

HOUSE OF LORDS.—NOVEMBER 20.

The Queen opened the business of parliament to-day with a speech from the throne.

Before eleven o'clock, the carriages of the nobility and gentry who had obtained orders of admission from the Lord Chamberlain...

In Parliament-street, and along the whole line of road through which the royal procession passed, platforms were erected which let at high prices to persons anxious to obtain a view of Her Majesty and the royal procession.

Shortly before two o'clock Her Majesty entered her state carriage, accompanied by the great officers of state and the household, and proceeded to the House of Lords in the usual form.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, I have thought it right to assemble you for the transaction of public business at the earliest convenient period after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"It is with great satisfaction that I have received from all foreign powers the strongest assurance of their friendly dispositions, and of their earnest desire to cultivate and maintain with me the relations of amity; and I rejoice in the prospect that I shall be able to promote the best interests of my subjects by securing to them the advantages of peace.

"I lament that civil war still afflicts the kingdom of Spain; I continue to exercise with fidelity, the engagements of my Crown with the Queen of Spain, according to the stipulation of the treaty of quadruple alliance.

"I have directed a Treaty of Commerce which I have concluded with the United Republic of Peru and Bolivia to be laid before you, and I hope soon to be able to communicate to you similar results of my negotiations with other powers.

"I recommend to your serious consideration the state of the province of Lower Canada.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that a new provision should be made for the Civil List. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were transferred to the public by an immediate predecessor, and I have commanded that such papers as may be necessary for the full examination of this subject shall be prepared and laid before you.

"The estimate for the services of next year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you at the accustomed period. I have directed that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public expenditure.

"The internal peace and domestic tranquillity which at present happily prevail are very favourable for the consideration of such measures of reformation and amendment as may be necessary or expedient, and your attention will naturally be directed to that course of legislation which was interrupted by the necessary dissolution of the late Parliament.

"The result of the inquiries which have been made into the condition of the poor in Ireland, has been already laid before Parliament, and it will be your duty to consult whether it may not be safe and wise to establish by law some well regulated means of relief for the destitute in that country.

"The municipal government of the cities and towns in Ireland calls for better regulation. The laws which govern the collection of the tithe composition in Ireland require revision and amendment. Convinced that the better and more effectual administration of justice is amongst the first duties of a Sovereign, I request your attention to the measures which will be submitted to you for the improvement of the law.

"You cannot be sensible of the deep importance of those questions which I have submitted to you, and of the necessity of treating them in that spirit of impartiality and justice which affords the best hope of bringing them to a happy and useful termination. In meeting this parliament, the first that has been elected under my authority, I am anxious to declare my confidence in your loyalty and wisdom. The early age at which I am called to the sovereignty of this Kingdom renders it a more imperative duty that, under Divine Providence, I should place my reliance upon your cordial co-operation, and upon the love and affection of all my people."

No sooner had the Queen concluded, than a universal whisper of admiration ran through the house; peers, persons, judges, and commoners, all expressing admiration at the way in which she had acquitted herself. After the lapse of a few minutes, her Majesty descended from the throne, and quitted the house, accompanied by the great officers of state, and similarly attended as on entering. Her Majesty left the House of Peers at about half-past two o'clock, and her return was marked throughout by the same loyal and affectionate demonstrations of respect and attachment. The Speaker and members of the Commons then retired. It was upwards of an hour before the house was emptied of its visitors. The Lord Chancellor again took his seat on the woolsack, when several prayers were sworn. The house then adjourned during pleasure.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.—Blackman, at Titterton's, George & Dragon, George-street, Coaching Establishment of Messrs. Titterton & Watson.

MONDAY.—Blackman, at Rooms, five Building Allotments, Village of Hinton, at the Junction of the Hunter and Paterson Rivers.

TUESDAY.—Polack, at Bazaar, about sixteen couples of Fox Hounds.

WEDNESDAY.—Polack, at Bazaar, a Field Officer's Regulation Tent.

THURSDAY.—Polack, at Bazaar, Blankets, &c. Blackman, at Rooms, Books.

FRIDAY.—Polack, at Rooms, Alc., Flour, &c. Polack, at Rooms, Silver Plate.

SATURDAY.—Polack, at Rooms, Plaster of Paris.

SUNDAY.—Polack, at Rooms, Silk Goods.

MONDAY.—Polack, at Rooms, Plaster of Paris.

TUESDAY.—Polack, at Rooms, Silk Goods.

TO MACHINE SAWYERS.

WANTED A MAN who has been accustomed to attend the Saving of Timber by Machinery; liberal wages will be given; apply to A. B. at the Office of this Paper.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW OPENING THE REMAINDER OF HIS STOCK OF SOFT GOODS,

LADIES and MISSES FRENCH KID GLOVES, long and short, in boxes or otherwise

Parisian Flowers for Head and Bonnet French Gauze and Satin Ribbons, Blond de Cambria and Tulle Quillings

A few boxes of genuine Eau de Cologne, Rowland's, Kalydor, Maccassar oil, and other Perfumery

Children's Instructional Games, Maps, Puzzles, Alphabets and Transparent Slates

A select assortment of Books with Engravings. ALSO, Robinson's Patent Barley and Groats, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. cisterns

Durham Mustard, Beef Steak and Fish Sauces of several descriptions.

AND ON HAND, Almost every article in Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Silk Mercery.—London ready made Clothes, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sticks.—Stationary, Music Books, Drawing Paper, and best London Boards.—Oil Cloth and painted Mole-skin for Table Covers, of a superior description; a few quarter casks and hogheads Maderia Wine, and 200 oz. Silver, King's Pattern.

R. C. GORDON, 3, Bridge-street.

Ironmongery and Sadlery Warehouse,

NO. 2, BRIDGE STREET, SYDNEY.

R. C. GORDON,

HAS the pleasure of informing the Public, that he is now opening a choice selection of Ironmongery, Sadlery, and Hardware, (next door to his Store of soft goods). The selection consists of every article of the trade, of which the following are a few.

Patent Two Wheel Ploughs, a new article well worthy the attention of Agriculturalists

Patent Chaff Boxes with wheels and five knives Superior Fowling Pieces, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks and Percussion Caps

An assortment of Cutlery from the well known House of Rogers and Son, of Sheffield Consisting of Table Knives and Forks, Ivory Balance Handled and Plain in sets or otherwise

Ditto ditto in Mahogany Cases of 53 pieces Silver Mounted, very handsome Superior Pen and Pencil Knives and Scissors in great variety

Razor and Mechie's Straps Argantine Silver Spoons, Forks and Saddles, all kinds of Building Materials

British Plate, Spoons, Forks and Ladles Plated Goods, 3 Glass Liquor Frames Silver Edges, 4 to 7 Glass Cruets, Candlesticks, Bot-tlestands, &c. &c.

