

admit of description: The effect of *Edinburgh illuminated!* The immense blaze of light which shone over its rocks, castles, columns, and hollows, was such as no other British city can exhibit. From a deep hollow, whose bottom was buried by the darkness of distance, rose a pyramid nearly 100 feet high, on the top of which blazoned an enormous Crown in the splendour of aerial light, seeming at once to symbolize the distance of the Crown from the Subject, and the glory which one receives from the other—the cannon's roar and flash, over the dark and quiet hills of the distant country, exhibited a scene inexpressibly grand and sublime.

Leith was also brilliantly illuminated; Dalkeith was the same; as was the coast of Fife; bonfires were blazing on the Lomond and Ochill hills, and all the adjacent heights. That on the top of Arthur's Seat continued during the whole night.

AUGUST 20.

His Majesty, dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, with the order and decorations of the Thistle and St. Andrew's Cross, arrived at the Palace about 2 o'clock yesterday. The King was a good deal affected at some parts of the Addresses, which were in general well delivered. Sir John Sinclair, Lord Lauderdale, and some others, had audiences; and the Bishops and Episcopal Clergy, presented an Address.

Lord Melville, as Chancellor, appeared at the head of the University of Saint Andrews; Earl of Aberdeen of King's College; Francis Jeffery, Esq. as Rector of Glasgow; the Rev. Dr. Baird, as Principal of Edinburgh; and Hugh Lumsden, Esq. as Dean of the Faculty of Marischal College, Aberdeen, took their stations in front of the Throne, and read the Addresses in their order.

The Commission from the Church of Scotland which presented the Address yesterday, must have struck His Majesty with considerable surprise: Military, Highland, and other dresses, appeared amongst those of the Clerical Order, as the proper costume of the Ministers of the Church, producing an effect of which the most accurate previous, unocular knowledge, could not have destroyed the novelty.

AUGUST 21.

The mahogany plank on which the King first set his foot in Scotland, is to be cut in pieces to form Snuff Boxes, as reminiscences of the visit of George the Fourth, to Scotland.

LADIES' SILVER CROSS.—Sir W. Scott went in a barge on board the Royal yacht, previous to the King's landing, and had the honour of presenting the superb Silver Cross to His Majesty, as a tribute from the Ladies of Edinburgh.

The Hon. W. Maule has sent an additional supply of bucks for the King's table.

THE ROYAL DRAWING ROOM.

His Majesty held a Drawing Room yesterday, which was uncommonly splendid; and the Ladies were received by the King with his wonted courtesy and politeness, and upwards of 500, dressed and decorated in the highest style and fashion, were present on the occasion. Old Holyrood looked quite in the splendour and vigour of its youth again.

AUGUST 22.

His Majesty passed yesterday in seclusion from the public eye.

It is expected that the King will review the troops to-morrow, on Portobello Sands. His Grace the Duke of Argyle will be at the head of the Highland Clans.

His Majesty has fixed to go to the Theatre on Tuesday next, when it is probable that Rob Roy will be presented.

His Majesty's time is now so fully occupied, that there is little probability that another Levee will be held; and we are sorry to hear that Wednesday next, the 28th inst. is finally fixed on for his departure; on this we hope we may be mistaken, but, we fear, it is too true.

The weather continues delightfully favourable.

A friend has sent us the following suggestions—let us shew His Majesty, that we fear God as well as honour the King; by universally avoiding all tumult and noise, during the progress from Holyrood to the High Church on Sabbath next: above all, let there be no Huzzaing upon our Streets on that day. Taking off the hat, and observing profound silence, will perfect the kind and approving impression which his beloved Scottish subjects have made on the Royal mind.

AUGUST 23.

The procession of His Majesty yesterday to the Castle, will be remembered as long as memory retains an impression. We have only to support the Throne, and rally round His Majesty, and peace and happiness must necessarily ensue.

His Majesty yesterday inspected an elegant collection of pictures, which had been carried to the Palace for that purpose.

Ever since the King's arrival, the late meat of the table of the household at the Waterloo hotel, has been sent to the Charity Work-House, and thus afforded several plentiful repasts to between 5 and 600 poor people.

Among the contributions to the bonfire on Arthur's Seat, were three tons of Elgin Main's coals, sent by the proprietors.

AUGUST 27. THE BANQUET.

