

about, and casting my eye into his hat, which he kept waving to and fro, I saw not only the principal heads but many of the actual sentences written at length in it. I was at first tempted to call him to order, but as I was too young a member, I thought I had better first mention it to some older M. P., and though I hated Hume, I knew he was an active enemy of all abuses, and as such I directed his attention to the hat; but he took no notice of it, except saying, that the gentleman was a late Lord of the Treasury, and he believed he had stolen all the gilt-edged paper in his hat from the public. I determined to listen a little, and what was my horror when my ears were arrested by, "When the destinies of Europe stood tottering in the balance." I looked for my own notes and found them safe. Now could he have hit off the very same description of the French Revolution as I? Could he have seen the pamphlet from which I copied it? Perhaps he had got my father's manuscript of Dantini's speech as well. My nerves were by this time so unsettled, and my mouth so dry, that I had given up all intention of speaking for that night, when an attack upon my patron turned all eyes in the house upon me. It was broadly asserted, that he had sold his seat for money, and had pledged his candidate to vote through thick and thin against the bill. The house all laughed and looked at me. "I could not laugh," though I might have said Amen, so be it, for so it was; and though, when the infernal Radical sat down, there was a sort of call for me, some drunken dandies at the bar cried question! and so did I, at which all the opposite side roared with laughter; and so ended my first night of intentions; and though I had not made myself celebrated I had made myself conspicuous enough:—*Court Magazine and La Belle Assemblée.*

GERMANY.

The following official communication was made at Frankfort on the 20th instant:—

"By order of the High Senate, the following Resolution of the High Diet, of the 5th of July, is made known to the public, adding that the provisions and penalties of the law of July 2, 1832, in harmony with the provisions of the High Diet against associations and assemblies having a political object, and against the distinctive signs connected therewith, remain invariably in force: in consequence whereof every one is bound to conform to the measures prescribed by the High Diet, as well as the aforesaid laws.

"Resolution of the High Diet, of July 5, 1832

"In consideration of existing circumstances, and for the time of their duration, the Diet, obeying the obligations imposed upon it, and after having taken the advice of a Committee, chosen from among its own members, has judged it expedient to resolve in common, for the maintenance of order and legality, upon the following measures:—

"1. No periodical writing, or other political work, having less than 29 printed sheets, written in the German language, and appearing in a State which does not form a part of the Germanic Confederation, can be introduced into one of the States of the Confederation, without the previous authorisation of the Government. Those who may violate this prohibition, shall be proceeded against in the same manner as against the propagators of prohibited writings

"2. All associations having a political object, or destined, under other names, to serve such objects, are interdicted throughout all the Confederated States, their authors, and those who may take part therein, shall be punished according to the gravity of the circumstances.

"3. Every popular assembly or fete, held extraordinarily, and which has not been for a long time in use and permitted in the locality, and at the period when it is sought to celebrate it, is interdicted in the States of the Confederation, whatever may be the name and object of it, unless previous authorisation has been obtained of the competent authorities. Every person who shall endeavour to organize such assemblies or fetes by writing, or verbally, shall be punished according to the gravity of the case. When such popular assemblies or fetes shall have been authorised, the delivery of political speeches shall not be permitted. Those who may be guilty thereof, shall be severely punished, and those who may abuse these assemblies to present to the persons attending addresses or resolutions, and to ob-

tain of them the expression of their adhesion, either verbally or by their signatures, shall be visited with particular chastisement.

"4. All foreigners, as well as the inhabitants of a country, are expressly forbidden to wear ribbons, cockades, or other distinctive marks, except those of the country to which he who wears them belongs; as also to display flags or colour not authorised, or to plant trees of liberty or other seditious symbols.

"5. The provisional resolution of September 20, 1819, maintained in force by a subsequent resolution of August 12, 1824, concerning the measures to be taken relative to the Universities, shall infallibly be carried into execution, as well in general, as with regard in particular, to the provisions contained in the 2d and 3d articles of the said resolutions.

"These two articles are couched as follows:—

"Art. 2. The Confederated Governments engage reciprocally to expel from the Universities and other public establishments, such masters and professors as, unmindful of their duties, and transgressing the bounds of their vocation, may abuse their ascendancy over the minds of youth, to inculcate doctrines contrary to public order, or subversive of the foundations of the existing order of things, and that without it being possible for these governments to be hindered doing so by any obstacle, so long as the present resolution shall remain in force, and until definitive resolutions may have been formed upon this subject. Nevertheless, such a measure cannot be adopted except upon the proposition, the reasons for it being annexed, of the Plenipotentiary of the Government at the University, or upon a report previously demanded of him. A professor excluded in this way, can never be reinstated in any establishment for public instruction in a Confederated State.