Lamps, Bronzed & Lacquered, Pedestal, Hanging and Bracket, also Pedestal ditto on an improved principal, with cog wheel heads and reflecting shades

Handsome Bronzed Chimney Ornaments &c. All kinds of Building Materials

Ditto ditto for Household Stoves & and full register with extra bright bars Rumford Grates and Hall Stoves

Fenders, Fire Irons and Brasses Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Circular and Tenon Saws Files for ditto and for Smiths

Brass Cook, Pewter and Copper Spirit Measures Spades, Shovels, Praying-pans long and short handles

Iron Pots from 1 gallon upwards Shot of all sizes

Bar Iron Assorted

Saddlery, consisting of Ladies & Girls Saddles Single and double Bridle, Gig, Tandem, and Hand Whips

Harness and Harness Mounting in sets covered or all Brass

Spurs, Buckles, &c. &c.

R. C. Gordon having made arrangements for a regular quarterly supply of Goods, persons keeping Country Stores, will find it an acquisition in trying his House for good articles and low prices, he being his own Importer.

For Sale by Private Contract,

FORTY HEAD OF FAT CATTLE, on liberal terms.

Also, wanted immediately, an active young Man to act as Overseer at Stock Stations in the interior—character will be required. Applicants if by letter post paid. Particulars of the above at Mr. Benjamin Warby's, Mount Pleasant, near Campbell Town.

March 27th, 1838.

To Ship Owners, Merchants, Private Families, Bakers, Settlers, & Others.

On Sale by the Undersigned, A QUANTITY OF FINE and SECONDS Flour of excellent quality, upon very liberal Terms, in any quantity, not less than one-ton. Samples may be seen on application to JOHN BLACKMAN, Agent,

100, George-street, Sydney

All Letters post-paid will be punctually attended to.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, By Samuel Solomons, On TUESDAY, 3rd April, at Borton's London Tavern, at One o'clock,

A STRONG DRAUGHT HORSE, with Harness and Dray and Harness Household Furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman going to Europe.

TERMS—CASH. 1,950 SHEEP. On an early day, if not shortly disposed of by Private Contract,

BY A. POLACK, At his Sheep and Cattle Bazaar, 1950 SHEEP of the following description:— 500 Ewes, 3 years old 500 Ditto, 4 years old 250 Ditto, aged 700 Wethers, 20 months to 4 years old, now departing at O'Connell Plains. The Wethers are fit for immediate slaughter, and the whole in excellent condition. A. POLACK feels much pleasure in stating, that he has received the assurance of the Proprietor, that these Sheep are perfectly free from disease, and subject to the closest inspection of the most competent judges. The Wool has realized from 3s. 5d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. Terms made known at time of Sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To close Consignments.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, By Isaac Simmons & Co., THIS DAY, the 31st Instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, at their Auction Rooms, George-street,

ONE Bale Grey Sheeting 1 Ditto white Shirting 1 Cas. Drills, grey and white 1 Ditto Valentia and Silk Challis 20 Superior Challis dresses 3 Bales Duck Fracks and Trowsers 10 Ditto Turpentine 20 Boxes Crown Glass

1 Cask Jack and Shoe Knives 1 Case Patent Sheep Shears 1 Ditto Pit and Cross Cut Saw Files Boxes Tin 3 Casks Ironmongery, containing Sickles, Locks, Hinges, Tea Urns, &c.

AFTER WHICH, 1 Certificate Cigars } In Bond. 1 Ditto Snuffs }

Terms made known at time of Sale.

IMPORTANT SALE.

To Coach Proprietors, Livery Stable Keepers, and Gentlemen in want of Good Carriage Horses.

MR. BLACKMAN HAS the honor to announce, that he is instructed to bring to the hammer, THIS DAY, 31st of March, at 12 o'clock precisely, at TITTERTON'S, George and Dragon Inn, George-street, all the splendid

COACHING ESTABLISHMENT of Messrs. Titterton & Watson, on account of their dissolving partnership. Consisting of One new English four horse patent safety Coach just imported

Three four horse Coaches, partially worn Three light four wheeled Hails, nearly new Twenty-six excellent Coach or Carriage Horses

ALSO, Several sets of Harness, nearly new

AFTER WHICH, Several Gigs and Carriages

TERMS—Purchasers under £30, cash; above £30, approved endorsed bills at 3 months.

POSTPONED

In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, until Monday the 2d day of April.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, At the Risk of the former Purchasers. Five Building Allotments, VILLAGE OF HINTON,

At the Junction of the Hunter and Paterson Rivers BY MR. BLACKMAN, On MONDAY, the 2d of April, at his Rooms, 100, George-street, at 12 o'clock precisely.

FIVE half acre Building Allotments, in the rising Village of Hinton, situated at the junction of the Paterson and Hunter's River.

To gentlemen acquainted with this locality, any comment will be superfluous; but to capitalists and others, who have not visited the spot, it is deemed requisite to state, that there is an extensive Store in full trade, and other buildings erected by Mr. George Salt Tucker, and a Wharf at which the Steamers discharge and take in cargo. The high road from Clarence Town and William's River, the Upper Paterson, Port Stephens, and other establishments, pass through this estate.

To Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Boat-builders, and others, such an opportunity cannot occur again.

Lot 2 has 100 feet frontage to deep water on the Paterson, by a depth of 344 feet up to the main road.

Lot 4 has 100 ditto, ditto, ditto Ditto, depth of 300 ditto

Lot 8 has 100 feet frontage to deep water on the Hunter's River, by a depth of 232 feet to reserved road.

Lot 9 has 100 feet frontage to deep water on the Hunter's River, bounded one side by lot 8, and two other sides by reserved roads, 221 feet deep.

Lot 10 has 100 feet frontage to deep water on the Hunter's River, bounded on the west and south by reserved roads 221 feet deep.

TERMS—Fifteen per cent. cash deposit upon the fall of the hammer, and the residue by approved Bills at 3 and 6 months.

Six Hundred Volumes of Books,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. BLACKMAN, At his Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1838, at half-past six o'clock precisely,

SIX HUNDRED VALUABLE BOOKS, comprising many highly appreciated Works, such as will be found fit companions to be placed amongst those that at present grace the shelves of the best Libraries.

Catalogues to be had gratis at the Office of the Auctioneer. Country communications attended to by return of post.

