

speech in the debate of Tuesday... at happy of his many exertions in the... justice. In reading it nothing but the... speaker reminded us of his age; and... and vigour of youth, and the sound... mouthed disquisitions which should... and courage might be expected. I... not participate in the portion that I... participate with England in the a... principal institutions. He went farther, and... at the state of the sister country... in the... municipal corporation... being inconsistent with the state of... by noble lords over the way, it is... and more peculiarly adapted to the... than any other whatsoever. So far from... nation, want of respect for the laws, want... which is described as being part of the... without—far from that being an... production of corruption, it is the... of doing so. (Cheers.)... the outcry raised against agitation, and... the corruption of stagnation, &c.

THE BISHOPS.
(FROM THE EXAMINER.)
Mr. Rippon's motion for the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of Lords was negatived by 150 votes against 53. The question was not debated, although it is a very foolish objection to take on the subject, as we are certain the expulsion of the Bishops from the Legislature would be carried by an immense majority; and we give this opinion with all impartiality, for we should not participate with the majority, nor should we participate with the minority. Valuing the Bishops and the Clergy as equally, we are quite content to let them graze each other. Worthy are the Lords spiritual and the Lords Temporal, and the Lords Temporal and the Bishops Spiritual.
The Bench of Bishops, for their number, have about the same average of good and bad as the rest of the House; and occasionally, but very rarely indeed, they bring a knowledge to bear in debate which the lay lords could not afford in the same perfection. For example, they should never be forgotten, that when the bastardy clause of the Poor Law Act were under consideration, the subject was discussed pro and con by two Bishops—Lord Bunsford advocating the new enactment, and Bishop Philpotts defending the fraud interest. We admitted then, what all agreed upon indeed, that no other two Peers could have brought to the subject such a fullness of knowledge, and so complete an understanding of every branch of the question, without any of the wild speculation and rash conclusion of the mere theorist. Indeed so much was it the case of a husband and two no more, that the subject could not be better handled, than by lay lords interfered, and the argument was fought as usual by the two Right Rev. Prelates. This is one example of the service rendered by Bishops in the Legislature; but do not let us be unjust, and let us always be mindful of our obligations to them in this respect. There is another good consequence of their presence in Parliament. As the tree is known by its fruit, they exhibit the finished pliancy of a Church Establishment like ours. The hierarchy is seen in the House of Lords in its luxuriance, and as the gardeners say, it is a warm enclosure. We like to see the Bishops in the House of Lords, for the exhibition makes many things understood, teaching by example.
PREPARATIONS FOR A SECOND INNISCARRA.
(FROM OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.)
The Irish Establishment will soon be in the perfection of that estate which the angel of the Church of Connaught, his Grace of Tuam, considers the true rest of the Gospel—that rest which in the Acts of the Apostles is said to be followed by edification. We find by the Irish law reports, that the sword of the spirit, which is the clergy; and the first person to draw was the Rev. Mr. Beresford of Inniscarra!
The Acts of the Apostles will never be complete until some sacred penman of our days enriches the collection of Scripture with the Chronicles of the House of Beresford. We would suggest the work to Mr. Glegg or Mr. Croly.
But to return to the shepherd of Inniscarra; we never knew the cure of a hurt mind so rapidly accomplished as in the case of this gentleman. He has a healing spirit as some are said to have a healing flesh—
"The ethereal substance closed,
Not long divisible."
Laymen, but slightly implicated in the affairs of death, have been known to chew the cud of latter regrets and recollections for long years; but persons are not ruminative of such matters; their tears make no furrows; their affliction strikes no root; they have a balm in Gilead which the skillful in spiritual pharmacy take to be the spirit of the Establishment, or a distillation from tithes and first fruits.
It is a nice point in the science of life to arrange amusement that it may lead us easily back to business. The officers of the Irish Church, or the clerks of the Iniquity side of the Exchequer, as it may be well in future to style them, understand to admiration. After the toils of war they unwind themselves with litigation, and this naturally reconduces them to the field of battle. Observe for example, the life of Mr. Beresford—a pleasing vicissitude of legal and belligerent processes. The suing at Michaelmas is a step to the shooting at the Nativity; and the shooting at the Nativity brings his foolishness graciously back to court at Easter. The next festival will probably be at the feast of the Trinity—our day churches without congregations keep their festivals!

