by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman, without any foundation, attempted to raise a prejudice (which must have its effects not only in that House, but out of doors) against his Majesty's Ministers, who, in the discharge of the painful duty which had devolved upon them, had been reluctantly compelled to take the step in which the proceeding at present pending in the other House of Parliament originated. Again, the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had adverted to the omission of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy. For himself, he (the Attorney-General) was satisfied that whatever question might arise as to the expediency or inexpediency of that step, in point of law it was completely justifiable. But what would have been said if his Majesty's Ministers had advised the insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy? It appeared that a most serious charge against her Majesty had been communicated to his Majesty's Government, supported by evidence which it was impossible for them to overlook. It was said, that by the omission of her Majesty's name Government had pronounced a sentence of condemnation on her Majesty. This was a groundless assertion. But, if his Majesty's Ministers had advised the insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, how could they, with any consistency, have brought down the Royal Message, or have been accessary to the Proceeding in progress in the other House of Parliament? He denied that there had been any want of respect on the part of his Majesty's Government towards the Queen. Any apparent disrespect was attributable entirely to her Majesty's own conduct. He confessed, that he thought the course pursued in that House by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, though a very excellent course for the Advocate of her Majesty, whose business it was to make the most of every thing for his client, was by no means a proper course for a Member of Parliament. He thought that the less that was said upon the whole subject the better, in order that the House might keep their minds free from bias, and be qualified to pronounce with impartiality on the momentous question, if it should come before them. All attempts to depreciate the character of the witnesses in this great question—to presume that they were false and perjured, and that no truth could be expected from them, were amenable to the law, and, on whichever side they were made, ought to be punished. But that House ought to be extremely cautious not to lend themselves to the popular feeling—a feeling excited not for the purpose of running down her Majesty, but to prejudge the case the other way. Although he condemned the libel now in question as much as any man, yet in point of numbers and industry in this metropolis, there was no comparison between those whose libels were of that tendency and those who called themselves her Majesty's friends, but who under that hypocritical mask were actively endeavouring to undermine the Government, and to effect that which they had long in view—a Revolution. No man could walk the streets of London without seeing the infamous placards from such persons on every wall. But had the Honourable and Learned Gentleman ever seen any placard of a contrary character, attempting to prejudice her Majesty's cause, or to brand its supporters with infamy? Perhaps there never was a period when the duties of the Attorney General were so heavy as at the present moment; of all those duties none occupied his attention more than the state of the public press. He lamented to say, that although it would be indispensible to institute numerous prosecutions, he was apprehensive that the arm of the law could not sufficiently restrain the license of the press. He felt as much interested as the Honourable and Learned Gentleman could do for the preservation of that inestimable blessing, the liberty of the press; but he was persuaded that no man who read the infamous publications to which he alluded, would say that to bring their authors into a court of justice would be to attack the liberty of the press. The existing licentiousness of the press was greater than it had been in any former period of our history. He was sorry that it fell to his lot to endeavour to repress it. He trusted that he should not be considered to have been remiss in the discharge of his duty, because he had not yet taken notice of a publication that appeared only last week. The perusal of the gross and infamous libels which appeared day after day and week after week, would occupy the whole of the time of the Attorney General. At the same time, he must not sleep on his post; for remissness was as much to be deprecated as an injurious activity. He confessed, that with all the Honourable and Learned Mover's ingenuity and talent, he (the Attorney General) was at a loss to discover by what link in the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's reasoning he made the immediate publication in question a breach of privilege. As to the other object of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's proposition, namely, the instruction to the Attorney General to prosecute, it would not become him, having the honour as he had to hold that office, to say a word.

Mr. TIERNEY declared his determination to reserve his further opinions on the great question respecting her Majesty, until it should come regularly before the House. He would therefore confine himself strictly to the motion made by his Honourable and Learned Friend. He confessed that he could not well understand how his Honourable and Learned Friend could make the libel in question a breach of the privileges of the House. At least, the argument by which his Honourable and Learned Friend had endeavoured to do so, appeared to him to be too refined. Because the House of Commons knew that the House of Lords had entertained a Bill which respected her Majesty, and because that Bill was a Parliamentary proceeding, and because the House of Commons was a branch of Parliament, therefore the libel in question was a breach of the Privileges of the House of Commons. Now, it should be remembered, that what that House knew of the proceedings in the House of Lords, was not by a communication from that House, but merely from an examination of the Lords' Journals. The Bill might never come to the House of Commons. If the publication in question was really a breach of Privilege, it ought to be taken notice of by the House of Lords rather than by the House of Commons. The next question was, whether, if it was declared to be a breach of Privilege, the Attorney-General should be instructed to prosecute? Now, to such a proceeding, he conceived there were many objections. It was odious to send a man to trial with the weight of the opinion of the House of Commons against him. But even if prosecution by the Attorney-General were the fit course, it was for the House of Lords to pursue it, and not the House of Commons. Under all the circumstances of the case, he strongly recommended to his Honourable and Learned Friend to withdraw his motion.