\*. All Letters being post-paid.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Samuel Solomons, On TUESDAY, 3rd April, at half-past Eleven o'clock precisely, at his Auction Rooms, opposite the Police Office, George-street,

A SUPERIOR BAY HORSE, five years old, fifteen hands high, warranted to be quiet, docile, and free from vice in single harness or saddle; he was got by the celebrated horse Whisker, out of Miss Foot by Camerton, out of Bosh's dam.

The above Horse is recommended to any Gentleman requiring a good and steady Horse for gig or saddle.

Terms—Cash.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY MR. JAKUES, On WEDNESDAY, the 4th of April next, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Executors, at Moreton Park, Cowpastures,

THE whole of the PROPERTY of the late J. B. L. DE ARRIETA, Esq., CONSISTING OF

Several Stacks of Wheat and Hay, Farming Implements, Drays, Carts, Working Bullocks, Dairy Cows, Pigs, superior Gig Horse, Broad Marcs, Colts and Fillies, a quantity of superior Leaf Tobacco, Household Furniture, well seasoned Flooring Boards, Iron Bar Shingles, and other Effects.

Terms will be declared at the Time of Sale. 13, Wentworth-place, } 26th March, 1838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

POLACK'S SALES.

THIS DAY, the 31st Instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, at his Rooms, to close various consignments,

BY A. POLACK, SEVENTEEN Cases of Superior PORT WINE 10 Ditto ditto Pale Sherry 10 Ditto ditto Gold Color ditto 3 Ditto ditto Sauterne 15 Ditto ditto Madeira

AFTER WHICH, 5 Tons Soap, 66 to 28 lb. boxes 2 Cases London Hats 18 Bags Corks 1 Collier's Patent 5 Barrel'd Rifle 1 Case Clocks A few pieces Coarse Cloth 3 Cases Looking Glasses.

Terms made known at time of sale.

THIS DAY, the 31st Instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, at his Rooms, without any reserve, the following Household Furniture,

BY A. POLACK, A FINE toned square PIANO-FORTE by Broadwood

Four-post and French Bedsteads Beds and Bedding Sofas and Couches Horse Hair and Cane Seated Chairs Dining, Card and Pembroke Tables Handsome Sideboard Floor Matting

A few Volumes of Books Turkey and Kidderminster Carpets Ditto ditto Hearth Rugs Dinner and Tea Services Kitchen Utensils And a variety of Goods too numerous to particularise.

Terms made known at time of sale.

FOX HOUNDS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd April, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

BY A. POLACK, AT HIS BAZAAR, ABOUT SIXTEEN COUPLES OF FOX HOUNDS attached to the Sydney Hunt.

A. P. in submitting the above to the notice of the Public, begs to state that to Sporting Gentlemen, particularly those residing in the Interior an opportunity is now offered of laying the foundation of a

Sporting Club, which, in a few years, may be confidently expected to rival the far-famed

"Melton Mowbray," of the Mother Country.

Up country Gentlemen will do well to bear in mind that the above is an opportunity of adding to their amusement that will rarely if ever again occur.

Terms made known at time of Sale.

Field Officer's Regulation Tent.

BY A. POLACK, At his Bazaar, without any reserve,

On MONDAY next, the 2nd April, at Twelve o'clock precisely, immediately after the Sale of the

FOX HOUNDS, A FIELD OFFICER'S REGULATION TENT complete, and when erected forms a number of apartments.

This Tent has been examined by many Military Officers, and is acknowledged to be of a very superior description, in fact the only one of the size ever imported or likely to be got into the Colony, consequently to Racing Clubs, Cricket Clubs, &c., so desirable an opportunity should not be lost sight of.

Terms made known at time of Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 3d of April, at 11 o'clock precisely,

BY A. POLACK, At his Rooms, to close various accounts.

FOUR Bales Blankets 2 Bales Fustians 2 Bales Rugs 2 Cases Hosiery 2 Bales Calicoes 2 Bales unbleached Linen 1 Bale superfine Cloth 50 Dozen Gig Whips 10 Dozen Riding Saddles 4 Bales Striped Shirts 1 Bale Regatta ditto

And a variety of goods too numerous to particularise.

Terms made known at time of sale.

To Silk Mercers, Milliners and Others.

On TUESDAY next the 3rd of April, at 11 o'clock precisely, at his Rooms,

BY A. POLACK, FIVE CASES OF SILK GOODS Consisting of Gros de Naples Velvets Persians Sarsones Modes Satins Dupeces Serge Salius

And a variety of fancy goods too numerous to particularise.

Terms made known at time of sale.

Silver Plate.

On TUESDAY next the 3rd of April, at 11 o'clock precisely, at his Rooms,

BY A. POLACK, A QUANTITY OF SILVER PLATE Consisting of Soup Ladle, Table, Dessert, Tea & Salt Spoons Dinner and Dessert Forks Pepper, Salt and other Castors Toast Rack Decanter Stands Candlesticks Saufflers and Tray

Terms made known at time of sale.

To Publicans, Bakers, Shipmasters, and Others.

On TUESDAY next, the 3rd of April, at 11 o'clock precisely, without any reserve.

BY A. POLACK, TWENTY CASKS PALE ALE 18 Barrels Fine Flower 10 Sacks ditto 15 Barrels Ship Bread.

Terms made known at time of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Plaster of Paris. On TUESDAY next, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock precisely, without any reserve.

BY A. POLACK, ABOUT 15 TONS PLASTER OF PARIS Terms made known at time of sale.

60 Acres at Kirkham,

On WEDNESDAY the 4th of April, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Rooms,

BY A. POLACK, SIXTY ACRES OF LAND immediately opposite the far famed KIRKHAM ESTATE, on which Captain McKellar formerly resided, the whole is cleared and fenced, and forms one of the most valuable and compact homesteads in the Colony, and is deserving of particular attention from our wealthy Graziers and Flockmasters sending Cattle or Sheep from the Interior for the Sydney Market, as they can here find plenty of food and pure water for their accommodation, a great desideratum on a long journey.

This spot is surrounded by the most wealthy Colonists consequently to a respectable Farmer with a small Capital, so favorable an opportunity of purchasing, with a view of realizing a remunerating profit for his outlay should not be lost sight of, the more particularly as the land is acknowledged by those to whom it is best known, to be available for every Agricultural purpose

TITLE—GRANT FROM THE CROWN. Terms made known at time of sale.

To Butchers, Mechanics, & Others

BY A. POLACK, Town Allotment in Parramatta-street.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th of April, at twelve o'clock precisely, without any reserve, on the Ground, immediately opposite Cooper's Distillery,

ALL that Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in Parramatta-street, bounded on the south by the public high road, on the west by Thomas Williams' lands; on the north by Mr. P. W. Plomer; and on the east by Blackwater Creek, on which is now standing a neat little brick residence.