to the present Mr. Keen we may say, our chief hopes of his success in *Macbeth* were derived from his exquisite delineation of Hamlet. This is universally admitted to be as yet the most finished and perfect of his works; and here we may take the opportunity of saying, that it is a mistake to suppose that the style of Mr. Keen is identical with that of his father. If the two were closely compared, essential points of difference would be manifest, and particularly in the part of Hamlet. The representation of the son is not only more highly finished than that of the father, whom we distinctly recollect in this part, but it also possesses more of those soft and beautiful tints, and those bright emanations of fancy that belong particularly to the classical school of Kemble.—*Caledonian Mercury.*
THEATRE-ROYAL.
(FROM THE LIVERPOOL TIMES.)
The lovers of the Drama have experienced a rich treat during the week, in witnessing the performance of Mr. Keen, on Monday evening, for the first time this season, as *Hamlet*, and was hailed with that enthusiasm due to the first tragic actor of the day. His performance, throughout, was replete with beauties, but in no second his genius soared more grandly than in the interview with the Queen Mother, where "He seeth an angel, that he may see the inward part of her." The Prince of Denmark is decidedly the most finished of Keane's efforts, and the one in which he is seen to the most advantage—his youth, grace, and dignified deportment; his countenance, beaming with intellect—all correspond with the royal Dane, and suit him alone, above all other performers, for the representation of this great character. Mr. Keen has just concluded his engagement in Edinburgh, where he has been hailed with an enthusiasm only equalled in the golden days of his father, or O'Neil. For twenty-four nights he has there attracted a succession of crowded audiences, and been honoured by the constant attendance of the highest literary characters of which Scotland boasts. So great was the esteem that the theatre doors were nightly besieged by eager multitudes, long previous to the appointed hour, and hundreds were obliged to return disappointed of admission; on some occasions even the Orchestra was set at bay price, and the musicians obliged to vacate their seats to satisfy the curiosity of the modern Athenians. On the conclusion of his engagement he was called for by the audience, and amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, several wreaths of laurel were thrown upon the stage—a custom never before indulged by our Northern brethren. Mr. Keen, it is asserted, cleared, during his engagement there, nearly a thousand pounds.
When does this gentleman propose re-appearing in London? He must be a great actor to have caused such a sensation in a city possessing so much critical acumen as Edinburgh, and he ought now take, in the Metropolis, the post of honour so long honourably filled by his father.
During the week he has been performing his usual run of characters, supported by that deservedly popular favourite Mr. Dowton.
IMPROMPTU.
The following impromptu was written by an officer commanding a regiment of Light Dragoons, who stood near to the late Major Gen. Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie when he fell. The writer sent them to a friend, and, to use his own words, observed, "He was the most gallant hero I ever met: I was with him when he fell. I send these lines to you as he honoured you with his confidence and friendship."
"A Major of Foot, who was once a dragoon,
When fighting away in a place called the Doon,
To his wife, a Scotch dame, as a present he sent,
A thistle to please her most fully intent.
The gift was refused this reply she did make—
'Send a laurel, dear George, and that I will take.'
No laurels, alas! were then to be won.
The reason was plain—Gillespie was gone."
A Captain, of the Light Dragoons, was Major of Brigade to the late Major General Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, K.C.B., who commanded a division of the army in India, and fell in an attack on Fort Kalunga, in a place called the Doon. Captain was married to a Scotch lady, to whom he sent a remarkably fine thistle he happened to find in the Doon. She refused it, which gave rise to the above lines. He afterwards got a Majority in the 59th foot.
FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.
The Earl and Countess of Mulgrave are not expected to arrive in town until the week after next. Lord Dalrymple, Viscount Northampton, their only child, waiting company in noble carriages to Liverpool. Mr. Drummond, the Under-Secretary, has been elected a member of the Civil Engineers Society of Ireland. Lady Blake, of Meath Castle, is married. An actress at Cork.—Theatricals.—Theatricals.—Theatricals.—General Dallas, and wife, arrived at the theatre on Monday, by the Hibernia Mail, from London, from Bombay and St. Helena. The Act of the Order and suite, &c., arrived by the same vessel.
The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, and Lady Mary Talbot, are on their way from Rome to Legation. They were to arrive at Paris on the 27th ult.
The Duchess of Angoulême is accompanied to Venice by the Marquis de Bussy, a young French noble, who arrived she visited the Emperor, the Empress, and the Empress's mother.