Lord A. HAMILTON denied that when he or the Honourable and Learned Gentleman said any thing in that House, in disparagement of the conduct of Ministers towards her Majesty, it was with the view of inflaming any one either in or out of doors. What they did was merely to recapitulate that conduct. If such a recapitulation had the effect of inflaming, it was attributable to the conduct itself, and not to him. It appeared to him that the Honourable and Learned the Attorney General had been unfortunate in his illustration respecting the omission of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman said, that if Ministers had advised the continuance of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, they could not consistently have sanctioned the charges against her. He thought that it was quite erroneous to say that a charge could not with consistency be made against any one who, until the time of the charge, had been treated as innocent. But had Ministers done nothing else which had the same effect that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman supposed would have resulted from the insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy? Was not the offer of 50,000l. a year as inconsistent with the subsequent charge of criminality, as the insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy would have been? And besides there was something mysterious in striking her Majesty's name out of the Liturgy; for it was stated in the papers on the Table of the House not to have been done in consequence of the intended proceedings against her Majesty. To the declaration of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, that there were persons actively engaged in converting the temporary occurrences of the present day to purposes of lasting mischief, he would add, that those persons had the most valuable coadjutors in his Majesty's Ministers; for certainly never was a more injurious, impolitic, and unjust course pursued by any Government, than that of arming one branch of the Royal Family against another, and teaching the public that the triumph of the one could be obtained only by the disgrace of the other. As to the libel in question, it was so gross, so injurious, so beneath any thing that could emanate from a man of liberal education, that, in his opinion, it could be detrimental only to its author, and by no means to her Majesty.

Mr. MAXWELL said a few words, but the noise in the House was so great, that we can only express our belief that the Honourable Gentleman conceived the House would be guilty of a great dereliction of duty, if it neglected to notice the libel in question.

Mr. WETHERELL said, that as the Noble Lord and the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had both intimated that the publication in question would become the subject of prosecution, his object was answered, and he felt great satisfaction that it was so. The House might therefore dispose of his motion as they thought fit. He could not help observing, that the Noble Lord had not commented on his (Mr. Wetherell's) conduct with his usual amenity, when he observed that he (Mr. Wetherell) had not proceeded diligently and accurately on this subject. The Noble Lord had charged him with a kind of neglect in not having brought forward similar motions against *The Examiner* and other publications. It seemed, however, that the Noble Lord's own Attorney General had not read those publications. How then was he (Mr. Wetherell) to be expected to submit them to the consideration of the House? Was he to be the Noble Lord's shadow or faggot? He was in no such situation. It was enough for him that he had brought under the notice of the House one publication on which an unanimous opinion had been pronounced, that it was a fit subject for prosecution, and which it was intended to prosecute. With the leave of the House he would withdraw his motion.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH postponed to to-morrow his motion for an adjournment to the 21st of August.

BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Alderman WOOD presented the Petition which he had offered to the House last night. He had since carefully read it, and although it was couched in very strong language, he was not aware that it contained any expressions disrespectful to the House. It proceeded from a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, but as it was signed only by the Chairman of the meeting, George Edmonds, he knew that it could be received only as the Petition of that individual.

The Petition was then brought up and read. It was of considerable length, and expatiated on the various abuses which prevailed in the constitution of Parliament, and in the administration of public affairs.

After the Petition had been laid on the Table,

Mr. Alderman WOOD moved, that it should be printed.

Mr. R. SMITH decidedly objected to this proposition. It was quite enough to hear such nonsense read. He could not agree to its being printed.

Mr. Alderman WOOD repeated that the Petition was agreed to by a large meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham. He thought it somewhat selfish in the Honourable Gentleman who had enjoyed the treat of hearing the Petition read to wish to deprive others of the gratification of knowing its contents.

Mr. GURNEY was apprehensive that to refuse to print the Petition would be to establish an injurious precedent.

Mr. R. SMITH observed, that any man had a right to give vent to as much absurdity as he pleased, but that he thought the House of Commons would degrade itself by consenting to give that absurdity a permanent form.

Mr. LUSHINGTON did not conceive that the precedent of refusing to print the Petition would be injurious, as the House had consented to allow it to lie on the Table. That was certainly as much as could be expected with reference to such a mass of nonsense, virulence, and slander.

Mr. Alderman WOOD said, that to prevent the danger of the preccedent, he had better withdraw the Petition.

Mr. R. DUNDAS recommended the Honourable Alderman to allow it to be negatived.

Mr. Alderman WOOD observed, that it should be just as he (Mr. R. Dundas) liked.

The motion for printing the Petition was then negatived without a division.—The House was so thin, indeed, that a division could not have taken place.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Mr. TENNYSON said, that the Landlords and Tenants Bill which he had had the honour to introduce, having now received the Royal Assent, he wished to give notice before the House separated, that, conformably to an intention which he had before intimated, and to what he found to be a prevalent feeling on the subject, he should very early in the next Session move for leave to bring in a Bill for further and more generally amending the laws which affect the relation of landlord and tenant, and especially for providing a more summary and acceptable, and a less expensive remedy for recovering the possession, when unlawfully retained, of small tenements, held at a rent not exceeding 20l. or 30l. a year. He deemed it right to give this long notice, more effectually to direct the attention of the House and the country to a subject so important to the landed interest and the public at large, in order that when he should bring it under the consideration of Parliament, it might have the benefit of that previous and matured reflection, which it so much required and so fully deserved.—Adjourned.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1820.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers of Saturday last. In the Chamber of Peers, on Friday, the Projet respecting the Treaty with Algiers was agreed to, 78 to 41; as was also the Budget of Ways and Means, 116 to 5. There remained nothing further for discussion, except a Report from the Committee of Petitions, which was to be considered on Saturday. The Session of the Chambers was, it is said, to be closed either on Monday or Tuesday.