A. P. begs leave to remark that the above Allotment is deserving the attention of any respectable mechanic or other person desirous of erecting a moderate sized cottage, there being sufficient depth for a garden, &c. &c. It is also particularly deserving the notice of Butchers, as it is admirably adapted for the erection of slaughter-houses, &c., being bounded by the creek.

Terms made known at time of sale.

Twelve hundred to fifteen hundred Ewes.

BY A. POLACK, At his Bazaar, opposite the Military Barracks.

A. POLACK has received instructions to dispose of by Private Contract, twelve hundred to fifteen hundred EWES of ages, in lots of not less than four hundred. The whole are perfectly clean, and warranted not to have been diseased. They are now depasturing at Wingello, by Berrima, and will be ready for the top in all April.

Terms and further particulars on reference to the Auctioneer.

"VAUCLUSE."

A. POLACK HAS great pleasure in announcing to the Inhabitants of New South Wales, that he has been honored with Instructions from the proprietor

W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to submit to public competition at an early day soon as the Surveyor's Plans are ready. A portion of that splendid and unequalled

MARINE ESTATE, KNOWN AS VAUCLUSE, situate in those fine "LAND LOCKED" portions of "PORT JACKSON" Harbour called

Watson and Rose Bays;

Its situation is beautifully grand, as it commands a perfect view of the Head Lands, and sinuosities of the various Bays and inlets of the truly romantic Harbour in which it is situated, both on the East and West sides thereof, from the North and South Heads to the Parramatta River, taking in the Town of Sydney, and having the Blue Mountain Range in the Western Horizon.

THE NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD passes through the Estate which makes its distance from the Capital about four miles, along a good and lively Road, it is also about the same distance by Water, so that Conveyances at all seasons are practicable a desideratum of great importance, as Gentlemen in Public Offices (particularly those with Families) might here live economically and conveniently.—The rising Village of Watson's Bay, the celebrated

Point Piper Estate, the residence of Major Gibbs, &c. &c. are contiguous, and it is within "gun shot" of the South Head Light House" and "Flag Staff," consequently has an unbounded view of

THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN! It is also so situated that every Vessel entering in or going out of the Harbour, must pass almost within hail, so that in this particular it may be compared to the celebrated fashionable watering place "South end" at the mouth of the Thames.

For the site of an Establishment for the accommodation of Invalids or Officers on leave of absence for health, from India, another spot in the Colony could not be found, as "Sea Bathing," so requisite for such persons, may here be enjoyed in reality, amusement is also at hand in Boating, Fishing, Shooting &c. The Proprietor has decided that about

Four Hundred Acres of the magnificent Estate shall be divided into spacious allotments, varying in size—when the same is completed by the Surveyor a more perfect description will be notified prior to the day of Sale.

Persons highly liberal made known in future advertisements.

A. POLACK

Has received instructions to dispose of BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ONE THOUSAND WETHERS FIVE THOUSAND EWES, of ages from two to four years.

NAVAL ADVENTURES.

BY LEUT. W. BOWERS, R. N.

The Black Captain.—One day, as I was sitting down to dinner, I was surprised by the unexpected honor of a visit from no less a personage than one of the captains of these men-of-war. He came along in great style in a ten-oared cutter, with a neat swain spread the boat's crew smartly dressed in white frocks, and trousers trimmed with blue, the coxswain standing up. I regretted not being able to pipe the side or receive him with a guard; however, he had no reason to be dissatisfied with his reception. The sailor hero, highly perfumed, was dressed in a gold-laced hat, blue coat, white breeches, and silk stockings, and, with his marmoset visage, struck me as the very best ideal of one clothed in a little brief authority. I received him in hand and he, on stepping on deck, returned my salutation with a bow that might have graced a courtier, holding out his hand, (or rather paw, such was its shape and dimensions, albeit neatly begloved,) and shaking mine very cordially saying, "Understand you man-of-war officer; I saw King Jorge too, I fo top man board Nymy frigate tree fo year, berry smart ship, boat carry ting." A Doctor W.—, a native of Jamaica, and nearly the same complexion, though better formed about the shins and heels, and more intelligent than our new acquaintance, was to dine with me, and I invited the latter to join us. The Doctor was a great wag, and between us we drew our companion completely out, obtaining from him the principal events of his life. He had, it appeared, been gun-room cook's-mate of the Nymph, had sailed out of Bermuda and New Providence, and, by the little knowledge and experience thus gained among the European made the most of by strong natural parts had contrived to attain his present elevated rank in the state, verifying the Spanish proverb—"En pais de los ciegos el tuerto es rey."—(In the land of the blind a one-eyed man is a king.) I remarked on the neglected appearance of the ships; he replied, "Dat em does for save money. Ship company get six proutain a day—no wages; no same you Englishman, spend money all same in peace as war." I then inquired, "How in the event of Christophe putting to sea, would you get your ships in order?" "Oh! I ebery ship undaweight, go to sea—hout ship ebery five minute,—gib 'em nothing to eat. 'tart em like debil, no let em sleep till all same English man-of-war." Very good, thought I, example has not been lost upon you; I know of many with brighter skins and more enlightened minds, who reason not a whit better. Malgre these holy-alliance notions, our new acquaintance was not a bad sort of a fellow; he subsequently proved of great assistance in two or three disputes between ship-masters and captains of the Port. His travels had made him more of a cosmopolitan than his countrymen, who had little feeling in comparison with his white-skinned brethren, whom they affected to pity, supposing their difference of complexion to result from leprosy—black with them being the original colour of those created in God's image.

Interview with Bolivar.—About this time I touched at Callao, the castle of which, recently given up to the Spaniards by the mutinous troops, I found invested by sea and land by the Columbian army, under the Liberator Bolivar, in person. Having a large sum of money still due to me for the brig (subsequently the Chimborazo, sold in 1820, and at this time in the Columbian service), I thought it a favourable opportunity, by applying at the fountain-head, to urge my claims, and with this view Colonel O'Leary, an Irishman, one of the Liberator's aid-de-camps, having offered to procure me an interview with his chief, I set out one morning. On reaching his residence, a few miles from Lima, I was much disappointed on learning from the Colonel that some contemps in the besieging camp had so annoyed Bolivar, that he much doubted the possibility of getting him to receive me, advising me to wait for a more propitious opportunity; but, as such might never again occur, for I intended going to sea that day, he was prevailed upon to announce me. After a few moments of anxious suspense for the doubtful experiment, the hero, a small active man, with a well-knit frame, a dark penetrating eye, and a swarthy, sun-burnt, toil-worn, but extremely intelligent countenance, full dressed in a cavalry uniform, and up to his hips in boots, came forth from his study. On observing an inauspicious frown of impatience on his dark visage, I felt something like a man, who in a tiger-hunt has roused the angry object of his pursuit from his lair.