At the last Drawing-Room, when the Hon. Mrs. R. was present on her marriage, the King most graciously remarked, "Madame, you are united as intrepid an officer as any in my service, and he brought home his ship, through danger, in a manner which does credit to his skill and talents."
Lord Stafford arrived at Clifford-street on Monday, from the Continent, and returns in the course of the ensuing week to Paris, where his nuptials with Miss Causton are expected to be solemnized.
The Hon. James Hewitt, eldest son of General Hewitt, is about to build and reside in a house at Clief, which is likely to occupy Colonel C. Hewitt's house at Clief, until the autumn. Mr. Hewitt is married to Lady Mary Acheson, daughter of the Earl of Gosford.
The long talk of a marriage between Captain Hamilton, R.N., and Lady Hamilton, sister of the Marquis of Abercrombie, is lengthened for the 9th of May.—*Morning Chronicle.*
It is reported that M. de Miley, who was married to Melle G. Giss on Saturday last, possesses an amount of about £50,000, in the most high sounding denomination of 2000 francs per annum.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.
War-Office, April 29.
2d Regiment of Life Guards—Lieutenant J. A. Cathcart, Bart., to be Captain, by purchase, vice Trotter, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant T. Ogilby, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sir J. A. Cathcart, J. Wickham, Peyton, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hanniker, promoted; E. V. Mackinnon, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ogilby.
4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant R. D. Campbell, to be Captain, vice Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Vernon, who exchanges.
9th—Cornet Andrew Spottiswoode to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Legard; J. W. G. Spicer, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Spottiswoode.
13th—Captain G. Weston, from the 15th Foot, to be Captain, vice Mearns, who exchanges.
14th—Lieutenant Phillips to be Captain, by purchase, vice Pennington, who retires; Cornet J. B. Culpeper to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Phelps; J. H. Tonge, Gentleman, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Culpeper.
15th—Lieutenant J. Vernon, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who exchanges; Cornet C. H. Drummond to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vernon.
Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Battalion Surgeon T. Maynard, to be Surgeon-Major, vice W. Whymper, M. D., who retires upon his p.
15th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant T. H. Western, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Temple, who retires; Captain T. T. Magan, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Western, who exchanges; Ensign H. S. Colman, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Western; D. Capel, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase.
17th—Ensign H. S. Corry to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Duke, who retires; T. O. Rutledge, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dimond, who retires; J. V. Tutball, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Corry.
21st—Lieutenant A. C. Errington to be Adjutant, vice Gray, who resigns the Adjutancy only.
25th—Captain A. Berchoud, from the h. p. unattached, to be Captain, vice J. W. Fisher, who exchanges; Lieutenant J. Buchanan, from the h. p. 43d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Berchoud, promoted.
71st—Ensign G. Bayly, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Garrett, who retires.
77th—Ensign H. D. Griffith to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bell, deceased; J. D. Brabazon, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Griffiths.
83rd—Assistant-Surgeon W. C. Humphrey, from the 93d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon.
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100th West India Regiment—Lieutenant A. Edgar, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ray, who retires; Ensign F. C. Richardson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edgar.

him, as has been stated, it is singular that the officer did not meet with him.
EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—Accounts from Aleppo to the 14th February have been received. The lighter materials and stores had reached Port-William on the Euphrates, and the heavier parts of the Tigris steamers, boilers, diving-bell, &c., were about to be conveyed thither by animals provided by the Pasha. Colonel Chesney was on a tour to Adena, Marash, and Orfa, in search of coals, fuel, and supplies, and on his return the expedition was expected to move down the river. Nearly all the officers had been ill, but were recovered; nineteen of the men had died. The great additional expense which has already attended this expedition—forty, instead of twenty thousand pounds—we are sorry to hear has indisposed the government to engage in other undertakings of a similar description.—*Literary Gazette.*
LORD MULGRAVE.
