

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF LORD GODERICH'S BIRTH AND PARENTAGE.

Lord Viscount Goderich, late the Right Honourable Frederick Robinson, formerly represented the borough of Ripon, in Yorkshire, in Parliament. His Lordship is a younger brother of Lord Grantham (Thomas Phillip Weddel,) Baron of Grantham, in the County of Lincoln. Lord Goderich is, comparatively speaking, a young Premier, as his age cannot much exceed 40, or on the outside 43 or 44 years.

The founder of his family, was William Robinson, an eminent Hamburgh Merchant, who was Lord Mayor of the City of York, in the years 1581 and 1594, from whom descended

Metcalf Robinson, Esq., created a Baronet, on the 30th July, 1660, after which he represented the City of York in Parliament for several years. Dying, however, without issue, the title became extinct while the estates devolved upon his Nephew

Wm. Robinson, in whose person the Baronetcy was revived, in the year 1689. He was likewise Lord Mayor of the City of York in 1700, and moreover represented that City in Parliament from 1677 to 1712. He married the daughter of George Aislabie, of Studley Royal, in the County of York, Esq., by whom he had six children, and dying in 1726, was succeeded by his elder son

Sir Metcalf Robinson, Bart., who died unmarried within a few days of his father, when the title devolved upon his younger brother

Sir Tancred Robinson, Bart. This gentleman, being a naval officer, rose to the rank of Rear Admiral of the White. He was twice Lord Mayor of the City of York, in 1718, and 1738. He married Mary, only daughter and heiress of William Norton, Esq. of Disforth, in the County of York, by whom he had nine children. Sir Tancred died in 1754, and was succeeded by his eldest son

Sir William Robinson, Bart., who died without issue, on the 4th of March, 1770, when the title devolved upon his brother

Sir Thomas Robinson, Baron Grantham, who commenced his political and diplomatic career as Secretary of Embassy, in 1723, to Horace Walpole, Esq., (afterwards Lord Walpole,) Ambassador to the Court of France. From that period until 1749, he was employed in different important diplomatic missions to the various Courts of Europe. In 1750, he was appointed Master of the Great Wardrobe, and sworn of the Privy Council; and in 1754 he was nominated one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, which high office he filled until 1755, when he resigned the post of Master of the great Wardrobe. He was elevated to the Peerage, by letters patent dated the 7th April, by the style of Lord Grantham, Baron Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and subsequently appointed one of the joint Post Masters General of Great Britain and Ireland. His Lordship died on the 30th September, 1770, and was succeeded by his eldest son

Thomas, Lord Grantham. This nobleman, was also a diplomatist, being appointed Secretary to the Congress of Augsburg, in 1761, and Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, 1771. In 1779 he was nominated First Lord of Trade and Plantations, in 1782, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1783, he concluded the preliminaries of the ever memorable Treaty of Peace with France. His Lord-

ship married in 1780, Mary Jemima, daughter of Phillip, the second Earl of Hardwicke, and sister and heiress presumptive of Amabel, Countess de Grey, by whom he has left two sons.... Thomas Phillip, the present Lord Grantham, and Frederick John Robinson, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was last April raised to the Peerage by the style and title of Viscount Goderich, and succeeded Earl Bathurst as principal Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Departments; since which, upon the demise of Mr. Canning, he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and Prime Minister of England, having taken precedence in the Peerage of his elder brother, Thomas Philip Weddel, the present Lord Grantham, the head of his family, born the 8th of December, 1781, who succeeded to the family honours upon the demise of his father in 1786, and assumed by Royal permission, the name of Weddel (one of the daughters of his Lordship's ancestors, Sir William Robinson, Knight, who married William Weddel, Esq., of Enswick, in the County of York.) The present Lord Grantham married in 1805, Henrietta Frances, youngest daughter of William, late Earl of Enniskillen, by whom he has issue, Frederick William Weddel, born the 4th April, 1810, and three daughters.