These Journals contain no further news from Naples. We gave yesterday all the details which were published in the *Moniteur* of Friday, and which are copied, but with no addition, into the other Papers of Saturday. There appears to have been no fresh arrival in the interval.

The Neapolitan Ambassador paid his respects to the King and the Royal Family on Friday. His Majesty also transacted business with the Duke de Richelieu and the Minister of Finance.

Colonel Barbier Dufay was interrogated on Friday by the Procureur du Roi. He is charged with having taken an active part in the late disturbances in the capital.

The accounts from Madrid of the 11th instant state, that a Committee had been appointed by the Cortes to examine the decrees issued by his Majesty since 1814, in order to confirm those which are not in opposition to Constitutional principles, and to pray the King to revoke those which are. It has been determined to annul a decree of the Extraordinary Cortes of the 18th March, 1812, excluding from the succession to the Throne the Infant Don Francis Paul, and the Infanta Donna Maria Louisa, Ex-Queen of Etruria. The *Miscellanea*, after mentioning that accounts from Algesiras state, that the introduction of English contraband goods on the side of Gibraltar, is greatly injurious to the public treasury, says, "those who would wish measures to be instantly taken for preventing this, as has been done in Catalonia, forget that there is a wide difference between these two parts of Spain. Catalonia is a rich manufacturing province, peopled with industrious inhabitants, immediately interested in repressing a contraband trade; but on the coast of Andalusia, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, there is not a single manufacturer—but all consumers, ever ready to favour the introduction of foreign goods."

Accounts from Bilboa, dated the 14th, mention that, on the day before the Ex-Minister of Police, Chavarra, pursued by the Authorities from Madrid to the frontiers, was recognised and arrested as he was about to embark at Portugalete, two leagues from Bilboa. He was taken to Burgos under a strong escort, and given up to the Tribunal for inquiring into the false reports respecting the flight of the King.

A Notice has been published at Rome, by order of Cardinal Consalvi, ordering all the vagabonds in the Roman States to find some means of employment within ten days.

French Five per Cents.—Friday, 78f. 80c.
Deferred Stock of the 22d March, 1817, 104f. 65c.
22d March, 1820, 92f. 70c.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Wetherell brought forward, agreeably to notice, his motion "to direct the Attorney-General to prosecute the Editor of *The Western Luminary*, for passages reflecting on the Queen." It was well observed by Mr. Tierney, that the offence could only, by a very forced construction, be deemed a breach of the privileges of the House, and the motion was ultimately withdrawn. The Attorney-General, however, intimated, that numerous prosecutions must be instituted for libels connected with the proceedings against her Majesty.

We trust it will not be imputed to us that we do not strongly disapprove of the disgusting language made use of with regard to her Majesty, if we have refrained from joining in the cry for prosecution which has been raised. The truth is, that the article selected by Mr. Wetherell for notice, was of a very low description, that if it excited any other feeling than that of contempt for the writer, it must have been that of unqualified disgust. We are sure too, that the Queen possesses too much sense to be a moment hurt by such contemptible scurrility, and could almost take it upon us to say, that prosecution is the last thing that she would wish for. For our part, any enemy of the description of *The Western Luminary*, is one who would never give us much pain. There is another description of enemies, infinitely more to be dreaded, because their attacks are more insidious, and can with more difficulty be warded off. But these enemies cannot so easily be reached by the law. The writer who lays aside all regard to decency in sentiment or language, will soon be rewarded by the public scorn, which will in most cases be found no inefficacious punishment. We really cannot bring ourselves to believe that the *loyal* people of Exeter, from the Right Reverend Bishop down to the humblest Tory, will hereafter feel so much disposed as they have been to bask in the *genial rays* of this *Luminary*.

We have always seen Ministers but too willing to avail themselves of every opportunity which they considered favourable for an inroad on the liberties of the press. This is precisely such an opportunity. The sacrifice of this wretched scribbler will cost them nothing; and they no doubt calculate that it will gain them a character for impartiality. They will be very willing, therefore, to make him the scape goat for the sins of his more dextrous, but not less mischievous brethren, that they may have a pretext for prosecuting other writers, whose punishment they would gladly purchase at the expence of this very moderate sacrifice.

Mr. Tennyson gave notice of his intention to move for bringing in a Bill next Session, for facilitating the process of ejectment from small possessions.

VALPARAISO, April 19, 1820.

Here we are making rapid strides towards complete independence; one step more, and which is about to be taken, will bring us to our journey's end. Were you here you would be glad to see a whole people struggling for freedom with every success. I wish those at home had a little more spirit to resist oppression. Were the Manchester Yeomanry here, how quickly would their blades drop from their hands. You can hardly conceive what an impression the approval of such wanton and cruel acts, and the protection afforded by the Government to the delinquents, has made on all here. I am persuaded that if the Prince Regent and they could see the matter in its true light, there would at once be a return to the system of Government formerly established by the Constitution of England, which I have always thought the best calculated for happiness.

It is my opinion that on the fall of Peru, which I shall probably have the happiness to announce to you in my next, this great Peninsula will settle into a Government somewhat like that to which I allude. What a field is here open to such a man as Bonaparte, with the prudence and moderation which adversity and time must have taught him! My occupations have in some degree prevented me from writing to you, and some few others whom I esteem and regard; but I will frankly confess that I might have done so often, could I have resolved to write to you a short letter, and not the history of passing events, as I wished, but had not courage to undertake. I send you, however, some public papers, from which you will collect such facts as may prove most interesting to you, as they relate more particularly to the department under my charge.