(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)
The *Kilkenny Journal* of Saturday publishes the list of those noble, gentle, and clerical worthies, who have raised their voices to protest against the address of confidence voted to our noble viceroy by the assembled county on the 7th ultimo. We regret very much that the crowded state of our columns prevents us from giving the searching analysis which our contemporary has made of these disappointed and factious men, who thus blow their penny trumpet in opposition to the shouts of a loyal and unanimous people. The protest contains the names of ten lords, not one of whom—with the exception of Lord Carrick, who, as our contemporary naively remarks, has still a house left—possesses a mansion in the county. The list is headed by the Marquis of Waterford, tall sensible and dignified personage, the wisdom and propriety of whose conduct such a lustre upon the peerage.—Although the following extract has appeared in our columns before, we cannot refrain from again giving it insertion, in order that our readers may fully comprehend the material of which the Tory aristocracy is composed.—
"OUR ARISTOCRACY.—About eight o'clock on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., the Marquis of Waterford being determined to embrace the first opportunity of giving the inhabitants of Berkeley a display of his high breeding, commenced by throwing a quantity of meat out of a butcher's shop into the street. A poor blacksmith passing by at the time seized a piece of mutton, and had no sooner got it under his jacket than he was attacked by the accomplished nobleman, and dragged into the shop, and having received a severe thrashing, and earned the value of Solomon's advice—"Meet a bear bereaved of her whelps, rather than a foal a foal." The poor man complained bitterly of the usage he had met with. A gentleman who was in company with the noble pugilist at the time, sympathised with the poor fellow, gave him half a crown and a piece of mutton for which he had been thrashed, and persuaded him to go home."—*Hull Advertiser.*
This, then, is the graceful action of a graceless house to those high notions of honour and enlightened views to the Administration of Lord Mulgrave is, forsooth, distasteful. We are glad that it is so; we should almost doubt the honesty of the present Administration did it find favour in the eyes of this sprig of aristocracy, whose follies have earned for him an ignominious notoriety beyond the Atlantic—who has cooled his heels in an American watch-house, and who proves his high-souled courage and the inherent nobility of his nature by brutally pummeling an inoffensive and humble mechanic. The *Kilkenny Journal* informs us:—
"We know a characteristic anecdote of this ill-conditioned lordling which may add to his fame. Some time since he appeared in this City, seated in his carriage, with a dog in his lap. The dog barked at a poor animal who was actually climbing to the biped, and thus they journeyed on in congenial fellowship—a blood-hound and a Beresford sitting coupled together!"
But in truth the batch of lords who have signed the protest are so utterly powerless for evil that they are beneath contempt. Their united influence, as our contemporary well observes, could not render the slightest service to any candidate for the representation of the county. There is one, however, on the list, of whom it is our duty to speak more at length, not from any importance which attaches to himself as in consideration of the high and influential office which he holds. We allude to Lord Donoughmore, Lieutenant of the County of Tipperary. This consistent nobleman who was so well known and whose name attracted such universal admiration as Lavalette Hutchison, has thought fit to sacrifice his well-merited fame on the altar of Toryism. Now we say that Earl Mulgrave owes it to his government, and to himself, at once to dismiss his lordship from his responsible and important office. The fatal rock upon which poor Lord Anglesey made shipwreck of his popularity and his fame, was continuing in power those who were at heart adverse to his administration. Were our present rulers, with such examples before them, again to commit a similar error, they would be indeed inexcusable. The people have manfully, and most disinterestedly, given their unparagonable support to their present rulers—they have enabled them to triumph over all their enemies, and in return they expect, nay, they demand, that good faith should be kept with them. Above all, they require, that the high, and most influential office of County Lieutenant should be in the hands of men, of liberal and independent principles, willing to purify the magistracy from the taint of a factious ascendancy, and to hold the scales of justice with a fair and impartial hand. His having affixed his signature to this Tory address, proves Lord Donoughmore, not to be such a man, and renders his dismissal from office a matter of imperial necessity.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.
Sir—I perceive by your last paper that the Spirit Retailers of Waterford have had a meeting to oppose the bill brought into Parliament by Mr. O'Loghlin, to prevent the sale of spirits upon the Sunday, and from ten o'clock at night to nine o'clock in the morning on all the other days. It is perfectly natural for those persons in the trade—who fancy their interests may suffer by the proposed bill—to give it opposition, but I feel satisfied that by all disinterested individuals, it will be received with unqualified approbation. The crying evil of this country, the evil which more than misgovernment, party feeling, or want of employment, has served to impoverish and degrade our population, is the use of ardent spirits. This revolting and brutalizing vice has, since it has been rendered by the extreme facility with which the drunkard can at all times procure his accursed beverage, and for one, shall most heartily rejoice at any enactment which goes to check it. The spirit dealers complain of the ruin which this diminution of their trade will bring upon their families, but have they no feeling for the thousands and tens of thousands of families who have been rendered by affluence to beggary, by the injurious practice of dram-drinking? I am aware that till a better feeling prevails the people themselves, this practice cannot be wholly abolished, but the legislature both can and ought to place it under certain restraints. As to the abolition of Sunday trading, this will prove, indeed, a blessing both to the wretched victims of intemperance themselves, and to the citizens at large.
