

mast high at the Flag Staff, and 72 minute guns, corresponding to the years of His late Majesty, were fired from the batteries; immediately after which the Queen's Proclamation was read in presence of Sir R. W. Horton on the steps of Government-house, and signed by His Excellency, the Chief Justice, and a number of Civil and Military Gentlemen, a Royal Salute of 21 guns being at the same time fired. Soon after the Proclamation of the Queen, the Right Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie left the Malabar under a salute from that vessel, and on landing received another of 19 guns from the Fort. His Excellency then walked in procession through a line of troops, accompanied by the Honorable Mrs. Mackenzie and family, to the Esplanade, where the Commission of His late Majesty, appointing him Governor and Commander-in-Chief, was read with a salute of 21 guns. His Excellency then entered the Council-room and took the usual oaths, which were administered by the Chief Justice. The Executive Council was next sworn in and saluted with 19 guns; and then the Members of the Legislature, when 19 guns were fired. Lastly, the troops assembled on the Esplanade fired a feu de joie of three rounds, the band playing "God save the Queen." The street to Government-house was then lined with troops, whither the Right Honorable the Governor walked as before, and was received in the Porch by Sir W. Horton.

Royal Victoria Theatre, PITT-STREET. Thursday, April 12, 1834. WILL be performed, Shakspeare's admired play, in 5 acts, called, The Merchant of Venice.

After which, the laughable Interlude in one Act, entitled, NO!

The whole to conclude with, for the first time in this Colony, the popular Farce, called the QUEER SUBJECT.

No HALF PRICE to the Gallery. J. WYATT, Proprietor.

ROYAL EXCHANGE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the DEED OF SETTLEMENT of the Royal Exchange Company will lie at the BANK OF AUSTRALIA till Friday, the 20th Instant, for signature.

CAUTION. HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son, Allan Macpherson.

TO BE LET, And entered, the 1st day of July next, THAT old established House, the "New-castle and Ship Inn," Clarence-street, Sydney.

To Merchants, Landholders and Others. FOR SALE, a large double-power CRAB, will lift from 12 to 16 tons, with a 6-inch best staple rope for same, and made for the express purpose of heavy lifts.

To Servants. WANTED at the Pulteney—a Waiter, Boots, Light Porter, Night Waterman, and Scullery Man.

WANTED, A MONTHLY NURSE, to attend upon a Lady in her accouchment. A good character indispensable. Apply to Mr. Kingdon, Hunter-street, or to Mr. Gaze, saddler, Brickfield Hill.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. JUST PUBLISHED. A SURVEY OF the COAST, on the East side of St. Vincent's Gulf, showing the entrance to Port Adelaide, &c. as surveyed by Colonel Light, Surveyor General. Copies may be had by applying to E. D. BARTLOW, Engraver and Lithographer.

Important to the Public. For the renovation of Weak Eyes, and the protection of those that are good. THE Undersigned has just imported one case of Eye Preservers, of various hues, prepared expressly for this Colony by one of the most celebrated eye physicians. They are a sure preventive to the prevailing epidemic ophthalmia, and are particularly recommended to those who consider their sight a blessing worth the preserving.

SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY—Isaac Simmons & Co. at their Auction Mart, 20 Shares in the Bathurst Bank. THURS.—Polack, at Bazaar, mixed Herd of Cattle.

GENUINE SPERM OIL AND BLACK OIL. R. & T. JONES. April 3d, 1838.

SALES BY AUCTION. Twenty Shares in the Bathurst Bank, yielding a dividend of 32 per cent per annum.

By Isaac Simmons & Co., At their Auction Mart, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 11th Instant, IMMEDIATELY after the sale of the Bank Stock, Insurance Shares, &c.

THE SALE OF BANK STOCK, AND Insurance Shares, (Unavoidably postponed from yesterday), will positively take place at the Auction Mart of Isaac Simmons & Co., THIS DAY, the 11th April, to commence at 1 o'clock precisely, &c.

COMMERCIAL BANK. Lot 1—Five Shares in the Bank of New South Wales, £40 each paid up. Lot 2—Five ditto ditto.

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Lot 20—Ten Shares in the Marine Assurance Company, £15 each paid up. Lot 21—Ten ditto ditto.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA. Lot 19—Five ditto in the Bank of Australia, £21 5s each paid up.

NEW GOODS per late Arrivals. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By Isaac Simmons & Co., At the Auction Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 12th Instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, the undesignated Select Invoice of Merchandise, &c.

TO TOBACCONISTS, DEALERS, &c.—CIGARS ex "Hope," from Calcutta. BY ISAAC SIMMONS & CO., On THURSDAY next, the 12th Instant, at 1 o'clock precisely, at the Rooms, George-street, 1 without any reserve.

Mixed Herd of Cattle, On SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, BY A. POLACK, At Mr. Abraham Hearne's "Australian" Inn Parramatta Road.

Mixed Herd of Cattle, On SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, BY A. POLACK, At Mr. Abraham Hearne's "Australian" Inn Parramatta Road.

960 Acres at Mulgoa. HAS received instructions from the Proprietor, to let for THREE or FIVE years one of the best Agricultural Farms in the Colony consisting of NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, situate at the Mulgoa, having a RIVER FRONTAGE of one mile and a quarter to the Copwasture, from 36 to 40 Acres are cleared, several Hutts, Stock Yards, and a Dairy have been erected.

To Emigrants and Others. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. PHILLIPS, At Parramatta, on SATURDAY the 21st inst., A PIECE of LAND, containing about 50 acres, situate in Fennell street, with a Skillington erected on it, the property of Mr. Henry Brown.