"Art. 3. The long existing laws against secret and unauthorized associations in the Universities, shall be maintained in their utmost rigour, and shall, in particular be extended to that one of those associations known for several years by the name of General Burschenschaft, with so much the greater reason that this association is grounded upon a union, and continual correspondence between the different universities. The Plenipotentiary of the Government will have to exercise a special surveillance in this respect. The Governments agree reciprocally not to grant any public employment to the individuals who, after the publication of the Ordinance, may enter into a secret and unauthorized association, or may continue to form a part thereof."

"6. The Confederated Governments shall continue to exercise the most rigid watchfulness over all persons in their respective countries, who, by their public speeches, writings, or actions, may show their participation, or give reason for suspecting that they are engaged in seditious undertakings. They shall make reciprocal communications of all discoveries made respecting any secret associations, and the persons who become members of them, and shall mutually assist each other with the utmost promptitude in all measures necessary for discovering their traces.

"7. A rigorous observation shall be kept over all foreigners who take refuge in any of the States of the Confederation in consequence of having committed any political crime or offence, and also over all such persons whether foreigners or natives, who arrive at Frankfort from countries where associations may be formed to overthrow the Confederation or the German Governments, and who may be suspected of taking part in them, and to this end, all the regulations respecting passports shall be strictly observed, and they shall be rendered still more rigid, if deemed necessary. The Confederate Governments shall also be careful that no permissions to reside be granted to any foreigners subject to the least suspicion. Until they have shown a satisfactory cause for their wishing to remain.

"8. The Confederated Governments bind themselves to deliver up to each other all persons who have committed any political crime or offence in any of the States, and shall seek an asylum in another, unless they shall be subjects of the State into which they have withdrawn themselves.

"9. The Confederated States ensure to each other prompt and mutual military assistance; and, admitting that the present circumstances are not less pressing than in October, 1830, and require extraordinary mea-

asures for the employment of the military forces of the Confederation, they will join in extending the provisions of the Ordinance of October 21, 1830, for the re-establishment and maintenance of tranquillity in Germany, and keep them on foot as long as the repose of the country shall require them.

"10. All the Confederated Governments engage to make known to the Diet, without delay, such measures as they shall take in proportion to the exigencies of each State for ensuring the execution of the measures above pointed out."

"Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 18th July, 1832."

The following is an extract of the Protocol of the Confederation of the 19th July, relative to the freedom of the Press:—

"Sec. 216. Concerning the abuses of the Press, and particularly as to the publications which appear in the Grand Duchy of Baden, under the titles of *Der Freisinnige*, and *Der Waechler am Rhein*

"Resolution 1. The publications appearing in the Grand Duchy of Baden, under the titles of *Der Freisinnige*, and *Der Waechler am Rhein*, are suppressed by the Diet, and forbidden in all the German States, in virtue of the authority with which it is invested by the resolution of the 20th September, 1749, and 16th of August, 1824.

"2. The Grand Ducal Government is requested, through its Ambassador, to carry this present resolution into immediate execution by giving public notice of it.

"3. In consequence of the nominal Editors of these publications, Frederic Wagner, for the *Freisinnige* and Frederic Schlund for the *Waechler am Rhein*, shall be interdicted for five years from editing any publication of a similar nature in any of the States of the Confederation.

"4. All the Governments are desired to publish and carry into execution this present resolution, and to give notice within four weeks of the measures they shall have taken.

"5. Finally, the Government of the Grand Duchy is again particularly desired, in pursuance of the resolution of May 10, in the present year, to give, within the space of fifteen days, the information promised at the eighteenth sitting of the Diet in this year, held on May 24, as to the real Editor of the *Waechler am Rhein*, henceforth suppressed, and to extend that information as to the real Editor of the *Freisinnige*."

We believe that Parliament will not—cannot be dissolved before March.—*John Bull.*

The French fleet passed Boulogne on Thursday morning, destined, it is supposed for the Scheldt.

There is much truth in the following, which we take from the Berkshire Chronicle:—

"We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that to the apathy with which the Tory party have treated the public press, they owe their present low estate. With three-fourths of the property of the country in their favour, with a far greater proportion of its moral worth and respectability on the same side, and with an undoubted preponderance of talent, for which we need only refer to the Magazines and Reviews—the aristocracy of periodical literature.—The Tories have suffered a defeat from the united Whig and Radical factions, of which the press, and the press alone, was the efficient weapon."

We earnestly recommend this to the attention of Sir Robert Peel and others.

ONE EFFECT OF RIOTING.—The rated inhabitants of Bristol are likely, for some years to come, to have the satisfaction of paying annually, in local taxes, about £60,000, a sum nearly equal to one half of the rental of the city. Government advances Exchequer bills for the immediate liquidation of the claims, and charges three and a half per cent interest.

THE CROPS.—The crops in this country have a most cheering appearance. We do not know that we ever saw the promise of so abundant a harvest. It is likely however, owing to the repeated rains, and long tract of cold weather we have had that the harvest will be unusually late.—*Elgin Courier.*

LANARK, 1st August.—Great preparations are in progress here for that anticipated splendid fete, the Jubilee to be held the same day as in Edinburgh, Glasgow &c. Notices have been had by the Committee of