Seeming almost to look through O'Leary, who, conscious of the delicacy of importing him at a moment when he was pre-occupied with matters of such vast importance, looked like a thief taken *in flagrante delicto*. He enquired, "What does he want?" Ashamed of the humiliating feelings that for an instant had shaken my self-possession, I recollected myself, and with as graceful a bow as I could accomplish, said carelessly, that being about to depart for England, and never having had the pleasure of seeing his Excellency before, I could not think of returning without paying my respects to him, and furnishing myself with the means of satisfying the curiosity of my countrymen at home.

To this, in a softened key, he observed, "Oh! in so great a country as yours, a person of my insignificance can be little thought of, or cared about." Having found little trouble in convincing him to the contrary, he now offered me a chair, inquiring where I picked up my Spanish, and, listening with great patience, finally offered me his hand, and took his leave, promising me a letter, recommending my claims to General Santander, Vice President of Columbia. I met him twice or thrice, subsequently, at Yacna, and Arica, when he was visiting every town and city in that vast country; the day as usual passed on horseback, the night in dancing, revelry, and festivity. In spite of this, his iron frame apparently remained uncorroded; enjoying the most uninterrupted health & spirits, his energies at the table or in the field never

seemed impaired. At the former he was extremely affable and convivial, encouraging conversation, and seldom allowing his temper to be ruffled by the liberties inseparable from such occasions. An exception to his general forbearance, once however occurred with my poor friend Morgel, at the time Captain of the Presidente, the flag-ship. The latter having given his opinion somewhat freely, the General lost his temper and good breeding, and applied an insulting epithet, the strongest the Spanish language can convey, to the offender, who, without a moment's hesitation, hurled the same back in his very teeth. Half a dozen rapiers were out of their scabbards in an instant and Morgel would have paid the forfeit of his tenacity with his life, had not the Liberator magnanimously stepped forward and protected him, with real greatness of mind acknowledging himself the aggressor.

He was a great admirer of the softer sex, indulged in the pleasure of the board, and, when exhilarated, was very fond of exhibiting his oratorical abilities, jumping on the table, and, with great animation and fluency, addressing the convives, or proposing a toast cherishing the most vindictive hatred to every thing Spanish. Summary and somewhat sanguinary in his punishment of those and other enemies of the great cause he had so triumphantly vindicated, he was devoted to his friends and followers, to none more than to those strangers, principally our countrymen, O'Leary, Sands, Hollowst Blair, Wilson, Whittle, Brown, and other well-tried soldiers of a hundred combats, who had attached themselves to his standard, and had marched with him from the plains of the Apure to the southern extremity of Peru. These brave men, the skeleton remains of his Albion battalion, shared largely his good opinion and favours. Among other anecdotes, General Sands related to me the following.

One evening, when the hostile armies, encamped in sight of each other, were preparing for the following day, and an unusual gloom seemed to pervade the Patriot troops, a deer was started, which was eventually run down by the soldiers' dogs, and presented to Bolivar, sitting with his staff in front of his tent. He instantly ordered it to be given to the officers of the Albion, saying, "Give it to the English for their supper, according to the adage, to enable them to perform their work well to-morrow." At the same time, some little indulgence by the issue of a small quantity of spirits, and otherwise, was extended also to the soldiers, and the General partook of the feast. It is needless to say that their performance on the field of battle did not disappoint expectation; a complete victory was gained on the ensuing day over the Royalists, who fled before them like sheep.

Life in South America.—On reaching Arica I found my old friend Portocarrero—whom I had recently left in full command—a close prisoner on board of one of the state's ships. He had, it seems, been temporising with the enemy, to whom, as it appeared by letters intercepted and forwarded to the admiral (Guise), he went about to betray his army. The correspondence could not have fallen into better hands. Daring, prompt, and decisive, no one knew better than Guise how to deal with a traitor. He gave his captain, Morgel, a positive order to proceed to the camp at the valley of Sapa, six miles from the town, and bring the general, dead or alive. Morgel, delighted with his commission, set off with a marine officer and two confidential men; and on the General coming from his tent to inspect the troops, accosted him: "Buenos dias; venga conmigo;" ("Good morning! come with me;") at the same moment seizing his horse's bridle. The astonished chief had scarce time to stammer out a "—jo," when the other, clapping a pistol to his head, cut short the dialogue with "Meu-ga! tu on tu cabeza." ("None of your humbug; either you or your head, it matters little which.") In this manner the unfortunate Portocarrero, seeing resistance useless, permitted himself to be led off a prisoner, and consigned over to the admiral. The Spaniards advanced; the patriots shooting their horses and destroying all that they could not embark, quitted the coast, while the unfortunate inhabitants, for having received them, were obliged to abandon their houses and families, and seek shelter on board the transports and men-of-war. Thus ended this well-planned, but ill-conducted enterprise. A short time previous to this unfortunate *dénouement*, having lauded General Santa Cruz at Arica, I went down with Admiral Guise and two transports, having on board six hundred men, to Quilca. This place, as well as several points in the neighbourhood, was instantly taken possession of; but the Spaniards, learning what was going on, sent down eight hundred men under General Ramirez to drive us off. I happened to be in the tent of Colonel Parde de Zela, commanding the troops, when the news of the enemy's approach arrived. The soldiers at this moment were at their meal, frigoles (beans or calavansas), which, by my persuasion, they were permitted to finish. We then marched, and through a scorching sun gained the heights in the direction of the enemy, where we halted, the colonel exclaiming, "Here will I wait the enemy, and conquer or leave my skin."

