

## HIS MAJESTY GEO. IV.

*(From the new Novel of the Guards.)*

"He who has ever had the honour and pleasure (for such an advantage contains both) of seeing his present most gracious Majesty in a circle of society, which his amenity, elegant and polished manners and kind heart, have drawn round him, can alone duly appreciate the value of such a treat. The King has a variety of talents the most eminently calculated to endear him to those who approach him; and the nearer that approach is, the greater the power of the magnet: attachment irresistibly follows such approximation, for there are an infinity of reasons both for loving and admiring him. First, the condescension which invites a subject to partake of his sumptuous hospitality; next the lustre of his conversational abilities; thirdly, the superlative polish of his exterior; fourthly, not only manners the most exquisitely refined, but a manner which is all and quite his own, and which gives the last touch of finished high breeding and affable politeness; and which, like odours of rich flavour which embalm the air, not only delight those who enjoy their fragrance, but seem to impart a portion of it to those who come within their power and influence. The King, doubtless, must have studied the Graces more than any other crowned head or subject; but what has amply repaid him for this is, an ease which leaves all study, art, method, and system, beyond the line of comparison. His Majesty is naturally graceful in person, attitude, and the play of countenance, and has a facility of acquiring all the accomplishments of the body: but there is a huge portion of mind mixed with all this, which presides over his studies, and bears a part in every gesture and change of his features; and there are also a warmth and kindness presiding over the motions of his person and intellect, which gain him every heart, and which makes a stranger wonder how he can preserve such exalted dignity mingled with qualities dependent on humility, and which, in general, are strangers at Courts. But the fact is, that the King not only possesses a very strong and superior degree of good sense and discernment, but, he has, from his earliest youth, examined books and men. At the same time, he has not, like the misty Potentates of the larger portion of the Continent, entrenched himself in cold pride, and been blinded by the cobwebs of obsolete error, and acting through the agency of interested minions. The King, when Prince of Wales, mixed with his nobility and gentry; descending the lofty steps which lead to palaces and thrones, to view his people, not at a distance, but in close contact. His smiling countenance (and his smile of a peculiar radiancy and attraction) was felt and welcomed by all who perceived it. At different Clubs, his then Royal Highness appeared as a private character, with no star but the rays of an enlightened interior; no decoration but a princely person and a noble heart; seeking no humiliating subserviency from those whom he deigned to make his intimates and arm companions; but commanding duty, service, deference, and love, from all those with whom he thus cordially and kindly associated. In the sporting field the Prince of Wales was a forward and a first rate rider, a very fine and intrepid horseman, yet never forgetting gracefulness... which is not absent from him one moment even in the most trivial circumstances or actions. At the review or parade his fine person and sonorous voice was seen and heard both with surprise and delight; with surprise, because he had made himself most respectable as the command-

ing officer of the field day; with delight, because he went through his business in a most pleasant yet dignified style as a Colonel. Here he stands pre-eminent. The most graceful sight that a soldier and a subject could possibly enjoy was to see him mix with the officers of his regiment, and himself at once the brother, prince, and friend, just as he is now the father, ornament, and the beloved monarch of his people. So much for that innate goodness which enabled him thus to rule and reign in the loyalty and affections of his people. But with this inclination to be generous and kind, nature had also most extensively gifted him with a quick apprehension, which seizes knowledge in its first stage, and which leading to taste and elegance of idea, perfected all which he undertook. His person manly and graceful, his features soft but expressive, a benign smile, and a harmonious cheerful voice, would secure attention for one of even humble birth; but what an ornamental form did these assume when coming from the heir apparent of a vast empire... from one born to reign over a nation celebrated in arts and arms by sea and land, and which held the balance of Europe in her just and mighty hand; arresting the course of tyranny and oppression, and calling neighbouring nations, under her protecting wing, to enjoy their rights and just privileges;... in fine, when such amiabilities proceeded from him who now wears (and long may he continue to do so!) the diadem of the freest and most thinking people in the world! Amongst his well known accomplishments may be counted his being a scholar, a linguist, a first rate dancer, a fluent and elegant speaker, and a thorough musician, both as a performer on the violincello, and as being a correct judge of harmony in all its departments, composition, execution, effect, style, and tendency, and its greatest perfection, vocal or instrumental. The King is not an ordinary amateur of the concord of sweet sounds... not one of your 'brave! brave! vastly pretty!' men... who have a smattering of music; and listen to it from fashion; he feels it, it goes to his soul, the sympathies of which are well known to those who nearly approach him. There is a last accomplishment, which is, 'though last not least in our dear love,' namely, his table talent. Here all who have ever participated of the feast of friendship and the flow of soul with the most illustrious and able chairman who can possibly fill a chair, must have felt that they were under the wand of the enchanter. Since the rich autumn of His Majesty's years has taught the true but useful lesson (hard and difficult for youth to learn,) to be merry and wise, the pleasures of the banquet have been more regulated, and less extensive. Cheerful and witty conversation, has been in general succeeded by a concert; and, by retiring at a prudent hour to rest, the King is preserving that health which is dear to every honest man in his dominions, and which we ardently pray will lead to a happy, healthy, and extreme old age; but when His Majesty entertains in form and at large, his magnificence, munificence, and taste, beggar all description."

## EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS

LONDON, July, 2.