I am, your obedient humble servant,
A Member of the Temperance Society.

KEAN AT EDINBURGH.
We have before noticed the success experienced by Mr. Keen, at Edinburgh. The following is extracted from the *Edinburgh Papers*:—
"His performance of *Hamlet*, we need not say, was one entire and perfect triumph. Though, during the early scenes, there were occasional errors in the gallery, in consequence of the over-crowded state of that part of the house, which prevented him from being generally well heard. His Sir Giles O'Creach last night was a magnificent piece of acting—if acting it could be called, since exaggerated though the character in itself undoubtedly is, it had more the appearance of reality than any thing we have seen on the stage for a long time. The concluding scene where this incarnate fiend finds his whole schemes thwarted, and his ambitious hopes blasted, was particularly impressive and appalling."—*Scotsman, Wednesday, March 9.*
"Every look, every feature, every gesture, every new aspect of his expressive countenance, carried its force and impress to the heart. With what fidelity and truth did he express the grief which weighed upon the mind of *Hamlet*; and in the soliloquies, with what force were the gloomy reveries of the distracted mind pictured in his look of deep and unconscious abstraction? The tone, the manner, the faltering accent, the wandering eye, gave to those awful meditations on the time and eternity which possessed his mind, all the force and sublimity of truth, and entirely subdued the sympathies of his audience, and inspired a corresponding awe."—*Edinburgh Evening Courant, Thursday, March 10.*
"Keen has shown himself to be an actor of the most commanding powers, capable of working to the well the most hidden emotions of the human heart—of starting it to every note of passion or of pathos—in a word, of giving palpable and overwhelming effect to the inspirations of the tragic muse—drawn, as they are, in Shakespeare's noble dramas, from the very fountains of human thought and feeling. He is one of nature's truest and most powerful interpreters; and he accounts himself with that triumphant effect which only waits upon the efforts of undoubted genius. Such an actor is Mr. Keen, and we look upon him, should he be separated to the winds, as one destined to revive, for many years to come, the chief glories of the Shakspearian drama, which are the natural and most valuable subjects of illustration on the British stage."—*Edinburgh Evening Post, March 12.*
"On Monday evening Mr. Keen performed *Richard III.* and his energies appeared to be fairly roused by the occasion, for we never saw him go through the part with greater fire and animation. Nothing could exceed his majestic bearing, when he attained the crown, or the heroic ardour that he imparted to the warlike scenes at the conclusion. He swayed the sympathies of the audience at will, the house being alternately lashed into the most intense silence, or echoing with enthusiastic plaudits."—*Caledonian Mercury, March 21.*
"Mr. Keen on Monday evening, crowned his previous efforts by a successful and great performance of *Macbeth*. We confess that we were never more anxious as to his fame than on this occasion, because we hold *Macbeth* to be a part which peculiarly and even more than that of *Hamlet*, tests the genius and discrimination of the actor. In *Richard III.* and similar characters, Mr. Keen is carried onward by his buoyant spirit, which triumphantly sustains him in the highest flights of passion, where his genius soars beyond all criticism. But there will not serve in *Macbeth*. There the sentiment has many delicate shades, and indicates the struggle of such varied and conflicting emotions, that to unfold its workings, demands a depth of conception, a refined taste, and a consummate skill in the execution, attributes in some degree quite opposite to that fiery impetuosity which trusts to the moment for its effect. John Kemble will probably never be surpassed as *Macbeth*, for it was only in these delineations which his creative mind had deeply analysed, and fusing the paths of others, brought forth in a new and wonderful light. With regard

to the present Mr. Keen we may say, our chief hopes of his success in *Macbeth* were derived from his exquisite delineation of Hamlet. This is universally admitted to be as yet the most finished and perfect of his works; and here we may take the opportunity of saying, that it is a mistake to suppose that the style of Mr. Keen is identical with that of his father. If the two were closely compared, essential points of difference would be manifest, and particularly in the part of Hamlet. The representation of the son is not only more highly finished than that of the father, whom we distinctly recollect in this part, but it also possesses more of those soft and beautiful tints, and those bright emanations of fancy that belong particularly to the classical school of Kemble.—*Caledonian Mercury.*
THEATRE-ROYAL.
