ah, monseigneur, go much into the extravagance for a spruce-beer bottle." In this sort of easy, pleasant manner he often conversed with the ladies of our regiment. Long our regiment, for no military lady has a proper esprit de corps until she often catches herself enjoying our regiment.

We were staying at Plantation House, the secretary residence of the Governors of St. Helena, with Governor and Mrs. Wilks, about a fortnight before the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe from England, who succeeded Colonel Wilks in the government of the island. Mrs. Wilks one morning entered my dressing room before breakfast, saying she came to ask a favour of me. "What is it?" said I, "for I am sure I shall be but too happy to grant you any in my power." "It is this," said she, "that you will, I beseech you, write for her visit to Longwood. She is going to see Bonaparte with her father, but wishes a lady to accompany her." I was delighted to oblige so elegant, amiable, and beautiful a young lady as Mrs. Wilks, and felt proud that Napoleon should see so perfect a specimen of my fair countrywomen. Mrs. Wilks was then in the first bloom of youth, and her whole appearance, a flexibility and elegant modest deportment, compared to the most charming, and admirable young person I ever before or have since met with in all my peregrinations in Europe. Asia, and Africa; for the space of thirty years. Governor Wilks was a Colonel in the East India Company's service at Madras. He was a tall, handsome, well-to-do looking man, with white curling locks and a dignified-like manner. He had been employed in India, in the diplomatic line, and was also an author, having published the history of the Mahratta War, which he had submitted to the personal of the emperor, who, besides admiring his literary performances, respected his character as a man, and as a Governor; and never had the island of St. Helena, since its first possession by the English, been under the government of a man so well educated, so full of mind, and so much beloved. His kindness, goodness, and philanthropy, caused his departure to be regretted by all ranks on that island; where he had manifested a wise and leading improvement.

The Governor's daughter, and myself, set forth from Plantation House in the Governor's carriage, a huge vehicle drawn by six mules, and for in the step, the provisions made up for the island of St. Helena, to proceed to a carriage drawn by horses, would be a decidedly dangerous one, almost impossible. These mules, which were drawn and driven by three men placed after some hours, going across the country, along narrow roads, or rather paths, many of which precipitous bays, beneath, enough to terrify the stoutest hearts, and turn giddy the strongest heads, we arrived at Longwood House. We proceeded first to visit Countess Bertrand, and the Countess de Montholon. The Countess Bertrand was accompanied into the drawing room at Longwood. We found Bonaparte full dressed, and smiling to receive Governor Wilks and myself. He was sitting in a green coat, with all his stars, orders, and ribbons; silk stockings, small shoes with buckles, and a chapeau-bras under his arm. The Secretary and Interpreter, Count Las Casas, and his wife, Gayance, Wilks having introduced me, she then proceeded to Bonaparte, and, looking with a pleasing smile, addressed to her these words:—"I have long admired the superior elegance and beauty of Mrs. Wilks, but now I am convinced, from my own eyes, that you are far more beautiful than she is." Saying this, he bowed politely. And now a most animated conversation took place through means of the interpreter, between Governor and Countess Wilks. This conversation lasted two hours, during which time Bonaparte became animated to excess, and appeared almost a supernatural being. His conversation was so animated, that I was only requested to see all we could see of Governor Wilks. I gave my notes of the conversation to the Governor, the same evening, on our departure from Plantation House, and Mrs. Wilks (if she presented hers) but he did not return them.

As I pursued my way through the garden at Longwood, one day, towards camp, accompanied by my little daughter, I met her from Longwood walking there with General Bertrand. The question Bonaparte always put to me, "What is it, Eliza you say?" "Are you a good girl?" To which she lastly answered, "No." He began on that day to discuss with me, respecting religion. "I understand, madame," said he, "that you are a Protestant." "From what I have seen of you," replied I, "has this decided opinion arisen?" "Why," returned he, "I am informed by persons who have attended, otherwise, your remarks; that you are not so knowing in the bare floor." "My reason for saying so," replied I, "is that there are no cushions in the bare floor, and having seen many infans who were accustomed to kneeling during particular parts of divine worship, I took to the floor of the room, mistaking the want of cushions." "Bon," replied he, "why do you say it is your opinion of us Catholics?—Do you think that we have any chance of going to Heaven?" I replied, that I did think it possible. "What?" said I. "You are such sweet conversationists, we Catholics—for we all think that you Protestants must all burn." "He then said laughing, and to a manner which showed that he was not to be had an opinion. He then asked me if I were rode on horseback, and then, without saying a word, he began to explain to me, in French, the light in riding on horseback. "It is a very pleasant," said he, "to ride on horseback, but at present I have not quite a stomach room to do so." (This he said in a kind of half-joking tone of voice.)

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