

ing the battle of his country with unwearied perseverance, an impression prevailed almost universally that he was dozing at his post, leaving the guardianship of the national interests to other and more vigilant sentinels, and "taking his ease" in some snug retreat from toils and cares remote, or slumbering in listless indifference on the benches of the House.—But this delusion must and shall be dissipated. Meanwhile, let any London Evening paper undertake to give pretty full reports of the discussions on Scottish affairs, and we venture to predict that ere many months elapse it will be almost the only metropolitan read north of the Tweed.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, has liberally given the munificent sum of £500 to furnish the new Church on Saffron Hill, near London.

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.—The habits of Prince Talleyrand are of an extraordinary character, considering the great age he has reached. He takes but one meal daily, which is dinner, at which he drinks about a pint of good wine, with three or four tumblers of iced water. After dinner he usually goes to his Club, where he frequently remains playing cards till three in the morning. His usual time of rising is between eleven and twelve: his receptions commence about one. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he enjoys the most perfect health, and his faculties are as vigorous as they were forty years ago. He is, in fact, as a diplomatist, quite as effective as if the burden of years was not upon him. His fortune is very large, being, it is said, upwards of £30,000 per annum, the greater quantity of which he spends in this country.

A letter from Warsaw says, the ukase ordering the Poles to enter the Russian ranks has exasperated all classes. More than fifty young men have blown out their brains in despair. Many have fled to the forest, and are hunted by the police and gendarms. In Lithuania, in the forests of Bialowicz, the insurrection has re-appeared; the insurgents are said to amount to several thousands, and headed by Colonel Koss.

THE QUEEN.—When the stone which was thrown at the King, fell in the royal stand, Her Majesty immediately picked it up, and said, with great feeling and agitation, "this was intended for me; I am the unpopular person—but know not why."

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 27.—The King's Answer to the Address.—The Lord Chancellor stated that their Lords had waited upon his Majesty with the Address, to which his Majesty returned the following gracious Answer:—

My Lords—"I thank you for the expression of your feelings in consequence of the attack made upon my person. I rely with confidence on the continued loyalty and attachment of my people; and I assure you of my anxious solicitude to ensure to them the continuance of the blessings they enjoy under my government."

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the Address was ordered to be entered in the Journals of the House.

We regret deeply to state that accounts have reached us to day of the destruction by fire of Bire Castle, the seat of the Earl of Ross. This is entirely attributed to accident.—*Dublin Ev. Post.*

A great Anti-Tithe Meeting took place at Middleton, County of Cork, on Thursday, to celebrate the unsuccessful sale of tithe distrained cattle, attempted by the Rector on the preceding Monday. There were at least 100,000 persons present, with music and colours. There were thousands of well mounted horsemen with each a female in her Sunday clothes seated on a pillion behind him. Among the exhibition was a bier decorated with all due form, and borne with all due solemnity, on this bier were laid two uncovered coffins, one upon the other, the large one the size of a full grown individual beneath, and the smaller one made to suit a child reposing on its defunct mother, as it were uppermost. The large one, the parent's, was inscribed in broad and legible letters with the words

"TITHES

Died, June 21, 1832.

—the smaller, that of the offspring—with

CHURCH RATES

Died, June 18, 1832."

After the usual business, a few remained in spite of the "pelting of the pitiless storm" to inter the coffins containing Tithes and Church Rates. This was done

at the foot of the platform, and in all due state and solemnity and a funeral sermon preached in Irish over them, by James Barry Esq., concluded the day.

It is supposed there are upwards of a thousand weavers idle in Paisley at present. At all the villages to the westward of Paisley, including both those in Renfrewshire and Ayr, there is still a greater proportion of weavers idle to their number.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

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ROCHDALE.—The flannel market continues in a steady and healthy state, the good consequences of which are already perceptible amongst the operatives. The place has not yet been visited by the Cholera, nor is any other sickness at present prevalent in the town.—*Manchester Guardian*

EXPEDITION TO THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—It is expected that this interesting expedition will leave Liverpool for Africa this day. It consists of the brig Columbine, 170 tons, and the Quorra and Elburka steamers, both built expressly for the purpose, and possessing all the qualities necessary for performing the voyage up the River Niger and its various branches. Every precaution has been taken to render them secure against any attack of the natives on the coast; the commanders are all men of experience, and every attention has been paid to the comfort and health of the crew and passengers. We sincerely wish the expedition all the success to which an enterprise of such importance in its probable results is so justly entitled.

Re-appearance of the Cholera in London.—We regret that it is our painful duty to inform our readers that this dreadful disease, although smothered for a time, has broken out again with renewed virulence in the eastern district of the metropolis. There have been within the last week, upwards of twenty-one cases in Whitechapel: and in the Work-house of that parish, one day last week, there were actually thirteen decided cases of Cholera at one time.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cholera.—We are sorry to state that the disease still prevails in the town, and that within the last few days both in the city, particularly in the vicinity of Cheapside, and other parts of the metropolis. The patients in the greater part of these cases have been on the increase. It is most probable that this has been occasioned by the dissipation attending the races. The following is a copy of yesterday's return. Remaining at last report, 394; new cases, 78; dead, 24; recovered, 71; remaining, 332: total from the commencement, cases, 1886; dead, 433; recovered, 350.