SALES BY AUCTION. POLACK'S SALES. INDIAN-HOODED BUGGY.

At his Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, the 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, BY A. POLACK, AN INDIAN-HOODED BUGGY, manufactured at Calcutta, and imported into this Colony by a gentleman who has no further use for it.

Mixed Herd of Cattle. BY A. POLACK, On THURSDAY next, the 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Cattle Bazaar, SEVENTY-FOUR Head of Horned Cattle consisting of—Fat Bulllocks Cows Heifers Steers Calves.

BY A. POLACK, On THURSDAY next, the 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Horse and Carriage Bazaar, FOUR Brood Mares and Foals 3 Heavy Draught Horses 3 Timor Ponies 5 Saddle Horses 1 Lady's ditto 3 Drays.

Horse, Dray, and Harness. On THURSDAY next the 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Horse and Carriage Bazaar, BY A. POLACK, A SUPERIOR CHESTNUT HORSE, DRAVY, and HARNESS complete. The Horse is well known to be one of the best Dray Horses in Sydney.

Carriages, &c. &c. At his Horse and Carriage Bazaar, on THURSDAY next the 12th Instant, immediately after the sale of the FOX HOUNDS, BY A. POLACK, ONE LONDON BUILT CHARIOT, One ditto Cab Phaeton One Curriclo One Barouche.

FOX HOUNDS. On THURSDAY next the 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, at his Bazaar, the remaining FOX HOUNDS, attached to the Sydney Hunt, BY A. POLACK, AP, in submitting the above to the Notice of the Public, he is desirous to state that he has a prospect of 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.

BY A. POLACK, On SATURDAY next, the 14th Instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, at his Rooms, ONE Grand Piano-forte One Cottage ditto One Square ditto, by first-rate London builders. AFTER WHICH, A variety of Household Furniture A few cases Superior Wines Terms made known at time of sale.

BY A. POLACK, At his Bazaar, SIX CASES LONDON HATS do. 15 Loose 6 Pieces Cloth 18 Bags Corks, very superior 3 Tons Soap 1 Case Paper Hangings 63 Pairs Flushing Trowsers 1 Case Clocks 1 Casks Plated Ware With a variety of Goods too numerous to particularize. Terms made known at time of sale.

Mixed Herd of Cattle, On SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, BY A. POLACK, At Mr. Abraham Hearne's "Australian" Inn Parramatta Road, FORTY-FIVE HEAD OF HORNED CATTLE, consisting of—Fat Bulllocks Cows Heifers Steers, and Calves. Terms made known at time of sale.

960 Acres at Mulgoa. HAS received instructions from the Proprietor, to let for THREE or FIVE years one of the best Agricultural Farms in the Colony consisting of NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, situate at the Mulgoa, having a RIVER FRONTAGE of one mile and a quarter to the Copwasture, from 36 to 40 Acres are cleared, several Hutts, Stock Yards, and a Dairy have been erected.

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 depasturing at O'Connell Plains.

Household Furniture, &c. &c. the property of Mr. W. W. Brown, on the Premises, Prince-street, nearly opposite to the Military Hospital.

SALES BY AUCTION. Four beautiful Farms, originally one Estate of 2000 Acres, on the Banks of Lake Macquarie, 25 miles from Newcastle and the same from Maitland, judiciously selected by an experienced Surveyor in 1826, and admirably adapted for Cultivation, rearing of Stock, &c.

BY A. POLACK, At his Bazaar, on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, A. POLACK has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received instructions from the Proprietor to sell by Auction the above choice little Farms. They are a pleasant distance from Sydney, about 26 miles from Wiseman's and have a good road to Newcastle.

MR. HEBBLEWHITE has received three additional Articles too numerous to particularize. Terms made known at time of sale.

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 Harbour, and a prospect of the 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.

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.

Four Hundred Acres of the magnificent Estate shall be divided into spacious allotments, varying in size—when the same is allotted by the Surveyor a more perfect description will be notified prior to the day of Sale. Terms 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. These Sheep are perfectly clean, and never have been diseased. Further particulars made known as soon as the ages, name of the Shepherds, &c. have been received.

RECEIVED by the above Vessel, and now on Sale, a new and fashionable assortment of the undermentioned Goods adapted for the approaching season. Children's British and French Merino Frocks with Caps Ditto ditto Pelisses, with Pelerines Ditto ditto very rich Children's Cloth Pelisses Ditto Cassimere, Cloth, and Merino Cloaks (girls' and women's) Cloth and Merino ditto Boys' British and French Merino Surtouts and Trowsers Boys' Cloth ditto and Suits Mourning Collars, Habit-shirts, and Pelerines Rich filled Silk Shawls Persian, 4-4 and vell Crapes Squirrel and Fitch Boas Swansdown and Squirrel Stocks Gentleman's black Silk and Military ditto A variety of Hair Combs and Brushes Gentleman's and Youth's Shirts, lawn fronts Grey Nap Coating and Petersham Super Green, Venetian, and 4-4 Kidderminster Carpets, with Hair Rugs A few bales of superior Blankets An Invoice of Bonnets, &c. JOSEPH THOMPSON, 19, King-street.

NOTICE. 25,000 FEET CEDAR.

FOR SALE by Auction, by the undersigned, THIS DAY, at Bettington's Wharf, having been disposed of by private bargain, the sale, as advertised, will not take place. W. HEBBLEWHITE, Lower George-street.