All things are prospering as regard myself to the utmost of my expectation. I have been pretty successful by sea, and more so by land. My copper works too are getting fast forward; they will be prodigiously profitable; and the Government have just given me a farm of 20,000 acres, most of which is cultivated, and situated in the finest part of Chili, near Conception; and I am in treaty for the purchase of 80,000 acres, which will be a fortune when the corn market of Lima opens. Can you believe that they are so ignorant of machinery here, that flour is four times dearer than grain?

THE *MIRROR OF FASHION.*

——— TO SHEW
THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME,
ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

The gout in the King's hand was yesterday, we are happy to say, much better. His Majesty experienced less pain than since he has had the attack.

Yesterday the Dukes of York and Gloucester visited his Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York held a Levee yesterday morning at the Horse Guards, which was attended by Generals Count Alten, Lord Combermere, M'Leod, Sir Geo. Berkly, Colonels Clitherow, Reynett, Pennington, Grant, &c.

The Duke of Northumberland was so pleased last week when on board the Impregnable at Plymouth, with the neat appearance of the wives and children of the crew, that his Grace left 25l. with Capt. Pellew to be divided amongst them.

The Earl of Egremont's annual venison feast takes place this week at his Lordship's seat at Petworth, in Sussex. A booth has been erected on the beautiful lawn before the mansion to accommodate fifteen hundred persons at dinner. Twenty-five bucks have been killed for the banquet, and five hundred dozen bottles of choice wines have been selected to add to the festival.

The Countess of St. Germans opened her elegant mansion in St. James's-square, on Monday evening, for the first time since her marriage, to the *haut ton*, with a most splendid ball and supper. The spacious suite of apartments on the dining room floor, five in number, were superbly illuminated; the grand drawing-room was appropriated for dancing, and was fitted up with unique taste and elegance. The Band of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards were stationed in the inner hall, who performed martial and other music during the night. The company began to arrive soon after ten o'clock: the ball commenced at eleven, the supper, which consisted of every delicacy of the season, was announced at two. The desert was of the rarest description, pines, grapes, melons, peaches, &c. The wines were of the finest qualities. The dancing was resumed at three, and continued till nearly six yesterday morning. The company present exceeded 300 distinguished fashionables.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and family leave town in a few days, for their seat, Malcolm, Sussex.

The Marchioness of Exeter has left her house in Privy-gardens, for her seat, Langley, Kent.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bath and family left their house in Grosvenor-square, yesterday, for their seat in Wilts.

The Earl of Powis has left town for the Duke of Northumberland's seat, Sion House.

Lord and Lady Grantham left town on Monday, on a visit to the Dowager Countess De Grey, at her seat, Wrest House, Bedfordshire.

Lord Rivers left town yesterday for his seat, Hare Park, Newmarket.

Arrivals at the Royal Hotel, St. James's-street:—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, from Paris; Miss Macintosh, from ditto; Edward Butler, Esq. from his seat in Ireland.

Departures yesterday from the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street:—The Rev. James Brownlow, to Scotland; Wm. Crosby, Esq. to the Continent.

Mr. Soane, the architect, was in attendance at the House of Lords on Monday, to take directions for making the necessary alterations in the House, preparatory to the approaching investigation. According to the present arrangement of the seats, there would not be accommodation for above one half of the Peers who may be expected to attend on this solemn and interesting occasion. There were various modes suggested for remedying this defect, but we believe the Earl of Liverpool's suggestion of running a sort of Gallery along the sides of the House, at a sufficient height from the floor to clear the heads of the Peers sitting on the back from, will be adopted. The backs of the centre seats are also, we understand, to be taken off, which will allow their Lordships to turn and face the witnesses, who of course will be placed at the Bar; but it would be a material improvement if the platform on which they are to stand were elevated, so as to permit them to be seen by the whole of the House. These alterations are to be completed, we understand, by the 14th August.

The Election of Scholars of Eton to Fellowships of King's College, Cambridge, and of Young Gentlemen to the Foundation of Eton, commenced on Saturday before the Provost and Posers of King's College. These officers were received at Eton with the usual formalities. In the evening the accustomed regatta and display of fire-works terminated the aquatic amusements of the season. The speeches were delivered by the Gentlemen yesterday.

As her Royal Highness Madame was returning on Wednesday from a drive in the Bois de Boulogue, the horses took fright at a clap of thunder, and ran off; the leaders broke the traces, and the wheel horses were stopped by a man, who suddenly disappeared, and refused to make himself known.—Paris Paper.

Bishop of Cloyne.—Died, on Saturday the 16th instant, in the 75th year of his age, the Right Rev. William Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne: a Prelate most respectable for his learning, and most exemplary for his uprightness, benevolence, and piety. He was promoted to the See of Cloyne in the year 1790.

The Chevalier Vassali, the Queen's Equerry, has set out for Italy, in order to conduct to this country some witnesses in favour of her Majesty.

ROCHESTER, July 25.

Public curiosity was never at a higher pitch, than it is at present in this town and neighbourhood, in consequence of the intention of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence to christen the Trafalgar man of war, which is to be launched from the dock at two o'clock this day.

About three o'clock on Monday afternoon, his Royal Highness and suite arrived at the Crown Hotel, where his Royal Highness was received by the principal inhabitants with the most marked demonstrations of joy. After a short stay at the inn, the Royal Duke proceeded to the house of Admiral Sir John Gore at Chatham, where he dined with the principal officers of the garrison, and the Commissioners of his Majesty's navy resident here. This being the first Royal visit to Rochester for some years, the greatest interest prevailed in the town, and the different inns were crowded with the Nobility and Gentry for many miles round, who were anxious to be present at the grand ceremony.