A severe domestic calamity, the loss of an only daughter, was very nearly inducing Lord Goderich a short time ago to retire altogether from public affairs. He was however, prevailed on to continue in office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and when afterwards raised to the Peerage, and put at the head of the Colonial Office, he ably sustained in the House of Lords, the whole weight of defending the short lived Administration of Mr. Canning, against the assaults of its numerous opponents.

MR. HERRIES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Mr. Herries is a young man in the House of Commons; the present is his second Parliament, and he entered the House at the latter end of the last Parliament, as Member for Harwich, and Joint-Secretary to the Treasury, on the retirement of Mr. Lushington. He is "no orator" but a man of a vast deal of practical experience, possessing much clear-headedness, with considerable knowledge of the mercantile world, derived immediately from his father, and extensive acquaintance with what may be termed the working part of the government. His family is Scotch. His father was the celebrated Col. Herries, head of the memorable corps of City Light-Horse, whose remains were interred some eight or nine years ago, in Westminster-Abbey, with all becoming honours, attended by the Light-Horse Corps, &c. Near his remains is placed an elaborately written notice of him, eulogistic of the deceased, but specially noticing him as a "Merchant" of London, &c. Mr. Herries, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, married Miss Dorrington, the daughter of Mr. Dorrington, Clerk of the Fees of the House of Commons, who lately died at the advanced age of about eighty years, leaving, it has been mentioned, a substantial legacy to Mr. Herries. Mrs. H. however, after blessing her husband with three children, died in child-birth, under circumstances, as may be easily imagined, of considerable affliction. Mr. Herries remains a widower. His first prominent station in public life (within the knowledge of the writer of this hasty and brief sketch) was as Commissary-in-Chief during the Peninsular War, and consequently, in some degree, under the Duke of Wellington. These campaigns having happily, as well as gloriously terminated, Mr. Herries next was

appointed to the Auditorship of the Civil List. After the retirement of Mr. Vansittart, now Lord Bexley, and the subsequent retreat of Mr. Lushington, Mr. Herries was appointed to the latter gentleman's station as the leading Joint-Secretary to the Treasury, and was thereupon brought into Parliament by the said Treasury for Harwich. He retained such office of Joint-Secretary till the recent change. In every respect he is a man of business... cautious, indefatigable, experienced, a matter-of-fact man with a clear voice, but of somewhat too diffident a demeanour. It heard at all, he is heard much more satisfactorily than was Mr. Vansittart. He has proved himself by many prompt replies, to be familiar with the finance accounts, the details of Government money matters, and the arcana of the Customs and Excise Boards.

We give (says the *Dublin Patriot*) the following beautiful and just extract from the speech of Mr. O'Connell:—"Mr. Canning is no more! That great man is forever lost to the world! The fire of that genius, which at the same time warmed and illumined the hearts of men, is extinct. The lightnings of that intellect which so often irradiated the nations, have passed away, and the return of darkness is come upon them. That mighty man whose fame had filled the world, and whose counsels influenced the conduct of empires, is now confined within the narrow limits of a grave, which, straightened through it be, is yet too extensive for its use. The tyrants... the oppressors... the destroyers of the peace and happiness of mankind, are rejoicing, and the fell orange faction have already commenced their ferocious shouts of exultation; they have already shown how closely allied to the demon they are. They triumph because mighty talents have fallen, and because great virtues have become extinct. (Cheers.) So, in the fettered land of Spain, the enslavers of the country will rejoice with them... and the oppressors who live by the misery of their fellows in the streets of Constantinople will join their shouts of triumph to those of the Orangemen of Ireland, when they shall be told that George Canning is no more... (Cheers.) But while they rejoice we ought to mourn. We have lost a powerful friend... the mothers of Irish children have lost a protector... and the blessings which, under his administration, we hoped so soon to enjoy in reality, have now suddenly been hurried from us, and show like a dim and distant vision to our eyes. Ireland ought to mourn, and notwithstanding the fallen miserable condition in which Spain is now—there is still in that unhappy country many a heart that will deplore the misfortune of her people in not having combined the causes of religion and liberty, while such a friend remained to favour their exertions. There is still in Portugal many a degraded subject who will grieve that this fellow-countryman did not endeavour to secure to themselves the advantages of that constitution which Canning protected. There is still in struggling Greece many a gallant spirit that will long to demonstrate the sincerity of its grief for his departure, by sacrificing at his tomb whole hecatombs of the enemies of christianity. (Cheers.) In South America, too, in Mexico, in Peru, in Chili and La Plata... and, more than all, in Colombia, will his death be followed by mourning. The great, the immortal Bolivar will shed tears of bitter anguish, the sorrow will ascend to the very summits of the Andes, and throughout all the nations of the earth the name of Canning will be consecrated in the grief of every worthy breast."