## Presentation of the City Address.

## HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

Saturday afternoon the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen, Common Council and the City Officers, proceeded in state to St. James' Palace, in order to present the address voted by the Common Council to His Majesty, on the firmness displayed

by the Sovereign, in the recent changes in the Administration. The procession started from Guildhall, at about three o'clock, and arrived at St. James' at half-past three. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen having been introduced with the usual forms, the Address to His Majesty was read, to which His Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following Answer:—

"I receive with satisfaction the loyal and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London.

"Whatever difficulties I may have experienced in the exercise of my just prerogative on the occasion to which that Address refers, the consciousness that I had no other object in view than the public good has enabled me to meet and overcome them."

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, having kissed His Majesty's hand, then retired.

The foreign news of the week is remarkably diversified and interesting. In France, the Ministers have ventured upon the most gross and wanton outrage upon liberty and public opinion, by establishing a Censorship of the Press in its most odious features. Whether so objectionable a measure can be persevered in with safety, remains to be seen.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, is raising troops for his army in Ireland, where nearly 3000 men have been engaged. Vessels are preparing to transport them to their destination.

The fact which is, perhaps, the most worthy of the attention of Meteorologists this year is the coexistence of the drought which threatens the harvest in the North of Europe, and the inundation which ravages the middle and the south of the Continent.

In the Provinces on the coast of the Baltic, it is feared, that the extreme heat, and the want of rain will wither up the corn before it comes to maturity, and the same countries may perhaps be ravaged in the sequel, by the overflowing of the rivers which have been swelled at their source. The Elbe, in particular, is at such a height as to cause great apprehension.

We have just seen a gentleman who arrived yesterday from the scene of warfare in Greece. We place full reliance on his veracity, and the account he gives of the Greeks is so unfavourable to this people, their treachery and barbarous cruelty he places in so strong a light, that one would almost feel inclined to wish success to the Egyptian and Turkish armies: Lord Cochrane, Generals Church and Fabvier, are, he says, disgusted with their base conduct.

Constantinople, July 10.

The garrison of the Acropolis having long struggled with numerous privations, has surrendered by an honourable capitulation, granted by the Seraskier; and for the due performance of which, hostages were given on both sides.

As for Lord Cochrane, who is said to have already lost two ships, little is said of him, and no great things is now expected of him. His famous proclamation has had a bad effect on the Greeks themselves, and their friends.

Nothing positive is yet known respecting the negotiations of the European Ministers. Fresh instructions for M. de Ribeaupierre are expected from St. Petersburg.

PARIS, July 4.

Lord Cochrane, whose nephew (Mr. Sutton Cochrane) has arrived on board the Unicorn frigate, affirms, that the affairs of Greece are far from being desperate, and

that his zeal in this sacred cause is still as ardent as ever, but that it is greatly in need of the assistance of Christian nations, and the compassion of Christian Sovereigns.

Letters from Denmark say, that a royal resolution has just ordered, that persons living together in a state of concubinage shall be obliged, not by the courts of justice, but by the administrative authority, to contract marriage; and if they refuse to comply, the tribunals may sentence them to imprisonment on bread and water, or even, according to circumstances, to two years confinement in a house of correction.

One of Mr. Canning's papers announces that, now the Session of Parliament is at an end, the final Ministerial arrangements will take place; which the same authority states to be, that the Premier himself will return to the Foreign Office, and the Marquis of Lansdowne will take the Home Department—thus terminating the short, and we may add, inglorious official career, of Lord Dudley, and Mr. Sturges Bourne; that the Duke of Portland will become the nominal First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Canning himself still retaining the virtual Headship of the Ministry; and it is probable Lord Holland will take office—meaning, we presume, that his Lordship will succeed the Duke of Portland in the Charge of the Privy Seal. In this supposed arrangement it will be seen that the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is entirely overlooked; and, therefore, whether this is intended for Mr. Brougham, or Mr. Huskisson, we are left to conjecture.

The attempt to chain down the Press in France, by means of a Censorship, will, like former despotic and priestly efforts to silence the voice of public opinion in that country, recoil upon the heads of the oppressors. The day is gone by when this degrading policy could be effectually acted upon. A people, among whom intellect is not stagnant, and who have known for a time the liberty of the Press, cannot be permanently deprived of it, even by such powerful agency as a combination of the House of Bourbon with the Court of Rome. It is in vain for Charles X. to hope to be able to bring about in France the state of things which Ferdinand VII has achieved in Spain. He must change the temperament and blot out the recollections of the French people, to effect a counter revolution.

It is stated, from good authority, that Mr. Thomas Waghorn, of the Bengal Pilot Establishment, has proceeded to England in the ship Reaper, in the expectation of establishing between Falmouth and Madras and Bengal a steam mail packet. The vessel is to be built after the model of the Leith smack, of 200 or 220 tons, and to be provided with two twenty-five horse power engines; her mast is to be so constructed as to lower down on the deck in case of head winds, and the funnel is also to be lowered at pleasure. Every thing that can, is to be sacrificed to expedition. She will carry no passengers, nor live stock of any kind to be taken on board. The captain and nineteen of a crew are to mess together, and potted meats to be laid in, and all provisions to be stowed on deck, under a room is made below. By these means the utmost room possible for the stowage of coals is to be afforded; and it is expected the vessel will carry fifty days consumption. Thirty tons of coals are to be stowed in as many iron receptacles, so that as ballast becomes requisite from the consumption of the engines, water may be pumped in. Measures to insure that no delay beyond a few hours shall occur at the Cape are also to be taken; and in seventy days, from the vessel leaving the Thames, she is to be seen on the Hooghly.