Yesterday his Royal Highness, after breakfast, inspected the Garrison, and the Royal Marine and Artillery Barracks, in company with Sir John Gore, Sir George Barlow, the resident Commissioners, Colonel Christie, and many other distinguished personages, and expressed the great satisfaction he felt at the clean and orderly appearance of the men, the comfortable state of the place, and the general appearance of good government which prevailed throughout. The distinguished party then proceeded to the Dock-yard, where his Royal Highness was received by the Naval and Military Authorities with the honours due to his high rank and station, the soldiers presenting arms, and the vessels on the river displaying the royal standard. His Royal Highness seemed very minute in his examination of the place, and went on board the new ship, with the construction of which he expressed great satisfaction. His Royal Highness afterwards went to dinner with the Officers.

In the evening a grand ball was given on the occasion, and the Theatre had to boast of a full and fashionable audience, comprising all the rank, beauty and *ton* of the place. The play was *The Jealous Wife* (for the benefit of Mrs. Fawcett), and all the characters were judiciously cast and extremely well supported.—His Royal Highness purposes staying here a week.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
This Evening will be performed,
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
Previous to the Opera, THE WEDDING DAY.
To conclude with THE SON IN LAW.
To-morrow, The Beggar's Opera, Lovers Quarrels, with A Roland for an Oliver.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.
This Evening will be performed,
WOMAN'S WILL—A RIDDLE.
To which will be added,
DON GIOVANNI; or, A Spectre on Horseback.
To-morrow, Woman's Will, with Don Giovanni.

☞ New Oriental Romance.
ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE (Astley's), Westminster-bridge.
THIS PRESENT EVENING, and during the week, at half past six o'clock precisely, will be presented, for the 3d time, an entirely new splendid Equestrian Spectacle Melodrama, founded on an interesting story in Moore's celebrated Oriental Romance of Lalla Rookh, called THE VEILED PROPHET OF KHORASSAN! Zelica, Mrs. Astley.—SURPRISING HORSEMANSHIP by the Young Austrian.—Extraordinary Dancing and Equilibriums on the Tight Rope, by Mons. Longuemare, from Paris.—A Comic Song, by Mr. Sloman.—Trampoline Exercises, Vaulting and Tumbling.—The whole to conclude with, 21st time, a new Operatic Farcical Burletta, called THE MASQUERADE; or, a Day in Spain.—Doors open at half past five, and begin at half past six o'clock.—Half price at half past eight o'clock.

VAUXHALL.
THIS EVENING, a GRAND GALA, comprising a CONCERT of MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC. At the end of the First Act, Madame and Madlle. Saqui, with Madlle. Adelle, will exhibit their admired Performances; and, at the conclusion of the Concert, will succeed a brilliant display of FIRE-WORKS, by Signora Hengler, when Madame Saqui, completely enveloped in a Volume of Fire, will achieve her surprising evolutions on the Tight Rope, at an elevation of sixty feet from the ground.—Admission 3s. 6d. Doors open at seven, the Concert to begin at eight o'clock.

ELECTION OF A PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Election of Mr. Wilson to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, has made a deep impression on all the considerate part of the Scots community. At a time when so much interest has been taken in the moral and religious feeling of the country, and after so many prosecutions for blasphemy, it is melancholy to see the spirit of political faction so inconsistent with all its pretexts, as to give its sanction to a Candidate, of whom it was said, "that he has traduced and villified his most intimate friends, in articles written in a style and manner such as was never before employed by any individual who assumed the character of a gentleman, and of having gone so far as to entertain his associates at Tavern Dinners with disgustingly obscene and impious parodies on the Psalms." Such was the description given of this Candidate for the Chair of Moral Philosophy! Deacon Drummond, indeed, entered into his defence; and that we may not be supposed to asperse the gentleman, we shall copy the worthy Deacon's speech from *The Scotsman*, together with what followed:—

"Deacon DRUMMOND knew that there had been a great many allegations against Mr. Wilson, and he had considered it his duty to inquire into the truth of the statements, and he had been so employed *till ten o'clock last night*. He had waited upon Mr. Wilson himself, and he had asked him *if he believed in Divine Revelation; if he believed in salvation through free grace;* and if he, in getting the Chair, *would teach the morality of the Gospel?* to all which he had received satisfactory answers. He had been told, that in sitting over the punch-bowl with a few friends, Mr. Wilson had sprinkled some of the liquor and styled that baptism; he had been told again, that Mr. Wilson held a club in his house every Sabbath evening for the purpose of coining new oaths; but when he had inquired into this, he found it was only to repeat verses that they met. Upon the whole, he was perfectly satisfied that Mr. Wilson was a fit and proper person to fill the Chair, and would vote for him.

"Deacon PATERSON said, it would appear from what had fallen from Mr. Mackenzie, that this was to be made a political question; but this view, he (Deacon Paterson) deprecated and protested against, and any Member of Council who made a political question of it, failed in discharging conscientiously his duty, and violated the trust reposed in him as a Councillor.—After all that had been said, it still appeared to him that Mr. Wilson's character was of too equivocal a description to justify the Council in electing him to the situation of Professor of Moral Philosophy. We all knew what an interest the public took in this appointment; and though the public had no right to say to the Town-Council "Give us such a man," yet they had surely a right to demand a man of unblemished character. Mr. Wilson's character did not as yet appear to be of that immaculate description which could warrant the Council in reposing this important trust in his hands, at least without further inquiry;—and, if they proceeded forthwith to the election, it would be such a stain upon the Council as time itself would not wipe away [cries of "vote, vote!"].