By W. Hebblewhite, On the Premises, Prince-street, on WEDNESDAY, 18th Instant, at 11 o'clock precisely. MR. HEBBLEWHITE has received three additional Articles too numerous to particularize. Terms made known at time of sale.

MR. HEBBLEWHITE HAS received instructions to sell, BY AUCTION, on the arrival of the Ormel, daily expected—China Lacquered Tea Caddies Ditto Work Boxes Ditto Card Ditto Ditto Pope Joan Boards Ditto Inkstands Ditto Saucers Carved Ivory Chess Men Ditto Card Cases Ditto Fans Ditto Needle Cases Ditto Paper Knives Ditto Knitting Needle Cases Ditto Desk Seals Mother of Pearl Ditto Ditto Waist Buckles Ditto Fish Counters Ditto Cigar Cases Ditto Fish and Butter Knives Ditto Silk Winders Carved Tortoiseshell Side Combs Indian Ink Coloured Rice Paper Drawings China Color Boxes China Puzzle Boxes &c. &c. Lower George-street, No. 11, 1838. 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 tup in all April. Terms and further particulars on reference to the Auctioneer.

For Sale by Private Contract, FORTY HEAD OF FAT CATTLE, of 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.

Engraving & Printing. R. CLINT, HAVING hired a first-rate London Workman, and recently purchased some additional Machinery, is now enabled to conduct his business in a style not to be excelled in England, and orders will be executed at an hour's notice, in Printing, Engraving, and other business.

ON HAND, Bills of Exchange, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Promissory Notes Advance Notes, Copper-plate Bills of Lading, ditto Forms in great variety Hand Books Sheep and Cattle Returns Enamel Cards Door Plates, engraved in the best style Seals ditto on Stone or Brass George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

EX "Earl of Harewood." RECEIVED by the above Vessel, and now on Sale, a new and fashionable assortment of the undermentioned Goods adapted for the approaching season. Children's British and French Merino Frocks with Caps Ditto ditto Pelisses, with Pelerines Ditto ditto very rich Children's Cloth Pelisses Ditto Cassimere, Cloth, and Merino Cloaks (girls' and women's) Cloth and Merino ditto Boys' British and French Merino Surtouts and Trowsers Boys' Cloth ditto and Suits Mourning Collars, Habit-shirts, and Pelerines Rich filled Silk Shawls Persian, 4-4 and vell Crapes Squirrel and Fitch Boas Swansdown and Squirrel Stocks Gentleman's black Silk and Military ditto A variety of Hair Combs and Brushes Gentleman's and Youth's Shirts, lawn fronts Grey Nap Coating and Petersham Super Green, Venetian, and 4-4 Kidderminster Carpets, with Hair Rugs A few bales of superior Blankets An Invoice of Bonnets, &c. JOSEPH THOMPSON, 19, King-street.

BRITISH EXTRACTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, NOV. 20.

THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The Duke of Sussex rose to move the address. Their lordships, he could entertain no doubt, were influenced on the present occasion, with one common feeling, which was to show their affection and devotion to her Majesty—(hear, hear)—and to assure her Majesty that they were prepared to meet her wishes, to enable her to carry into effect those measures which were deemed to be more conducive to the interests in the country, and to best promote the happiness and prosperity of the nation. (Hear, hear.) When their lordships were in mind the youth of the sovereign who had ascended the throne in virtue of the rights given her by the constitution of the country, and when they recollected that the charge devolved upon her within one month after the period fixed by a statute for recognizing the Sovereign of England as capable of assuming the reins of government, he thought he had some cause to express the opinion, that their lordships would cheerfully respond to the appeal which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to make to them. He could not help thinking, that their lordships, in addressing the throne on this occasion, would take an opportunity, not only of expressing their attachment and devotion to her Majesty, but likewise of noticing those gracious expressions which were uttered from the throne when her Majesty addressed their lordships on the occasion of closing the last parliament—expressions which he could never forget—in which her Majesty informed the legislature, that she hailed with pleasure the mitigation of the severity of the criminal law, as an auspicious commencement of her reign. It was not for him to take up the position of dictating to their lordships for what he felt himself; but, combining all the circumstances to which he had referred, he trusted he might be allowed to express his conviction, that when the chronicles at a future period should have to record the annals of her reign, which had so auspiciously commenced, and which, with the blessings of God, he trusted, would be continued many years, they would not be written in letters of blood, but would commemorate a glorious period of prosperity, the triumph of peace, the spreading of general knowledge, the advancement of the arts and manufactures, the diffusion of commerce, the content of all classes of society, and the general welfare of the country. His royal highness then noticed in succession the principle topics of the speech. As the language which he did not think the continuance of the war in Spain; and he was sure their lordships concurred with him. As to the circumstances connected therewith, the present was not the moment for discussing them; but it did him satisfaction to hear, that it was her Majesty's intention to act strictly upon the principles of the quadruple treaty. The communication of an extension of commerce, and new openings of commerce with Peru and Bolivia, must likewise afford their lordships great satisfaction, as it was a matter of much importance that every opportunity should be taken of extending and securing the commerce of the country in every possible way. With respect to the affairs of Canada, he could not avoid referring to a speech from the throne delivered on the 11th of August last, in memory, in an address to that province to the country, in which his Majesty congratulated the house, expressing his satisfaction at the conquest of Canada, and the city of Montreal; more especially as it had been accomplished without loss of blood; and he (the Duke of Sussex) hoped, when the matter came under the consideration of the house, that that sentence in our reverend sovereign's speech would be a guide for their lordships' proceedings. He could not help expressing his gratification at the noble, generous, and distinguished manner in which her Majesty had resigned all those rights of the crown which her predecessors had enjoyed. He was perfectly well aware, as their lordships also were, that the lasting act of the extension of trade to her Majesty's dominions was, that there never lived a more kind sovereign—(hear, hear)—or one more anxious to lighten the burdens of his people. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the condition of the destitute poor of Ireland, the municipal arrangements, and the revision of the laws relative to tithes composition, in taking these matters into consideration, their lordships ought to respect what they concerned not the interests of Ireland only; but that they were intimately connected with their own. He hoped that the fervid feelings which existed on this topic would be dissipated, and that when the subject came before their lordships for their consideration, it would be calmly discussed. He thought he might flatter himself with the assurance that he should have the support of the noble duke opposite—(hear, hear)—the Duke of Wellington. He entertained the utmost respect for the noble duke. (Hear, hear.) He well knew his diligence, his activity and his honesty. (Hear, hear.) He perceived his activity in carrying forward the Poor Law Amendment Bill, which was a great boon to the country. It was but justice to the noble duke to state this; and having stated it, he thought it right to advert to a statement made by the noble duke, that he was anxious, if ministers were in the same situation at present as they were last year, to have those questions which had been so repeatedly discussed in parliament set at rest—(hear, hear); and as far as that noble duke could acquiesce in the measures coming from that (the ministerial) side of the house, he would do so. His royal highness in conclusion said, he moved the address, to prove his loyalty and attachment to his niece and his sovereign; and he would not conceal this fact, that independently of that, he entertained that affection for her father which he never could forget; and he must be permitted further to say, that, with the most reverend prelate at the head of the church, the president of the council at the time, and the noble duke opposite, he (the Duke of Sussex) was present at the birth of that illustrious princess, and he was sure the noble duke felt an interest in her proceedings, and would co-operate with them on the present occasion in the address. The Duke of Devonshire, who had only to add to the speech, was read by the Lord Chancellor, from the woolsack. Lord Portman seconded the address. The Duke of Wellington rose with the greatest satisfaction, to give his entire assent to the address, as also to the speech of the illustrious duke who proposed, and the noble lord who seconded it. He had so little objection to the most gracious speech from the throne, and for address, that he should not have felt it necessary to say a single word in reference to either, if he did not feel himself called upon to discharge an act of duty towards his sovereign at the commencement of her reign. The illustrious duke was pleased to advert to some expressions which had fallen from him at the close of the last session. He recollected those expressions perfectly well, and nothing had since occurred to make him change his mind on the subject. He had only to say, that the speech from the throne, and the value given to it by the speeches of the illustrious duke and the noble lord, tended greatly to facilitate the execution of the proposed arrangement. The Duke of Sussex shortly afterwards brought up the answer of the speech, which was unanimously agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, NOVEMBER 20.

THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The Speaker having read her Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne. Lord Leveson rose for the purpose of proposing an address to her Majesty, and in doing so said, that he was one of those who believed that the present ministry stood pledged at a time when peace was deemed impossible to be maintained, and that pledge they

had redeemed without in the slightest degree impairing the national honor. Amongst other matters which he would advert to, the extension of the commerce of this country, and the propagation of more liberal notions concerning trade with foreign nations; and in this view he was sure the house must learn with satisfaction that her Majesty had been enabled to conclude a treaty of commerce with the confederated States of Peru and Bolivia, and that hopes might be fairly entertained of concluding similar treaties with other foreign powers. It must certainly be admitted that trade in this country received a severe shock to which all commercial countries are liable, and which no effort of government could at all times avert. But while he congratulated the house on the gradual improvement in trade, he could refrain from expressing his admiration of the patriotic disposition of the manufacturers, and when contrasted with the outrages which had taken place in former times, and which only aggravated the evils they sought to remedy, with the patience recently exhibited, he could not but exult in the conduct of the present time, as a proof not only of the confidence of the people in the present government, but also of their increased intelligence and good sense. He felt that no law on the subject of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill would be satisfactory, that did not meet the reasonable wishes of the Irish people, and he should think that the house would not assent to the measure that did not place the Irish people on a perfect equality with any other portion of the empire. He concluded by expressing a hope that the house would agree unanimously in the address which he had the honor of moving, and sat down amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Gibson Craig perfectly agreed with what had fallen from his honorable friend, and seconded the address. Mr. Wakely then addressed the house at considerable length in order to propose three amendments to the address, the first, that the house would assent to her Majesty that they would take into their earliest consideration the necessity of extending the suffrage for the election of members of parliament; 2nd, to take into early consideration the necessity of protecting electors, by vote, by ballot; and 3rd, the necessity of repealing the Septennial Act.