EDINBURGH.—The steady increase of Cholera in this city, and the appalling mortality as compared with the recoveries, for a week past, have impressed the inhabitants with serious apprehensions of renewed danger. The cases for the last 7 days amount to 101—by far the largest number in any week since its commencement—the deaths are 56, and the recoveries only 17.—*Scotsman.*

CHOLERA IN WHITEHAVEN.—We have this week the painful duty of announcing that the fatal epidemic, whose progress, like that of the destroying angel is everywhere marked by death and destruction, has at length made its appearance as this port, and fatally disappointed the sanguine hopes which were so long entertained, that the disease might happily be arrested before it reached that part of the country.

IRELAND.—Mr O'Connell said, of the Irish Reform Bill that the change lately made by his Majesty's government, had removed some of the most serious objections to the Irish Bill, and the Irish were very grateful for it. (hear, hear.) If they could not get more they must be contented with what they had got. There were one or two small concessions, which he hoped would still be made by his Majesty's government. With regard to the system of registration, it was not the form merely that they complained of. The actual inconvenience was very great, as a proof of which he might mention that he knew one instance in which three hundred persons, all of whom were entitled to vote, went to get themselves registered; but from the difficulties thrown in their way, only five had been able to get themselves registered. If any change were made

in the system of registration, he (Mr. O'C.) hoped it would be done in the spirit of efficiency.

LONDON, July 14.—Wednesday was the day appointed for the entertainment to be given by the City of London to Earl Grey and the rest of his Majesty's Ministers, together with all the Members of both Houses of Parliament who have contributed to promote the cause of reform. The festival was to celebrate the success of that great measure, and it was prepared with all that pomp and splendour for which festivities of the city of London have long been celebrated. Connected with the feast was the resolution of the Common Council, lately passed, to confer the Freedom of the City on Earl Grey and Lord Althorp, and the ceremony took place before dinner. It was the first part of the proceedings.

THE DINNER.—Immediately after the ceremony of making these two illustrious Noblemen citizens of London had been completed, the company adjourned to the Guildhall, where the tables were laid out in readiness, and sat down to a sumptuous dinner. About 800 guests were present, and about 500 of them were Members of the two Houses of Parliament. The Lord Mayor presided. On his right was the Duke of Sussex, and on his left the Lord Chancellor, while long rows of other Noblemen and Senators filled the tables across the east end of the Hall, and the raised hustings, which is usually set apart for the most illustrious of the Lord Mayor's guests. The noble building was worthy of such a splendid company. The whole of the masonry and stone ornaments of this ancient and venerable hall—so full of numerous historical associations—was cleaned and repaired for the occasion. It was tastefully fitted up with mirrors at both ends, reflecting the long tables and the cheerful convivial faces, in almost endless succession. The Hall was splendidly illuminated.

The following is the concluding paragraph of the Lord Advocate's Address to the electors of Edinburgh.—

"I beg you, however, to understand, gentlemen, that I rest nothing on the score of merit or of favor. You have an urgent and solemn duty to perform; and my chief anxiety is undoubtedly, that you should perform it creditably and well. The present aspect of affairs at home and abroad, holds out the prospect of such discussions in the first reformed Parliament, as may well make the wisest, the firmest, and the most experienced shrink, from all responsibility which any participation in them must infer. Talent, and energy, and eloquence, enough there will be, no doubt, in that assembly, and to spare; but without prudence and temperance, and calm foresight—without those truly senatorial virtues, which can hardly be generated without some experience of public affairs, and some chastisement of the judgment by time, there will be the greatest hazard of the most fatal disorders. No one can be more sensible than I am of the very slender pretensions I have to come forward at such a crisis, on such a scene: and if you can find a Representative who possesses the great requisites of which I freely acknowledge my own deficiency, I exhort you at once to reject my application, and to press him into your service. If I had heard of such a competitor—if I should still hear of such a one, I shall instantly withdraw my pretensions, and join in congratulating you on your better fortune. But, as yet, I confess, I have looked in vain for such a motive for retiring; and, in default of a man equal to the exigencies of the time, I offer you one sincerely impressed with a sense of their importance, and not likely, I trust, at all events, either to desert their cause from timidity, or to endanger it by rashness."

The approaching Harvest.—A gentleman who is connected with agriculture, and who has had extensive ocular demonstration of the fact, says, that the present appearance of the crops of all kinds is such as has been seldom if ever equalled, in the recollection of the oldest living Agriculturist.

A deputation had an interview with Viscount Goderich, yesterday, at the Colonial Office, relative to the affairs of New-Brunswick.—*London July 11.*

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