"Baillie MANNERS briefly stated, that as they seemed to be impatient to come to the vote, he would put Sir William Hamilton in nomination.

"The vote was then put, when the numbers were, 21 for Mr. Wilson, and 9 for Sir W. Hamilton.

"Convener Gillespie and Baillie Manners protested against this election, for reasons to be afterwards given in, and they severally took instruments."

COURT OF CHANCERY, Lincoln's Inn, July 25.

The Lord Chancellor came into Court at half past eleven o'clock, his Lordship having been occupied until that hour in his private room, hearing the case of Brady v. Adam.

IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEENSBERRY LEGACIES.—Thomas v. Montgomery.

The Lord Chancellor, on coming into Court, observed, that he examined the calculation for allowing the legatees of the late Duke of Queensberry a tenth part of the amount of their legacies, and he had come to the conclusion, that it was impossible for him to grant so large a sum. Since that another calculation had been handed to him on a sixteenth. He had not been able to look into it, but he would do so before to-morrow morning; and on coming into Court then he would give his decision.

JUDGMENTS.

The Lord Chancellor informed the Bar, as it would not be necessary for him to sit in the mornings in the House of Lords during the present Sittings in Chancery, that he would sit daily in Court; he therefore desired that the paper for this day should stand over for to-morrow, when he would give the judgments mentioned in it, as his mind had been so occupied with judgments elsewhere (the House of Lords), that he had not time to attend to them on the paper.

INJUNCTION.—PIRACY.
Stedman v. Guy and Others.

Mr. Hart, Counsel for the plaintiff, moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding in selling a book called *Guy's Elements of Astronomy*, which was in part pirated from the work of the plaintiff, denominated *Stedman's Study of Astronomy*, the first edition of which was published in 1793, and had gone through four editions: the last published in 1819. The defendant Guy was Professor of Astronomy to the Royal Military College; and the other defendants were Messrs. Baldwin and Co. respectable booksellers, who were his printers and publishers. If his Lordship would compare the two books together, he would find that of the defendants contained a vast deal which was in the plaintiff's, but certainly in a colourable shape. Under these circumstances, he had no doubt but his Lordship would grant the injunction.

Mr. Shadwell, Counsel for the defendants, said, he did not deny but there was a similarity in the contents of the two books, but the Court of Chancery never interfered by injunction in any case where due diligence was not used; he would shew that it had not been so used here. The book of the defendants was published in Feb. 1819. The plaintiff did not file his bill until April 1820, and on this day, the 25th July, for the first time, moved for an injunction. He held in his hand an affidavit of the defendant Baldwin, which proved the very manner these gentlemen, the defendants, treated the case in the first instance, stating, that Mr. Mawman, the agent of the plaintiff, waited on the deponent in February last, and informed him for the first time, that the defendants' book was pirated, in part, from that of the plaintiff. On this information deponent immediately wrote to the plaintiff, expressing his sorrow that such a circumstance should have taken place, that it was without his knowledge, and contrary to the manner of him and his partners doing business; then informed him, that they having published a little book, written by the defendant on geometry, he applied to him to write one on astronomy; and he was induced to this from hearing that the defendant, Guy, had written one on the subject for the use of his school in the Royal Military College, he complied with the deponent's request, and furnished them with the book complained of. That the deponent informed the plaintiff that there were but 25 numbers of the defendant, Guy's, book unsold, and that he, the deponent, would take care, if there was another edition published, that the part charged to be pirated should be omitted. The Learned Counsel then said, that in his opinion the question now before the Court was, not whether the defendant Guy's book was a piracy or not, or whether he and the plaintiff had taken from Mr. Kean's book, which was the general source of all authors on the subject of astronomy; but the question was, as the piracy had lasted so long as from Feb. 1819, whether his Lordship would now grant an injunction on an *ex-parte* application?

The Lord Chancellor observed, that the fair thing to be done in this case was, to allow the defendants to sell the books they had already printed, and to be restrained by injunction from printing and selling any other edition containing any part of the plaintiff's book.—Injunction granted in part.

West End Fair.—In consequence of the flagrant outrages which were committed at this place last year, a meeting has been held by the Magistrates in the vicinity of Hampstead, and a Resolution has been entered into for abolishing the fair. It usually commenced on the 26th of July, and it being anticipated that gambling, concerts, plays, singing, and dancing, may take place, and tend to similar disgraceful scenes as last year, officers and constables from each office will be in attendance to put a stop to all such exhibitions, and to take the parties into custody who act in defiance of the order of the Magistrates.

The number of Jesuits in Russia, when the decree for their banishment was issued, amounted to 800 at least. It is said that some are gone to China.

A frightful event took place lately at Aix-la-Chapelle. A young man, employed in the family of a young Lady, mother of three children, and widow of an Officer of high rank, disappointed in his views to retrieve his desperate fortune by inducing her to marry him, took an opportunity of depriving her and himself of life by the discharge of a case of pistols, in the presence of some of her relations.

The Light Horse Volunteers are to have a field day on Wormwood Scrubbs, to-morrow, preparatory to the review of the regiment at that place by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief on Saturday next.