Mr. Hume fully concurred with the honorable member for Finsbury (Mr. Wakely), that the object of his amendment was necessary for the good of the country; but he did not think this a proper time to discuss them—they ought not to be carried by a side wind, but separately canvassed and discussed; he would therefore oppose the amendments. Lord John Russell admitted the fault, if fault it were, that her Majesty's Minister did not wish on that the first day of Queen Victoria meeting her parliament, in a balanced state of party and divided state of opinion, to bring forward any question that might render it necessary for gentlemen, in violation of their own consistency, to prosecute of their own opinion, to raise angry discussion, and to carry that discussion further into a division. The honorable member asked him and the house whether they would support his amendments—namely, the extension of suffrage, vote by ballot, and repeal of the Septennial Act. With professional dexterity he had made up these three powers in three different papers—making, in fact, the same medicine. He should not now go into the arguments by which these meditated changes in our constitution were supported or opposed; but as something like a challenge had been given him by the honorable member on that head, he felt himself called on to say how far these three subjects were, or ought to be, considered to be bound up or connected with the great question of reform which had been so happily in his opinion addressed by the noble duke opposite. He would not say the length required by the honorable member, as a medicine for the evils complained of, though he admitted that the constituency, in many instances, had been corrupted and intimidated to a lamentable extent. He would admit, too, that parts of the Reform Bill had been pointed out as to be productive of great inconvence, and as to the *bona fide* elector, whilst he thought that a great alteration and improvement might be produced in the system of taking the registration of voters. He decidedly opposed the amendment of the honorable member, and he hoped he would not divide the house upon the question. He trusted he should carry to her Majesty an address containing an unanimous expression of our gratitude for her gracious speech from the throne.

Sir Robert Peel commenced by stating it as his belief, that Parliament should not be called upon to give a guide for their lordships' proceedings on any subject or measure. He thought it better for the Crown to content itself with intimating generally the measures which it meant to propose. The right honorable baronet then proceeded. I give to that address, therefore my acquiescence, my entire and unqualified acquiescence—(loud cheers)—because I must say that, independently of my desire on this occasion to avoid the opportunity of contentious debate, still less the necessity of amendment, the address itself warranted that he must be very critical and fastidious indeed who could find fault with it. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, it is right I should say, I reserve my opinion upon every measure alluded to in that address—(Hear.) I cautiously abstain from giving any pledge to any of the measures addressed to Parliament from the throne, or to say to which any reference is made in the address. I can not take them for granted, and I necessarily, therefore abstain from either giving any opinion upon them or pledge on the subject. (Cheers.) I shall, therefore, acting on the principles I have avowed, and looking at the terms in which the address is proposed, have the greatest satisfaction in giving it that acquiescence which I thought, till I had heard the speech from the honorable gentleman opposite, would probably have been unanimous. That amendment which appears to have been proposed under the impression that her Majesty's government were composed of what the honorable member called squeezable materials. (Laughter.) I have no doubt that the main object of the amendment was not any hope that the house would acquiesce in it, but in the hope that by a conjoint squeeze of squeezable materials, he should get some satisfactory statement from her Majesty's government upon the points on which he was anxious to obtain information. (Laughter.) I rejoice that the noble lord had defeated the expectations of his honorable supporter. (Cheers.) For with respect to the reform bill, and the other measures alluded to by his honorable supporter—(laughter)—the noble lord had not shown himself of such squeezable materials has the honorable gentleman supposed—(laughter)—he has declined taking any of the powers of the honorable gentleman—(increased laughter)—notwithstanding the gracious manner in which he offered them. (Continued laughter.) And the honorable gentleman must, be thought, see that so far as the noble lord is concerned, he has entirely failed in producing what he naturally thought would be the result. (Great laughter.) The right honorable baronet then went on to express his surprise that those honorable members who first supported the reform bill, should at this time be so anxious to support it, and concluded as follows:—Does the honorable gentleman ask us to give his party the means of obtaining a predominance over the opinions? For my part, I, for one, will not consent to further changes in the representation but on other grounds than the apprehension that it would strengthen his party. I will not consent to further changes, because of the evils which must necessarily arise from a constant political agitation. (Cheers.) I believe, however, that if I gave the honorable gentleman opposite a cart blanche to cut and hack and cure the constitution for themselves, I

should have the same confidence in the good sense of the people of England that I now still believe that even in that case they would still be in a minority. (Cheers.) It is not on that account that I oppose the honorable gentleman's party for their opinions. But confident as I am of that, I am not prepared to incur all the evils which must result from a further change in the representative system of the country. I shall therefore, find it necessary to oppose myself to the proposition of the honorable member for Finsbury, on this occasion; and whenever the particular measures, the ballot, the extension of suffrage, and the repeal of the septennial act, are brought forward in this house, I shall be perfectly prepared to discuss them in detail. I shall be prepared to go into the discussion with a perfect confidence of the grounds on which I shall oppose the honorable member; and the more shall I be confident in the result of the debate in consequence of the declaration made by the noble lord opposite (Lord John Russell). But I also have a perfect confidence in the good sense of the people of England, whatever be the state of these questions. (Cheers.) I have a perfect confidence in the security of the church and state, because they have the support of the intelligent people of this country. The people know that to those institutions the prosperity and glory of this country are due, and they are therefore rooted in their hearts. The honorable baronet sat down amidst the loudest cheers.

Mr. Ward said, he must support the amendment.

The house then divided, when there appeared—  
For the amendment..... 509  
Against it..... 209

Majority against it..... 489

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES PRODUCE.

Bark, Mimosa £10 to £12; Extract of oil: none; Flax, £18 to £25; Hides, 2jd to 3j. Ditto Southern, £39 to £52; Elephants'—; Oil Sperma, £84; Head Mutton, £90; Pearl Shell, £3 per ton; Skins Seal, £3 to £5; Kangaroo, 3s to 6s; Whalebone, £135 to £160; Wheat, 5s to 6s; Wool, fine, 2s to 2s 4d per lb; Good, 1s 8d to 1s 11d; Middling, 1s 2d to 1s 6d; Ordinary, 11d to 1s 1d; the greasy, 7d to 8d; Wood Cedar, fine, 8d per foot; Ditto Planks, 7d.