Saturday, August 24. The Parliament House was prepared for the Banquet: at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, the arrival of His Majesty was announced. His Majesty took his seat under the canopy prepared for him, dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal. The King seemed pleased with the splendour of the feast: but his attention was much more directed to the guests than to the dinner. A number of Scots airs were played, particularly "Roy's Wife of Aldevaloch;" His Majesty bear time. After the different courses had been served, and the King had washed his hands in an ewer of silver, presented by Mr. Crawford, of Braehead, and a Nephew of Sir W. Scott, "Non Nobis Domine" was sung in a fine style. The Lord Provost then proposed the health of His Majesty, who had been graciously pleased to honour us with his presence—**THE KING**, 4 times three, with loud and continued acclamations, and a discharge of Artillery from the Castle.—Air "God Save the King."

His Majesty in a short but emphatic address, declared that this was the proudest day of his life:—"How strongly," said he, "how deeply, how sincerely, I have been affected by this; no language can adequately express!"

The Lord Provost knelt and kissed His Majesty's hand; who raised him up in the most affectionate manner.

At a quarter past nine, the King left the room, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

The toasts were noble, and well suited to the feelings of the Royal Guest.

CLAN'S MEN.—Between 2 and 300 Breadalbane men, the Macleods, Clan Gregor, Glengary, Dunrodins, Drummonds, &c. clad and armed in dress and style of their native mountains, were sworn to act as guards to the Lord High Constable and Knight Marshal, with Sir Walter Scott, as their Adjutant General. The Dukes of Atholl and Gordon, Macleod, Lord Fife, Ferguson of Invercauld, and other Chiefs, offered to contribute to this martial attendance; which was declined for various reasons.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

NORTH CRAY, SUNDAY NIGHT.—Since our last, every thing here has remained in a quiet monotony—disturbed only twice or thrice in the day by an arrival or departure of some immediate friend of the family, or short messages of condolence left at the porter's lodge.

Within the house all is deep silence; and the whole neighbourhood without reminds us of the poet's "Sabbath of the dead;"—even the very children seem hushed into reflection; and the villagers address each other in mysterious whispers as though they felt themselves under some awful and indefinable visitation.

The grief of the Marchioness has assumed the character of a calm melancholy. She is sometimes for hours together almost without speaking to those about her, and a settled gloom at these times appears to hang over her mind. Her nearest friends are apprehensive of serious consequences to her health. Her Ladyship walks for a short time every evening in the Shrubbery, attended by Lady Sulfield or lady Emma Edgcombe, and sometimes by both those Ladies, who are extremely assiduous in their attentions to the Noble Lady. On her return from walking she invariably retires to the privacy of her apartment.

This being the first Sunday since the

death of the Marquis, it was expected that the interior of the parish church would have exhibited some of the signs usual on similar occasions. Not a yard of black cloth, however, was to be seen, either on the pulpit or on the pew appropriated to the use of the Noble Family when they visit the church.

The sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. Ward, Curate of the parish, from the following text:

"Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding."

"My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his correction."—Proverbs, chap. iii. v. 5 and 11.

No allusion whatever was made by the Preacher to the late melancholy catastrophe; a circumstance which created much surprise.

It was impossible not to perceive, however, that the congregation were pondering on the melancholy subject, and the scene was well calculated to inspire such musings. We noticed, particularly, one venerable looking old man, who occupied a seat in the small, but neat gallery of the church; he looked for some time with sorrowful earnestness towards the seat always occupied by the late Marquis, and at length unable any longer to command his feelings, the tears gushed from his eyes, and chased each other down his time-worn cheeks. This man, we were informed was in the habit of receiving the bounty of the Noble Marquis, which in all cases of age or infirmity was most liberally bestowed. The deserted pew of the Londonderry family, in which his Lordship was a regular attendant on Divine Service whenever he was at North Cray; the recently erected monument to the memory of his beloved sister; the knowledge, that his Lordship, in his life time, had provided a burial place for himself beneath the pavement on which they were kneeling, and the vicinity of their situation to the house where he now lies a pallid corpse, could not but induce melancholy and distressing contemplation.

The pew of the Londonderry family stands conspicuously by the reading desk, and it was a practice with His Lordship to stand so that he could read the Liturgy from the clerk's book. The poor fellow felt honoured by this participation; and after the service was over this morning, we saw him in the midst of a group describing the circumstance, with tears in his eyes—pointing out the exact spot on which his Lordship stood—and shewing minutely how he used to hold the leaves of his book to accommodate him. The poor man's earnestness, and the eager attention of his hearers, would have been a fine subject for Yorick.

SEPTEMBER 9.

From the London Gazette.

[This Gazette announces the baptism, at Hanover, on the 16th ult. of the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.]