Child Murder.—Yesterday morning the body of a female infant, apparently about three months old, was found drowned in a pond in the Regent's Park; it was tied up in a coarse cloth, along with two bricks, for the purpose of sinking it; it appeared to have lain several days in the water. The body was removed to the Jew's Harp Tavern for a Coroner's Inquest.

Dreadful Accident.—Yesterday, about noon, as several baggage waggons heavily laden with trunks and other articles, the property of the soldiers belonging to the 10th Light Dragoons, were proceeding along the Wandsworth road, on their route from Rumford to Richmond, one of them unfortunately came in contact with a lamp post, which it broke to pieces, and from the suddenness of the shock, the wife of one of the privates belonging to the regiment, named Stevens, and her child, a fine boy about two years old, who were riding on the waggon at the time, were precipitated with great violence to the ground; the wheel passing over the infant, killed it on the spot; the mother falling on her head, narrowly escaped a similar fate, but great doubts are entertained of her recovery.

Attempt to Assassinate the Duke of Athol.—On Tuesday se'nnight an attempt was made by a man named James Murray to assassinate his Grace the Duke of Athol. Murray, under a pretence of important business, had procured an audience of his Grace, at one of the lodges leading to Dunkeld House, where he handed his Grace a letter, containing some unreasonable demands, and which farther stated, that unless his Grace complied with them in a few minutes, he would shoot him with a pistol. The Duke, with singular fortitude, and great presence of mind, seized the pistol as Murray drew it from his pocket, and, calling on some of his attendants, Murray was immediately secured and brought to the gaol of Perth.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

HIGH TREASON.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Wilson's Trial.—Second Day.—Glasgow, July 22.

When the Court met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, Counsel for the prisoner called witnesses to shew that he had marched from Strathaven, in consequence of compulsion and against his will.

The Lord President charged the Jury.

The Jury retired, and were enclosed for above two hours. On their return into Court, Mr. Ewing, the Foreman, delivered the verdict, finding the prisoner Not Guilty on the first three counts of the indictment, but Guilty the fourth, viz. compassing to levy war against the King, in order to compel him to change his measures. The Jury recommended him to the clemency of the Crown.

The Court declined to receive the recommendation as part of the verdict; but stated that the Judges in reporting to the Crown would take proper notice of it.

The prisoner heard the verdict with the utmost composure. Throughout the whole trial he appeared equally indifferent. He slept during part of the proceedings. He ate heartily of cold beef. He is a middle sized man, decent in his dress as a workman, and apparently about sixty years old.

The Court adjourned till Monday, as the Court proceeds to Paisley to-day to arraign some prisoners there.

YORK ASSIZES.

CROWN SIDE.—HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Joseph Pickersgill, aged 27, was charged with having violently assaulted and robbed Squire Ramsden, near Wakefield, on the evening of the 5th of May.

Squire Ramsden said, he lived at Wakefield Out-wood. On the 5th of May he had been at a public house at Bray-lane. He went in at a quarter past ten, and stayed an hour and a half.—The prisoner was there, and proposed to go home with him, but declined to go when witness did. Witness proceeded homewards, and was overtaken and passed by Mary Horton. He heard a footstep, and as he turned about to look he was knocked down, and some person began kicking him on the head very severely, and said, "D—n thee, wilt thou not give over? wilt thou not hold thy din?" at the same time *punching* (striking) witness's mouth with his foot. Witness knew the voice to be Pickersgill's:—witness lay still, bleeding copiously from his mouth and head. The prisoner then took from him his purse, containing 16s. Witness was at the time turned on his face, and the prisoner held his knee on the back of his neck, pressing his mouth to the ground. The prisoner next took two small keys out of witness's pocket, and went away. Witness, feeling unable to rise, called for help. The prisoner returned, and said—"D—n thee, thou art not quiet yet; but if I have not given enough, I will do." He then kicked him severely on the other side of the head, on the ribs, and in a particular part of his body. He then took from his inside waistcoat pocket a pocket-book, containing a 1l. note and memorandums. Witness said, "Thou hast got my money; let me die quietly." The prisoner gave a coarse and savage answer. The witness became insensible.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hardy.—He had no recollection of saying it was a man of the name of Barker, or that three men had robbed him. He did not know who carried him home, or what he said to them. It was a cloudy evening. He had not taken much liquor, so as to be incapable of doing his business.

Mary Norton overtook Squire Ramsden on the night of the 5th of May, and had passed the prisoner just before. The prisoner was about 100 yards behind Ramsden. A few minutes after passing Ramsden, she heard him call out "murder!" She ran with her shoes off towards him, and heard a voice say, "Old rogue, wilt thou cry out?" She thought it was Pickersgill's voice; she knew him by working at the same pit. She ran to the pit for assistance. Two men came with her. They found Ramsden on his knees. He appeared insensible, and was carried home. Pickersgill came to the pit that night, and she saw something like blood upon his stocking. [This the witness at last stated, after much hesitation]. He was taken into custody about an hour and a half afterwards. When Ramsden's sons came, Pickersgill wanted to go out of the cabin, at the pit's mouth. Young Squire Ramsden pointed out the blood on his stocking. Pickersgill said it had been done by touching meat.

By Mr. Hardy—When she first gave the alarm, she said that Joseph Pickergill was murdering Squire Ramsden. She had said to a woman that she was sorry she had mentioned Pickersgill, for it would bring her into trouble.