COTTON.—The Liverpool market continuing brisk has occasioned an improvement in the demand here, and a very good business has been done in East India establishing an advance on the prices of the last public sale of 4d to 2d per lb, and the private purchases since our last amount to 3000 bales, the principal portion of which was taken for export and speculation; for public sale on Friday next 138 bales Egyptian, and 900 bales East India are advertised.

This afternoon 31 bales Surat at public sale sold at fifteen prices, or, 4jd per lb.—London New Price Current, November 10, 1837.

New York papers to the 17th ult. are received and bring down the proceedings of congress to the 14th ult. The House of Representatives, after long debating, had resolved by a majority of 120 to 107, to postpone the further consideration of the Sub-Treasury Bill, the object of which was to separate the Government from the Banks, until the next session of Congress. It was stated, by the mover of the resolution, that it was not his object to defeat the measure, but, in deference to the opinion of his constituents (the citizens of New York), to afford time for considering it at his own leisure. Several democratic members voted for the resolution. As to the "great measure" of Government, its postponement was regarded as a defeat. The house had previously passed the Treasury Note Bill by a majority of 127 to 98. It was expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would be in a position to state the appearance of commercial affairs, seems to have rather improved. There had been a revolution in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Some malcontents had appeared in arms near the capital. Don Alvaro Peres, the Governor, went out to subdue them. The rebels, headed by Jose Gonsalves, defeated the troops, on the 12th of August; and, next day, having taken them prisoners, murdered the Governor and all his principal officers, and placed the rebel chief at the head of the Government. (Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle, Nov. 13.)

Trade.—By the arrival of the ship *George Washington*, at Liverpool, on Tuesday, we have received New York papers to the 9th ult. The financial affairs of the States were gradually improving. From the South the accounts received respecting the cotton crops were very favourable, and in Wall-street the merchants had begun to boast how they had got out of their worst difficulties. Trade had greatly increased both in the Northern and Southern States.

Improvement in Steam Boats.—A correspondent at Broadstairs informs us that on Monday last a small steamer, constructed on an entirely new principle, put into that harbour on her passage from London to Ramsgate, in consequence of an accident to her boiler. This boat, instead of being worked by paddle wheels placed at the sides of the vessel, is propelled by a kind of screw fixed to the keel, which works altogether under water. The impelling machine resembles in shape a corkscrew, and is placed in the keel, in the direction from head to stern. The vessel was propelled from London to Broadstairs at the rate of nine miles an hour, and the accident which prevented its completing the passage to Ramsgate, was altogether unaccounted with the new mode of propulsion. On Tuesday morning the repairs being completed, she proceeded to Ramsgate, and the inventor intended proceeding thence on an experimental cruise to Dover and Folkestone. We understand that he has secured his invention by a patent, and that one of the steam-boat companies intend putting the principle into practice on a large scale. The advantages attendant with the new mode of propulsion at present occasioned by steamers in river navigation, and it would also be better adapted for sea voyagers than the paddle wheels, which in rough seas are often out of the water. The inventor is a farmer, his name our correspondent does not mention.

Sir Robert Peel was present at the review held in Frankfurt on the 18th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig. On the following day he set off for Munich, where it was his intention to make a short stay. Sir Robert's mansion in Privy-gardens is ordered to be prepared for his reception by the 15th instant, the day of the meeting of Parliament.

HUMAN DOGS.

(From Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.)

The "comical dog" is an animal possessing his amiable side, and this it is—his jokes may sometimes occasion evil to himself but they never are directed to work ill to others. A comical dog is neither a satirist nor a sneerer, he will never make you blush for a fault, nor turn pale at the ridicule of a personal defect. No man was ever christened a comical dog upon the strength of slipping the chair from his neighbour as he is preparing to seat himself; nor for putting a detonating ball into a friend's cigar; nor for filling a bed with cowage, snoring a poor cat with walnut shells, nor for leaving you a trap to tumble over at the head of the

Captain St. Every, "you have won; take up your winnings;" at the same time pushing towards him several bags of gold. At the appearance of their contents, the captain of the frigate shrunk back with astonishment, supposing he had only run the risk of winning or losing the small sum he saw on the table, which did not exceed a few crown pieces, (probably counters); and, gently pushing from him the bags, addressed the party thus:—"Gentlemen, I should be wanting, not only in good manners, but in common honesty, if I were to appropriate to myself these sums, the winning of which I never, in the least degree, contemplated; having only, as I thought, played for the trifling sum I saw lying on the table. I cannot, therefore, look upon this enormous quantity of gold as properly my right." "Sir," said captain St. Every, "you must take it; for if you had lost, you would have been obliged to pay the same sum." "You are mistaken, Sir," replied the naval captain, "if you think so. I do not conceive my honor endangered in refusing to pay a debt which I never contracted, nor in refusing to accept of so large a sum, which I never entertained an idea of winning."