MR. CANNING. Never, at least in modern days, has the decease of a Statesman caused a sensation so powerful and so general, as that of the late Mr. CANNING. In England where the spirit of party sometimes degenerates into a rancorous hostility, in the expression of which no measured terms are employed, the most violent amongst his political opponents have assumed a tone, which, if not apologetic, betrays some touch of sorrow for their recent animosity. Such a sentiment is natural; for the hand of death rarely seizes on its prey, under our immediate observation, without conveying a solemn and salutary lesson on the vanity of all human pursuits, and causing an involuntary retrospect of our own conduct towards its victim. On the other hand that portion of the public press, which advocated the late Premier's measures, dwells, with all the warmth of highly excited feeling, on the loss which the nation, and the cause of humanity, has sustained.—It is certainly a powerful argument in favour of the principles of Mr. Canning's Administration, that the intelligence of his death has been received in France, and in this country, with a sincerity of regret, probably the demise of no other being similarly circumstanced, could have elicited. We believe, that the decease of an English Prime Minister was never before announced in a French Journal, with a mourning border. That the universally acknowledged brilliant talents possessed by Mr. Canning, commanded the admiration of the enlightened of all nations, and that his loss is mourned as a calamity affecting the welfare of mankind, must afford a melancholy, but faint, consolation to his afflicted relatives and sorrowing country.—*News from Home.* (A Brussels Paper.)

Mr. CANNING's younger son, now a scholar at Eton, is said to be a boy of very extraordinary talents. In appearance, he has the closest possible resemblance of his late father.

MR. CANNING'S WILL.

The will of the Right Honourable George Canning, First Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"This is the last will and testament of me, the Right Hon. George Canning, of Gloucester-place, Brompton, in the County of Middlesex. I give and bequeath unto my dear wife, Joan Canning, all and singular my personal estate and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, and of what nature and kind soever (subject to the payment of my just debts, and funeral and testamentary expenses,) to and for her own absolute use and benefit; and I do hereby nominate, and constitute and appoint my dear said wife, and the Most Hon. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck Scott, Marquis of Titchfield, executrix and executor of this my will, and guardians of my children during their minorities; and I do hereby revoke all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness whereof, I, the said George Canning, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1809.

GEORGE CANNING, (L. S.)
Signed, sealed, published, and declared, &c. in presence of—Henry Wellesley, Charles Ellis.
"I earnestly desire that Joan will either pay to my mother £2000, or (what I should prefer, if it can be secured, an annuity of £200 during her life."
The will and codicil has been sworn to at Doctors' Commons, by the oath of the Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck Scott, Duke of Portland (heretofore Titchfield,) one of the executors, a power being reserved to Joan Canning, widow, the relict, the other executor.
The effects are sworn to be under £20,000.

AUGUST 21.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—We have received, this morning, the *Austrian Observer*, to the 11th instant. It contains an afflicting account of a dreadful fire which has reduced Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, (one of the Principalities for which Russia has been contending with the Porte throughout the last half century,) to