"Bravo," thought I; while the officers and men, equally courageous, responded to the sentiment. I only hoped their bravery might not—as numerous symptoms along the line gave us reason to apprehend—evaporate with the flutulent frigoles. Scouts were now sent forward; but as no enemy was to be seen, feeling my inner man beginning to complain, I went down to the village of Quilca, and prevailed on an old dame to knock up a mess of stewed mullet and fowls for myself and three companions, who, like real Englishmen, had no notion of fighting with an empty stomach. We had made a

comfortable meal, and, with some of the colonel's wine which I had ferreted out, were drinking success to the good cause, when a breathless messenger rushed in to announce that the enemy were in sight. Up we jumped, and, each seizing a largestick from some baker's faggots, made a short cut to the scene of action. We found the gallant colonel, a genuine Castilian, with his little army drawn out in battle array, skilfully disposed, with the two wings advanced, and a reserve of one hundred men; while a detachment of sharpshooters, among whom was Morgel, with the sailors and marines of the frigates, myself and crew, were sent forward. The Spaniards, having halted on an opposite hill, rather overlooking our position, after carefully reconnoitring, formed their cavalry in two lines, about three deep, with the infantry between them, and advanced down the slope. Halting an instant at the bottom, a blast from the cornets, or bugles, gave the signal, and they charged up the hill, firing as they advanced. The shot flew about us like a hail storm, and our party now retreated towards the main body, scampering off in double quick time. As for myself, remembering that "the better part of valour is discretion," that

"He who fights and runs away, May live to fight another day."

as well as that the legs of certain quadrupeds were somewhat longer than those of bipeds, I set off as fast as mine could carry me, keeping my eye all the time on the reserve, and gained the line almost fired with the exertion. At this moment, seeing the colonel apparently undecided as to what to do, I off hat, and cheered, exclaiming, "Viva la patria! No hay quiddado! Los enemigos son cobardes y pinciros!"—(Success to the country! never fear, my boy; the enemy are cowards, atick to them!) "This seemed to have a magic effect. The troops stood firm as a rock, took good aim, and as soon as their opponents had approached within about twenty yards, let fly a volley among them with such good effect, knocking down man and horse, that they turned tail instantly, and scampered off the field, closely pursued by the patriots, who gained a complete victory, severely wounding the Spanish chief. After this we were no more troubled by them, and were shortly after reinforced by the second division under General Suero. While lying at Arica, a public dinner, to which all the military and naval officers on the spot were invited, was given by General Santa Cruz. Here, as usual, toasts, speeches, sentiments, and rhetorical flourishes, in honor of the army, who were thickly bedaubed with praise, were abundant; and so completely were those heroes occupied with themselves, that they seemed totally to have forgotten that the representative of the other service, which had sufficiently indicated its claim to consideration, was present. Guise, the last man in the world to brook rudeness or an insult, not knowing what to make of all this, having for some time waited patiently for the amende, at length rose abruptly from the table, and, with his officers, quitting the saloon, went on board; and although the ship was painting, half-urged, and the sails unbent, the next day at ten A.M. proceeded to sea with the squadron. This threw the convivals, who, in the face of the enemy, looked to the navy as their sheet anchor, into great dismay, in the midst of which, Santa Cruz sent for me. In answer to his inquiries as to the motions of the squadron, I told him the admiral was gone to cruise for fourteen days to exercise his crew. On this he begged of me to put to sea immediately after him, and say any thing I pleased by way of an apology to pacify the slighted and irritated chief, and persuade him to return. This I complied with; and on joining the latter, had a good laugh at the expense of the *soi-disant* heroes. We returned to Arica, where all was amicably arranged, and where at the next public dinner, it is needless to say, the admiral and his navy, not again overlooked, came in for his full share of "soap." Guise, in general frank and independent, haughty and unbending to those he despised, violent to those who offended him, and unable to speak the language of the people, which from his contempt for their enmity and corruption, he never would learn, was naturally no favorite amongst them. These traits were in strange contrast with the pliability, warmth, heartiness, and devotion to his friends, or those who once gained his confidence, who could persuade him to any thing. It was this inclination to be biased by others, which led to his difference with Lord Cochrane. Subsequently to the latter's retiring from the service, after the settlement of Peru, Guise became admiral and commander-in-chief of the Peruvian navy. Tired of an idle life, and not meeting with that encouragement which his zeal, services, and rank, as a commander in the British navy, entitled him to look for, he, in the year 1817, purchased and equipped an old eighteen gun brig, the *Hecate*, subsequently the *Galvarino*, which, well-manned and armed, he carried out to Buenos Ayres. Here he got into some difficulties with the authorities, but, finally extricating himself, he reached Valparaiso, where, disposing of his brig to the Chilean government to great advantage, he was offered subordinate employment; this, however, was not sufficient for his ambition, and he refused to serve under their commander-in-chief, Blanco Ciceron. Subsequently, however, on the arrival of Lord Cochrane, he made a tender of his services to that officer. No vacancy offered at the moment, but, shortly after, when the squadron were on the point of sailing, the crew of the *Lautaro* (late *Windham*), of fifty guns, having with the connivance of their officers, refused to weigh their anchors, although the admiral had given the captain, Worster, to understand that, if he was not in his station by midnight, he would supersede him, Guise was appointed to the command. I was the bearer of his commission, subsequently conveying him on board at one o'clock in the morning, where, presenting himself to the mutineers, he read his commission, and in a short time reasoned them into submis-

sion and order. Such is the influence and ascendancy of ability and daring, particularly over seamen. In the first bombardment of the castle of Callao in 1819, he supported his lordship with his accustomed gallantry, receiving a severe and dangerous wound in the spine, which he never recovered. Some difference subsequently taking place between the two officers, Guise retired until the other gave up the command, when he was appointed to the command of the Peruvian squadron, and hoisted his flag on board the *Prueba*, or *Presidente*, subsequently *Protector*. In this he took possession of Arica in 1823, keeping this and the intermediate ports until the arrival of General Santa Cruz's expedition. On the arrival of the Spanish seventy-four gun ships *Asia* and *Achille*, he had several partial actions with the two ships; and although very inferior in force, and sometimes badly supported, displayed his usual bravery and skill. In the river of Guayaquil, he was arrested by the governor, made a close prisoner, and treated with great indignity by the Columbians, for speaking disrespectfully of Bolivar; but on his arrival at Lima, he was tried and acquitted. When the Liberator left Peru, the party adverse to the Columbians, having resumed their ascendancy, Guise was again reinstated in command of the squadron; and, on the war breaking out with Columbia, warped his ship in a very seaman-like manner up to the town of Guayaquil, and summoned the garrison to surrender. This being refused, he opened a fire on the town, which was replied to by a musket battery of four guns—a twenty-four pound shot from which, on the third or fourth discharge, cut him through the body as he was standing on the gangway. The ship having hauled off, the body, placed in a puncheon of rum, was brought to Lima, where it lay in state for three days, and was then buried in the pomp and state of the Catholic ritual. He left a widow (a native of the country) and two daughters, for whom, when I left the country, no provision had been made.