(FROM THE LIVERPOOL TIMES.)
The lovers of the Drama have experienced a rich treat during the week, in witnessing the performance of Mr. Keen, on Monday evening, for the first time this season, as *Hamlet*, and was hailed with that enthusiasm due to the first tragic actor of the day. His performance, throughout, was replete with beauties, but in no second his genius soared more grandly than in the interview with the Queen Mother, where "He seeth an angel, that he may see the inward part of her." The Prince of Denmark is decidedly the most finished of Keane's efforts, and the one in which he is seen to the most advantage—his youth, grace, and dignified deportment; his countenance, beaming with intellect—all correspond with the royal Dane, and suit him alone, above all other performers, for the representation of this great character. Mr. Keen has just concluded his engagement in Edinburgh, where he has been hailed with an enthusiasm only equalled in the golden days of his father, or O'Neil. For twenty-four nights he has there attracted a succession of crowded audiences, and been honoured by the constant attendance of the highest literary characters of which Scotland boasts. So great was the esteem that the theatre doors were nightly besieged by eager multitudes, long previous to the appointed hour, and hundreds were obliged to return disappointed of admission; on some occasions even the Orchestra was set at bay price, and the musicians obliged to vacate their seats to satisfy the curiosity of the modern Athenians. On the conclusion of his engagement he was called for by the audience, and amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, several wreaths of laurel were thrown upon the stage—a custom never before indulged by our Northern brethren. Mr. Keen, it is asserted, cleared, during his engagement there, nearly a thousand pounds.
When does this gentleman propose re-appearing in London? He must be a great actor to have caused such a sensation in a city possessing so much critical acumen as Edinburgh, and he ought now take, in the Metropolis, the post of honour so long honourably filled by his father.
During the week he has been performing his usual run of characters, supported by that deservedly popular favourite Mr. Dowton.
IMPROMPTU.
The following impromptu was written by an officer commanding a regiment of Light Dragoons, who stood near to the late Major Gen. Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie when he fell. The writer sent them to a friend, and, to use his own words, observed, "He was the most gallant hero I ever met: I was with him when he fell. I send these lines to you as he honoured you with his confidence and friendship."
"A Major of Foot, who was once a dragoon,
When fighting away in a place called the Doon,
To his wife, a Scotch dame, as a present he sent,
A thistle to please her most fully intent.
The gift was refused this reply she did make—
'Send a laurel, dear George, and that I will take.'
No laurels, alas! were then to be won.
The reason was plain—Gillespie was gone."
A Captain, of the Light Dragoons, was Major of Brigade to the late Major General Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, K.C.B., who commanded a division of the army in India, and fell in an attack on Fort Kalunga, in a place called the Doon. Captain was married to a Scotch lady, to whom he sent a remarkably fine thistle he happened to find in the Doon. She refused it, which gave rise to the above lines. He afterwards got a Majority in the 59th foot.
FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.
The Earl and Countess of Mulgrave are not expected to arrive in town until the week after next. Lord Dalrymple, Viscount Northampton, their only child, waiting company in noble carriages to Liverpool. Mr. Drummond, the Under-Secretary, has been elected a member of the Civil Engineers Society of Ireland. Lady Blake, of Meath Castle, is married. An actress at Cork.—Theatricals.—Theatricals.—Theatricals.—General Dallas, and wife, arrived at the theatre on Monday, by the Hibernia Mail, from London, from Bombay and St. Helena. The Act of the Order and suite, &c., arrived by the same vessel.
The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, and Lady Mary Talbot, are on their way from Rome to Legation. They were to arrive at Paris on the 27th ult.
The Duchess of Angoulême is accompanied to Venice by the Marquis de Bussy, a young French noble, who arrived she visited the Emperor, the Empress, and the Empress's mother.
At the last Drawing-Room, when the Hon. Mrs. R. was present on her marriage, the King most graciously remarked, "Madame, you are united as intrepid an officer as any in my service, and he brought home his ship, through danger, in a manner which does credit to his skill and talents."
Lord Stafford arrived at Clifford-st