Other witnesses, who came up to the prosecutor and carried him home, deposed to the situation in which they found him, and to Pickersgill's having given different and contradictory accounts of the blood on his stocking. They saw him throw away a purse, and drop a pocket-book. The keys were found in his pocket.

The property was identified by the prosecutor. The prisoner said nothing in his defence.

Joseph Wilby, one of the men who first came up to Ramsden, said that he described a person of the name of Barker as the robber.

Mary Sparling said she heard Ramsden tell his son-in-law that three men attacked him, and he beat off two of them. Mary Norton had told her she did not know who the man was that robbed Ramsden.

By Mr. Alderson—She had worked with the prisoner fourteen years, and he paid her wages. Ramsden did not seem much hurt. He was able to walk if two men had hold of him.

Mr. Justice Park ordered this witness to be detained.

The Jury at once found a verdict of—Guilty.

Mr. Justice Park admonished Mary Sparling upon the sacred and awful obligation of an oath. From the evidence she gave, and the manner in which she gave it, there could be no doubt that she committed perjury. He might detain her, and order her to be prosecuted; but in hopes that she would that very night drop down on her knees, repent of her great wickedness, learn to fear the awful name of God, and never take it in vain, or with a lie in her mouth or her heart, he let her go.

No sentence was pronounced on Pickersgill.

SHIP NEWS.

Dover, July 24.—Arrived the Dolphin, Brown, from Sunderland, with damage in her sails, rigging and hull, having been run foul of by the Arethusa, from London for Jamaica.

Falmouth, July 22.—Wind N.N.W.—Arrived the Lady Arabella packet, with a mail from Lisbon, in seven days. Sailed the Osborne packet, with a mail for the Leeward Islands. Arrived off this port, the Alpha, from St. Michael's for London.

Cowes, July 24.—Arrived the Navigator, Logan, from London, to take troops to Halifax.

Montrose, July 21.—Arrived the London, Cunningham, from Greenland, with 12 fish, 150 tons; and Monarch, Young, 3 fish, 40 tons. They report the success of the following ships; Eliza, Swan, 5 fish; Spencer, 4 ditto; and Hero, 4 ditto, of Montrose.

Dee (June 20), 2 fish; Don, 2 ditto; Hercules, clean; Middleton, 2 ditto; and St. Andrew, 8, of Aberdeen.

Fairy, 5 fish, of Dundee.

Alert (July), 4 fish; Eclipse, 11 ditto; Gleaner, 2 ditto; Hope, 2 ditto; Resolution, 4 ditto; Superior, 10, ditto; and Union, 10, of Peterhead.

Juno, 7 fish, of Leith.

John, 9 fish, of Greenock.

Ellen, 2 fish, of Kirkwall.

May 3, Ebor, 2 fish; and Manchester, 14, of Hull.

July 1, Aimwell, 1 fish; Henrietta, 6 ditto; Harmony, 6 ditto; James, 3 ditto; Lively, 3 ditto; Mars, 6 ditto; Phœnix, 1 ditto; Volunteer, 12 ditto; and William and Ann, 9, of Whitby.

Plymouth, July 23.—Wind N. E.—Arrived the Latona, Robinson, from Miramichi; she spoke on the 16th inst. the Prince Coburg, from Quebec for Cork, with her foretopmast sprung.—Passed up channel last evening, the Triton, in 30 days from Quebec, for London.

The case of the three victims who are ordered to be executed To morrow, for forging or uttering forged Bank Notes, deserves particular notice, and has called forth the observations of some of the friends of humanity. The crime of forging the New Bank Notes is not in future to be punished with death, but with transportation for fourteen years. Does not this aggravate the cruelty of hanging these criminals?

A couple passed through our city on Thursday last, post haste, on their way to the far-famed Gretna-green. They alighted at the coffee-house, and, after a short stay, proceeded to the hymeneal altar. The gentleman is just returned from abroad, and report says he is a person of distinction.—*Carlisle Journal.*

Fire.—Early on Monday morning, an alarming fire broke out at the house of a cheesemonger, Stepney Green, Mile End. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that the stair-case was totally consumed before the unhappy family, who had retired to rest, were awoke to a sense of their extremely perilous situation. Fortunately on its discovery by the watchman, and consequent alarm, a number of the neighbouring inhabitants soon collected together; blankets were procured, and the family, by leaping from the balcony of the first floor, were happily rescued from their hazardous situation, without personal injury. The walls only remain; and of furniture, stock, or even of wearing apparel, not an article has been saved. The greatest alarm for some time prevailed, lest the fire should communicate to the extensive soap manufactory of Messrs. Richards and Co. The prompt arrival, however, of the engines stopped the further progress of the devouring element, and before five o'clock the fire was extinguished without any material damage to the adjoining houses.

The judgment of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, which has never yet been doubted, will be put to the test on Saturday next, at Robins's, when his Wines are to be submitted to the hammer.—His cellars are under that part of the House of Lords which is to come down, and this will account for the sale. Guy Faux meditated the destruction of the Parliament House in the identical cellar in which these wines are deposited. The cognoscenti in first-rate wines are upon the alert to get samples of each previous to the sale; amongst them are to be included some Illustrious Members of the Royal Family.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday morning, at her house in Bruton-street, the Lady Mary Stanley, of a still born son.

MARRIED.

At New Buckenham, Norfolk, by the Rev. John France, Samuel Herbert, Esq. of St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, to Mrs. Alden.

DIED.

Yesterday, James, the youngest son of Joseph Bushnan, Esq. of Guildhall, aged five years and ten months.

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