PARIS, SEPT. 5.—The news of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry caused the Austrian funds to fall five per cent. It affected Prince Metternich very much.

On Saturday Viscount Chateaubriand had an audience of His Majesty, and yesterday morning left town for Paris, whence he will proceed to the Congress. We also learn that Count de Villele had just been appointed President of the Council of Ministers in France, which indicates the permanency of the present French Administration, and destroys the hopes of the extreme Ultras.

A fresh instance of Turkish treachery and barbarity is exhibited in the burning of Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, and affords an additional proof, if any were wanting, that no reliance whatever is to be placed on Turkish faith. It appears that the Janissaries had retired from Jassy, which circumstance, added to the appointment of a new Hospodar, and the revival of trade, had induced many of the Boyards to return to Jassy. All announced peace and prosperity, when in the night of the 10th August the Janissaries marched back unknown and plundered every house, and after committing the most atrocious excesses, set fire to the town, the whole of which is nearly reduced to ashes.

The Duke of Wellington.—His Grace who has been indisposed for a few days, we are happy to state was yesterday considerably recovered.

The Ministerial arrangements, we are

sorry to say, are not yet completed. It was understood that His Majesty's Ministers had come to an agreement, that Lord Bathurst should be Secretary for Foreign Affairs—he succeeded in the Colonial Department by Mr. Robinson, who was to be succeeded in the Board of Trade by Mr. Huskisson, with a Seat in the Cabinet—but the following facts have now come to our knowledge:

The Lord Chancellor had an audience of the King, soon after his arrival at Carlton House last Sunday, and humbly represented to him, the possibility of carrying on the affairs of Government with a few trifling changes as above stated. On Monday and Tuesday, however, the Earl of Liverpool had audiences of His Majesty, and declared, that in his judgment, it would be impossible to carry on the business of the House of Commons, without an accession of experienced talent; and that if such an accession were not obtained, he would feel himself under the necessity of humbly tendering his resignation. On Wednesday a Cabinet Council was held, and the result immediately communicated to the King—not by Lord Liverpool but by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On Thursday Earl Bathurst was closeted with the King, from four to seven, and afterwards dined with the Earl of Liverpool. The Lord Chancellor is daily with His Majesty and Lord Liverpool.

We indulge a hope, that matters will still be arranged to the satisfaction of all parties from the circumstance of the Lord Chancellor and Earl Bathurst being thus in daily communication between His Majesty and Lord Liverpool. Mr. Canning's arrival in Town is hourly expected; should that gentleman come into office, it is supposed that he will be first Lord of the Admiralty, and that Lord Melville will go to India.

SEPTEMBER 10.

We have every reason to believe, that a communication has just been made to Mr. Canning, inviting that gentleman to join the present Cabinet.

Letters from Vienna to the 28th ult. have reached town, but they are wholly silent regarding the state of the contest between the Turks and the Greeks. One communication which we have seen, mentions that two Greek Deputies from the insurgents in the Morea were expected in the Austrian capital soon after the meeting of Congress, in order that they might represent their case to the Allied Powers!

The following are extracts of letters from the Agents to Lloyd's, at Smyrna, Constantinople and Leghorn:—

Smyrna, Aug. 2.

"The Egyptian and main Turkish fleets have formed a junction off Scio."

Leghorn, Aug. 27.

"The combined Ottoman fleet, consisting of six sail of the line, many frigates and transports, have landed a number of troops in the Morea."

SEPTEMBER 12.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.

The Greek Patriarch died, on the 8th of this month, after a long and painful disease, (the dropsy.)

Petersburgh, Aug. 20.

Count Nesselrode, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, set out to-day for Vienna. Count Ferronays, the French Ambassador, is also departed (he has arrived at Berlin.)

Vienna, Aug. 29.

The news of the march of several Turkish corps across Thessaly and Livadia, against the Morea, is fully confirmed.

At present it is certain that the Turkish fleet, amounting to 120 vessels, having on board 20,000 troops, has not stopped at any one of the islands of the Archipelago but has proceeded to the Morea, where it is to assist the operations of the army. Very decisive events must soon take place there.—(Austrian Observer.)

In the four corn Counties, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the harvest is concluded, and the farmers are already bringing the new crop partially to market. During the gathering, the weather in general has been extremely favourable, and every kind of grain has been secured in the best possible condition.

Calcutta papers to the 6th of March, arrived yesterday, but contain little news. According to advices from Lucknow, a letter had been received there from Major Faithful's camp, stating that the fortified village of Buragang, late in the possession of Quasim Alek Khan, had been taken by the Eng