Discipline at Sea.—The crew of the *Pensée* consisted of about three hundred and fifty men, a great portion of whom were blacks or mulattoes. They were clothed in the spoils of the vessels they had plundered, and in all the colours of the rainbow, scarce any two being dressed alike, and they constituted as ferocious and motley a gang as (save the heterogeneous assemblage in the first cruiser under Admiral Noah) ever congregated on the decks of a ship; the whole affording a fine specimen of liberty and equality, for they ate, drank, played cards, and even dressed their hair on the quarter-deck. The infliction of the lash or other systematic corporal punishments was prohibited. An individual having been detected in a theft by the commander, the only penalty he suffered was a sound kicking and cuffing by the latter on the quarter-deck, with a plentiful volley of abuse for thus disgracing "la grande nation." The black gun-room cook, however attended back with impunity. The officers messed in common, but each individual furnished and brought to table his own plate, knife, fork, spoon, and napkin. Save those of the gun-room and cabin, there was not a bed or hammock on board, the crew planking it in their clothes. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at they mustered nearly one hundred in the sick list, and scarcely a day passed that two or three individuals were not consigned to the deep.

All for Love.—Donna Madalena, a lovely girl, by whom I had been much struck on my first visit to Concepcion, was still unmarried and living there, and I could not resist the desire of seeing her. I had already passed a few delightful evenings in her society, usually while away the fleeting hours at foocalls and other games of the country, when one unlucky night, while in the disguise of a female penitent, I was on my knees confessing to my fair friend in the habit of a friar, who should pop in, but the town-major and commander of the troops, another professed lover, who had solicited and expected her hand! With all the wily treachery of the Spaniard, he entered fully into and appeared to enjoy the fun, but did not remain long. At about eleven I also took my departure, but had not proceeded fifty yards before I was attacked by four soldiers, who, after a severe struggle, and not till after I had received several serious bruises from their bayonets, succeeded in securing and marching me off to prison. Here, shut up in a dismal calabos, with an unfortunate wretch condemned to close confinement for murder—what with my wounds, the fleas, and the prospect of a protracted solitary confinement in this horrible place, the usual punishment of deserters, I passed a wretched night.

The Death of Captain Manners.—The following are the particulars of this action received from one of the survivors:—"The enemy (the *Wasp*, American corvette), was discovered on our lee bow about ten A.M. standing towards us. Little preparation was necessary: brother Jonathan had already cured us of that overweening conceit and false security, which long and uninterrupted success had given us, and we were always ready. Finding she would pass to windward, we tacked, and by hard sweeping soon gained a position that would enable us to keep the weather-gauge, when we put about again, and stood towards her. The American now tacked, and stood away from us. By hard sweeping, however, we gained a position on his weather quarter, and from a gun placed on the forecastle, at which Captain Manners attended himself, called the enemy considerably, killing and wounding several of his men. This advantage was, however, but temporary; they were silently preparing a deadly return. Luffing athwart our bow, he poured in a deadly broadside, which mowed down our men like grass. The two vessels were now nearly alongside of each other; the *carnage* was dreadful. Poor Manners, badly wounded in both legs, was carried on the poop where he remained on his knees,

his left elbow on the larboard round-house, and waving his sword in his right, to encourage his men, until a musket shot through the head from the enemy's main-top deprived this talented and gallant young officer of existence, and spared him the pain of lowering his country's flag to her foe. The action was continued, and the first lieutenant and master being both badly wounded, the gunner, in the absence of the second lieutenant, left at Cork, was called up from the magazine to take the command, but not making his appearance in time, the action was continued by the captain's clerk. In this condition, with seventy, out of a crew of one hundred and nine, killed and wounded, and the brig a perfect wreck, so as to be unmanageable, we were compelled to strike."

It is unnecessary to comment on this action, and its deplorable results, which, against such an overwhelming disparity of force, ought to have been foreseen. The *Reindeer* mounted eighteen twenty-four pounders, and had one hundred and nine men. The *Wasp*, twenty-six thirty-two pounders, and upwards of two hundred men; these were for the most part English seamen, who, having no other alternative than victory or an ignominious death, would like the crew of the *Essex*, combat with the almost supernatural energy of despair. For this among other national benefits, we are indebted to the sages, whose some-time afore had turned adrift all our old men-of-war's men, of eleven years standing, to seek their fortunes whosoever they might list. Captured in our merchants' ships, these ill-used men, indignant at their treatment, and having to choose between a prison or comfortable quarters, good wages, and other inducements, would not long hesitate. This policy deprived us of nine of our best men, all petty officers, and well affected to the service. Might it not have been better to have offered them an extra bounty, and allowed them to volunteer for those cruisers most likely to fail in with our powerful adversaries? What might not poor Lambert have done with three hundred such as these? It is said, that previously to his sailing, he wrote to the Admiralty, requesting a survey of his crew, and reporting their inefficient state. He was answered by a certain *ci-devant* secretary, that "if he had any disinclination to go to India in the *Java*, some one should be found to supersede him. Well might old Admiral O—, when asked how it was the *Yankees* were walking off with our frigates? exclaim with honest indignation, "Look at your Admiralty, what are they composed of?"

Ramon Freyre and San Martin.—Ramon Freyre, the "star of Chili," so long the idol of his country and dread of her foes, is a native of Concepcion. This gallant young man, who as we have shown, in the battle of Muyo, at the head of the Patriot cavalry broke and scattered the best troops of Spain, has distinguished himself by a thousand acts of romantic valour. In spite, however, of this, the jealousy of those in power, being excited by his great popularity, always kept him in the back ground until 1822, when arriving from Concepcion with two thousand of his countrymen, he succeeded in overturning the Government of O'Higgins, who was accused of venality, and now modelled the state. The disease, however, was too deep to be easily cured; whatever might have been his intentions, things soon resumed their wonted channel, and corruption prevailed to as great an extent as before. Freyre, in his turn, gave place to another, and, engaging in a party warfare, was finally defeated and banished, but I believe has subsequently been allowed to remain on his own estate near the valley of Arunc.

San Martin, a native of Mendoza, on the eastern side of the Cordillera, served in Spain, which he was obliged to quit on account of his liberal opinions. Having distinguished himself in the service of Buenos Ayres, he was chosen to conduct the expedition to Chili in 1816, and remaining a short time in his native mountains to recruit his army, for the most part composed of blacks and gauchos (peasantry), he crossed the Andes—a feat, performed as it was at a season when they were considered impassable, and at a point never attempted before, comparable to that of Hannibal, or the more modern hero Napoleon, in their celebrated passage of the Alps. In the achievement of this enterprise, as may be supposed, the army encountered numerous perils and obstacles from the difficulties of the route; and suffered much from the intensity of the cold and various privations. All this, however, was soon forgotten in the brilliant successes of Chacabuca, and Muyo, on descending into the plains of Chili. The laurels so well earned in these two battles were, however, according to some, not a little tarnished by an undue severity to the defeated or Carrero party, all of whom he expelled without mercy.