Monsieur le Commandant, rejoined captain St. Every, elevating his voice to the highest pitch, "if you had lost, you would have paid, I would have made you do so!" There was in this language, and in tone in which the words were delivered, an evident desire of provocation, which could not escape the notice of the naval captain; and he answered it in a similar manner. The result was a challenge, which the exertions of the by-standers were not able to prevent. "Sir," said captain St. Every to his adversary, "as I do not wish to take any advantage over you, which my own ability in the use of the sword and pistols gives me, I will offer you terms of equality. Let a pistol be brought here instantly, and charged; and the chance of the dice shall determine which of the two shall blow out the brains." "Accepted," replied the captain of the French frigate. A feeling of horror agitated the whole of the society present; several persons left the room, trembling for the consequences, and resolved not to be witnesses of the bloody conflict; while others more hardened in their nature, and excited by a brutal curiosity, approached nearer to the combatants, who were sitting exactly opposite to each other, and separated only by a table four feet in width. Whilst a third person was loading the pistol, the silence of death pervaded the assembly, and the calm only interrupted by some words between the adversaries, but not of an aggravating nature; for it was observed that they alone preserved a coolness of temper in these fearful moments. When the pistol was charged each of the parties minutely examined it, and, finding it in proper order, one of them placed it on the table, on which were lying, in two heaps, the dice. Each drew out three, and it was decided that the naval captain should have the first throw. He took up the box with a firm hand, and putting into it the instruments which were to award him either his life or death, he shook them, and threw eleven! "That's a good throw, commandant," said Captain St. Every, suspending for a minute his throw, "The chance is in your favor; but listen to me: if it turns out, as it appears to me it will, that fortune has favoured you, I beg you will have neither mercy nor pity upon me; for, rest assured you shall have none from me. Moreover, I should consider either as a coward that would think of sparing the other." "Sir," observed the commandant, "I do not stand in need of your impatient remonstrances to teach me how to act in this or any other affair." St. Every then took the box, and having put into it the dice, threw them: they numbered fifteen! The company present were now horror-stricken. Monsieur le Commandant calmly rose from his seat, and presenting to his antagonist—or rather to his enemy—the firm attitude of a brave man, was thus addressed by him:—"Your life belongs to me, Sir," throwing down the dice on the table, and taking the pistol in his hand, "Recommend your soul to God." "Fire, Sir," replied the commandant, placing his hand on his heart, "an honest man is always ready to—" He was not allowed to finish the sentence. St. Every's ball scattered his brains about the room, and also upon the persons of several of those who were present! After this horrible catastrophe, upon which the public voice was most loud against Baptain St. Every, that officer was no longer looked upon but with horror, and was avoided and shunned by almost every person in the colony, because the business is hers; and he will swear to his shoemaker that the boots do not fit him, in order to have an excuse for taxing the bill. A dirty dog always suspects the world to be in a conspiracy to cheat him; and he is especially cautious when he is abroad. In Paris he seeks a lodging *au quatrieme*, and dines a *trente sous*, because he won't be done. Upon the same high-minded consideration, he refuses the position his *pour boire*, because it is not "so set down in the bond. He remembers to forget the *gercon* in discharging his bill at the inn, and consents to be dragged before the mayor rather than pay for his supper, like the rest of the world. At home, a dirty dog calls for a pint of Madeira, and having got it, drinks it every drop—even though he gets a fit of sickness into the bargain—because, as he says, he must pay for it. When he is ill, he gives his doctor a pound instead of a guinea, and uses more diplomacy to smuggle a gratuitous visit than went to the construction of the Belgian protocols; and this, too, at the very moment when he is acknowledging his obligation for life and health. A dirty dog refuses to pay his son's debts, because he is a minor; and would plead the statute of limitation against his own creditor, though the loan might possibly have saved him from the gallows. At a charity sermon for the starving Highlanders, he will put down a shilling and take up sixpence—that is, if he be well watched; if not, he might perhaps

mistake the colour of the coin, and abstract a sovereign. A dirty dog will take children into a pastry-cook's shop and not treat them, or call on his nephew at Eton, and go away without tipping him. But it is impossible to describe all his "little ways," because there are other things which we cannot know without being supposed to have learned them by one's own practice, and which self-respect, therefore, forbids us to mention.

Smoking and Snuff.—Tobacco belongs to the class of drugs called narcotics, and is possessed of many of their most noxious qualities. The excessive use of tobacco, in whatever shape it is taken, heats the blood, hurts digestion, wastes the fluid, and relaxes the nerves. Smoking is particularly injurious to lean, hectic, and hypochondriacal persons: it creates an unnatural thirst, leading to the use of spirituous liquors; it increases indolence, and confirms the lazy in the habits they have acquired; above all, it is pernicious to the young laying the foundation of future misery. I am, therefore, glad to see that our young men have very generally abandoned the obnoxious and unbecoming custom, lately so prevalent, of smoking in the street. A patient of mine, a young officer of dragoons, who was quite an amateur smoker, and he used to boast of the number of cigars he could smoke in a day, produced paralysis by his folly, and had he not abandoned the practice, he would in all probability have lived but a very short time. The use of tobacco in the form of snuff is still more objectionable than smoking, on account of its narcotic quality. Snuff is improper in cases of apoplexy, lethargy, deafness, and other diseases of the head. The use of snuff is likewise extremely dangerous to the consumptive, to those afflicted with internal ulcers, or who are subject to spitting blood. Snuff taking is an uncleanly habit—it vitiates the organs of smell; taints the breath, ultimately weakens the faculty of sight; by withdrawing the humours from the eyes; impairs the sense of hearing; renders breathing difficult; depraves the appetite; and, if taken too copiously, gets into and effects the stomach, injuring in a high degree the organs of digestion.—*Curtis on Health.*

POWERFUL INDUCEMENT.—The following tempting invitation appears upon a window in the Elysian neighbourhood of Seven Dials:—"Stop! stop! stop! Here you may get the regular knock-me-down, sew-me-up, do-me-brown, ask-me-how, come-strong, out-and-out, genuine never-split, cream of the valley, price two-pence the glass, including a rusk and a dash of carraways."

A "surlly dog" belongs to the second section of curs; and is also denominated a surly hound, from an imputed want of sociability in the hunting varieties of the quadruped dogs. A surly dog needs no descriptive illustration; there are few families without a few of the species in them—and they are never found without making their qualities painfully perceptible. The observant naturalist will distinguish between two varieties in this species—the good-natured surly dog, and the ill-natured surly dog. Of the former it is said, that his bark is worse than his bite; whereas the latter is dangerous, and should not be suffered at large in society without a clog.

A "miserly dog" is a cur whose name sufficiently denotes its nature. It is also sometimes called, by a figure of speech, a mangy hound—probably in allusion to its "itching palm."

A "lazy dog" is to be found in all ranks of life; but, if it exists among the privileged classes, it is not so called. Lazy dogs, when their bread is not dependent on their industry, are a vast improvement on the breed of mischief-makers and marplots, whose self-ignorance and presumption induce them to meddle with what does not concern them, and whose unproductive industry is more dangerous than all the idleness of all the *fruges consumere nati* in existence.

A "dirty dog" is the most villainous cur of the species. This variety is by no means to be confounded with the hungry dog, who eats dirty pudding—that is to say, when he cannot get anything to feed upon: a dirty dog is one who takes delight in his *etat*, and is never so happy as when he is engaged in a dirty action. Observe, too, that the amount of the gain has nothing to do with the pleasure. The shirking twopenny turnpike is, with such a dog, as good an excuse for a lie, as the turning out of a ministry; and he is as much pleased at cheating the housemaid of her perquisite on quitting a friend's house as if it were the gain of half his income. A dirty dog will borrow an odd volume from your library without meaning to return it, in the expectation that he may thereby one day get the mutilated set a bargain. He will go out of town expressly to avoid asking a country friend to dinner. If he goes with a maiden sister to the city to receive her dividends, he will let her pay the coach, because the business is hers; and he will swear to his shoemaker that the boots do not fit him, in order to have an excuse for taxing the bill. A dirty dog always suspects the world to be in a conspiracy to cheat him; and he is especially cautious when he is abroad. In Paris he seeks a lodging *au quatrieme*, and dines a *trente sous*, because he won't be done. Upon the same high-minded consideration, he refuses the position his *pour boire*, because it is not "so set down in the bond. He remembers to forget the *gercon* in discharging his bill at the inn, and consents to be dragged before the mayor rather than pay for his supper, like the rest of the world. At home, a dirty dog calls for a pint of Madeira, and having got it, drinks it every drop—even though he gets a fit of sickness into the bargain—because, as he says, he must pay for it. When he is ill, he gives his doctor a pound instead of a guinea, and uses more diplomacy to smuggle a gratuitous visit than went to the construction of the Belgian protocols; and this, too, at the very moment when he is acknowledging his obligation for life and health. A dirty dog refuses to pay his son's debts, because he is a minor; and would plead the statute of limitation against his own creditor, though the loan might possibly have saved him from the gallows. At a charity sermon for the starving Highlanders, he will put down a shilling and take up sixpence—that is, if he be well watched; if not, he might perhaps

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VARIETIES.

An honest French dragon in the service of Louis the Fourteenth, having caught a man of whom he was jealous, in the room with his wife, after some words, told him he would let him escape that time, but if ever he found him there again, he'd throw his hat out of the window. Notwithstanding this terrible threat, in a very few days he caught the spark in the same place, and was as good as his word. Knowing what he had done, he posted away to a place where the King was, and throwing himself at his Majesty's feet, implored his pardon. The King asked him what his offence was? he told him the story, and how he had thrown his hat out of the window. Well, said the King, laughing, I very readily forgive you, considering the provocation, I think you were in the right to throw his hat out of the window. Yes, and may it please you, my liege, said the dragon, but his head was in it. Was it so? replied the king: well, my word is passed.

When a Brooms Country girl catches a smack, she says, "If it was any one but you, I should make a fuss about it."—*Brooms Courier.*

"Mr. Snooks, what do you value my services at a day?" asked an apprentice just after dinner. "Well, I reckon about four cents halpenny." "Well, then, here's three cents—I'm off for the rest of the day."

*Wid Mad of the Woods*.—A regular "Casper Hauser" has been found in the back woods of Indiana. He is about 15 years of age, is quite wild, knows no human language, and although domiciled in the family of a Mr. Clarke, with every comfort around him, he daily endeavours to escape to the forest. He devours small birds, nuts, and raw deer's flesh; and the only indication of humanity he has yet given, besides wearing the form of man, and developing a savage kind of reason, is the falling violently in love with a servant girl in the family. A more perfect Orson, or wild man of the woods, has never been seen either in this or any other country.

A Concise Description.—The most pithy description I ever heard given of a crowd, was delivered in one sentence by a Frenchman, at a late fire. As the mischief and danger increased, the mob, of course, became highly delighted, and the thieves began to hustle those persons who had staid to put their small clothes on before they came out. A Frenchman who had stood up to this crisis, buttoned his pockets, and prepared to depart, observing with a shrug, as he looked back at the assemblage "Dore is mosh rascal here."

The following advertisement appeared in a Bristol paper:—"To Master Bakers.—A journeyman baker wishes to obtain work. The advertiser fears god, has a thorough knowledge of the business, and is a member of the Temperance Society. Preference will be given to a place where no baking is done on the Lord's day. Address, &c. Temperance Hotel."

Terms of Advertisements.—For eight lines and under 2s. 6d. and over 5s. for every line above eight, for each insertion. —Orders with Advertisements must state how often they are to be inserted, or they will be continued until countermanded and charged accordingly. —All Letters must be Post Paid at the Office, No. 7, Colonnade, London Street.