Quick Work.—Fullarton, a young officer, had offended a Spanish lady one evening in the theatre, and received a challenge from a friend who accompanied her.

Fullarton, not needing a second invitation, rose on the instant, simply saying, "Come along!" and drawing forth a small detonating pistol, made a movement towards the doors of the theatre. The sight of the weapon, apparently as awful as "the strange quick jar upon the ear" of cocking, was enough. The hero, pale as ashes, set himself down again, and his opponent, turning back, made a slight back-handed motion with his hand, expressive of contempt, across the other's nose. This being witnessed by the Mayor de la Plaza, or head-constable, the latter called out for the guard. Fullarton, hurried away by two of his countrymen, could only reach the saloon, or refreshment room, when he was attacked by the former with bayonets. He had already received several blows behind from the sword of the officer commanding. But, placing himself with his back against the wall, he presented his pistol, menacing the first that

advanced, and evinced so much firmness of purpose, that his assailants were fain to keep themselves at a respectable distance.

All of a sudden, the sergeant of the guard, who had been gambling and drinking, rushed in without his hat, and in the highest state of excitement, wrenching a bayonet from the hands of one of the soldiers, sprang, with an imprecation upon the English officer, with the weapon pointed to the breast of the latter. The pistol was discharged. The unfortunate sergeant sprang two feet from the ground, and fell lifeless on the floor. Fullarton, with a bound, levelling all who opposed him, escaped by a side door, and, reaching the water's edge, was lucky enough to find a boat which conveyed him to his ship.

The Lord and the Omnibus.

BY THEODORA BOKER.

The Marquis stepped in, and the conductor gave the word "all right;" but this was done so soon after the admission of his Lordship into the vehicle, and he was so long picking out a clean place to sit down upon, that the jerk of the hearse threw his Lordship forward into the lap of the fattest woman that ever was seen out on a curvan at a fair, who unfortunately, was carrying a jar of pickled onions on her knee, which was upset by the Marquess's tumble, and in its fall saturated the front of his Lordship's waistcoat and stock with its fragrant juice.

The Marquis made a thousand well-bred apologies, and was got up upon his legs by the exertions of the fat woman, whose struggles to rescue herself from the imposing weight of nobility, materially assisted the efforts of a good-natured dirty little man in the corner, and a thin spare woman, who was carrying a bantam-cock and three hens in a basket to London, having upon her other hand a large-faced child, with great blue eyes, and a cold in its head. It wore a brown skin cap with a gold band round it, while a green and white net confuser was twisted round its chin and body; its dress, generally, bearing very strong evidence that the dear little thing was an extremely bad traveller.

Near the door, and over whose shins the Marquis first tumbled upon getting in, was placed a stout, blue-aproned market-gardener; and opposite to him, a smartish looking man, with a Mosaic gold chain round his neck, and a bunch of oily curls coming out from under his hat just over his ear—ho was the dandy of the party.

Off went the omnibus—rattle went all the windows—slap went the weather boards—bang went the axle-trees; and away went the whole concern, at a rate and with a noise, of which the Marquis till that moment had but very faint conception.

The dirty dandy in the corner, as soon as he saw the involuntary contortions of poor Lord Snowdon's countenance, as the huge thing bumped up and down, and twisted first one way and then another, began to affect a similar distaste for the conveyance; and to mark his sympathy with the new arrival, forthwith bumped himself up close to him. He looked at the Governor-General Bahadur for a moment or two, and then pulling out a sort of whitey-brown paper funnel, which did duty for a snuff-box, offered it to the Marquess.

After a short delay, during which several aristocratic carriages rolled by—at which periods the Marquess adopted the celebrated system of *ostentation*, and hid his head—the omnibus rattled on towards town. At Waltham green, two tall scraggy girls from a boarding school,

Sickly, smiling, gay, and awkward, were poked in. A gentleman with very red mustaches, was picked up at the Queen's Elm gate; and a poultice's boy, with a couple of skinned rabbits in a tray, was added to the party at the corner of Sloane street, the said rabbits being on their way back to a poultice's in Duke-street, St. James's, because they were not fukes.

At the top of St. James's street the caravan stopped. The day had cleared up; the pavement was dry. The King was in town; there were many people about. Lord Snowdon just peeped through the windows, and saw groups collected—men he knew. Here it was clear he could not get out—whither should he go? how far—what place was safe? At length he resolved upon going the whole journey to the Bank, so that he might emerge in the city, and then enveloping himself in a hackney-coach, reach the habitable part of town without fear of discovery.

"Any body far White Owl Cellar?" said the man on the steps. Out went the dirty dandy, the man with the apron, and the boy with the rabbits. But their places were instantly supplied by a portly gentleman lugging in a small-sized green-garden engine with a fan spout, and three fishing-rods, which he had just bought at the corner of Abernethy-street, and a fond mother, who had provided herself with a heap of toys for her six children.

Still the Marquess kept peering out of his prison—nobody saw him—and he was pleased to peep through the loop-holes thus unobserved. In a few minutes all was right, but the pavement of Piccadilly was up; it was necessary, therefore, that the huge machine should go down St. James's Street; and so it did; but short was its progress in that line of march—all the bumpings and thumpings which its rapid course in the earlier part of its journey had excited now were to be compensated for. The driver smacked his whip, the horses obeyed the sound, when bang went something, and in an instant, the whole fabric came down with a crash like thunder, exactly in front of White's.

The shrieks of the women, the cries of the men, the noise of the fall, all combined to attract a thousand spectators. Fifty heads were out of Cockford's Coffee-room; all the guardsmen rushed into the balcony; and in the bow-window of White's itself, which was instantly thrown up, were heard the well-known voices of the leaders of the clique, in a sort of war whoop, which like the whistle of Rhoderick Dhu, roused the whole clan to observe the dreadful *dénouement*.

In detail were the passengers extricated. The dear little boarding school girls jumped out first; the fat man with his garden-engine stuck in the door-way, and was only ejected by the ponderosity of the still fatter woman, with what she called her "injun jar" clasped like a lovely baby under her bosom; the lady with the jammed under foot; the sick child was jammed under the dirty man in the corner, and the thin woman who took care of it, getting anxious about its fate, unwillingly, abandoned the poultry; and when the most noble the Marquess of Snowdon, K. G. and Governor General of India, emerged, amidst the cries of "take care of the old gentleman," he came out without his hat, with a fine bantam cock, perched upon his head, and a couple of fuzzi-legged hens roosting upon his shoulders.