

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND IN DOMESTIC LIFE.

It has long been the fashion with a particular set to detract from the merits of those who sit in high places: if they cannot elevate themselves to the position to which they consider themselves entitled, they labour to draw others down to their own level. To lessen the influence of the aristocracy is ever the object of those who would, if they could, be of the aristocracy; and we rarely witness the puny flights, or notice the mean malevolence of such, without calling to mind the story of the fox, who because he was unable to attain the strength and dignity of the lion, watched for an opportunity, when the Royal progeny was left unprotected in the den, and strangled them without mercy.

During the reign of George the Fourth a prodigious outcry was raised by the demagogue, in reference to the enormous expenditure in which his Majesty indulged; and certainly there was much to regret on that score, though, when we take into consideration that the Royal money was returned, in some shape or other, to those who gave it—thus rendering his Majesty little less than a circulating medium—there was less reason for complaint than people imagined; at least, it was all spent in England.

When William ascended the throne, he resolved to limit his household expenses; and persevered in his resolution frequently to the abridgment of his personal comfort. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, for example, breakfast with their Majesties at half-past nine every morning; and wherever a second table can be dispensed with, it is dispensed with. The foxes to whom we have referred cannot cavil at expenditure, because the fact of its non-existence is sufficiently notorious; but they complain therefore of the opposite, and a want of liberality in the Palace. And this they attribute, or pretend to attribute, to the Queen! Never was lady more unjustly judged than her Majesty. She entered the Royal Family of England under circumstances of a very peculiar nature.

The Duke of Clarence was known to be exceedingly attached to his children; yet it was hardly to be expected that she would be to them the friend, the relative, she has proved herself on every occasion. She came amongst the people of England a stranger, ignorant of their manners; and with but an imperfect knowledge of their language. Instead of withdrawing herself into herself, and calling around her (like most of her predecessors) a little German Court, she retained of her country only two "dresses;" and, by her conduct, proved how completely she felt "his people to be her people."

The only matters which deeply concern the King, from which the Queen steadily and uniformly withdraws herself, are political discussions and political arrangements. Her occupations and feelings are as strictly domestic as those of any female in the humbler walk of life can be. She spends many hours of every day when at Windsor, in her little private drawing room, and employs those hours in work, drawing and reading. The furniture of this apartment is in keeping with the purity of her taste and the simplicity of her habits; the walls are adorned with the portraits (chiefly the production of her own pencil,) of those she loves best in the world; and upon a small marble pedestal is the full length figure of her child—the infant who lived to be ten weeks old. She is exceedingly devoted to her pencil, and, when there is not a State company at the Castle, generally amuses herself by taking the likenesses of her Ladies in Waiting. Her talent in this way is quite extraordinary, as she never fails in either features or expression. Never was Princess less ambitious of a Crown, and never did Queen sway sceptre with a gentler, and, whatever her enemies may say to the contrary, a more generous hand. Had her Majesty used her money more in bribery than in charity, she would have been lauded in certain quarters where now she is condemned. Her domesticity bears witness to her exceeding kindness—that kindness which extends to the minutia of all things necessary to their comfort. If she perceives any of her servants looking ill, her observation immediately is, "You are not well! you must not remain on duty; go to bed, and let the doctor see you." Nor does the circumstance pass from her mind; for she never fails to inquire after, and will even visit the invalid—even the most humble of her establishment—and not only commands, but sees that they are properly attended to. There is one particular point upon which we always thought her Majesty yielded too much;—she will never reprove the English attendants, if any

thing goes wrong among them that requires the interference of the highest power, she refers it to the King; and her reason for so doing is so amiable, that we the more respect her, though we think she carries the feeling to excess. "I hardly know enough of the habits of this country," she says, "to judge justly; and I should never forgive myself if I decided wrongfully. His Majesty understands them well. We ask those who are disposed to accuse the Queen of using 'undue influence,' if the conduct we have stated is the type of a meddling mind? A woman guided by the love of power grasps at all within her reach; her Majesty has grasped nothing. She received her crown with tears; she felt and declared that she should never be so happy as she had been at 'dear Bushy;' and Adelaide of England is as easy of access, and as free from affectation as was the Duchess of Clarence. Far from accumulating a private purse, more than would be believed of her allowance is distributed in private charity—in judicious and liberal benevolence. She delights in acts of kindness, and she delights in presenting gifts to her favorites when they least expect it. Some weeks before Christmas she amuses herself by preparing presents, many of value, which she arranges with her own hands, and calls her 'fancy fair.' On a particular day, the dinner party instead of withdrawing to their usual room, are conducted to an apartment decked with flowers, sparkling with lights, and filled with different tokens of her Majesty's gracious regard; the name of the person for whom each token is designed is appended to the lot, and it is a subject of universal observation, that her Majesty has the peculiar tact of discovering what every person either wants or wishes for; and, with the affectionate forethought of her kind mind—

—Presenting unto each
What each desires most."

Knowing much—as we do—of the domestic habits of the King and Queen, we have been frequently angry, but more frequently amused, at the falsehoods circulated of their private misunderstandings. Her Majesty's health is by no means good, and when she is confined to her room the King with his own hand administers her medicine—and always dines in her chamber, sitting afterwards with his guests as a matter of courtesy, and that only for a short time. Nor is she slow in returning these attentions, which her high and virtuous conduct have so perfectly entitled her to receive. Indeed, the attention of the King towards the Queen is one of the most pleasing pictures of happy domestic life it has ever been our lot to witness—he is kind and tender as a lover, and his attentions more nearly resemble those of an English squire than a crowned King—so completely does affection put aside state.

The Queen is a fine example to the females of our aristocracy—disdaining tinsel and vain show in all things—plain, yet rich in her attire—adorning the little privacy she can command by the exercise of her accomplishments—judicious in her patronage—a sincere friend—a good wife—we had almost presumed to say, a tender mother—for she has been as a mother to those who have—and who know they have—but small claim to her consideration, bearing and forbearing, in a manner more befitting a simple lady than a Royal Queen.

There have been more splendid women upon the throne, but there have been none to whom we would more gladly present our wives and daughters than Adelaide of England.

We have stated that she carefully abstains from all meddling in politics—perhaps this may be less owing to inclination, than to the constitution of her mind; but certainly it is so. There have been occasions when those, who ought to have known better, have suspected that her influence was exerted to check or change some favored plan of the moment, during the brief time that the wife and husband were alone together. They were strangely mistaken. The principle, to which we have made reference, which guides her with respect to the servants of her household, is most active as regards the servants of the State—her desire to leave all important decisions in the hands of those who know better the character of the people, and who can therefore minister better to their well being. Indeed, the feeling which dictates such non-interference is perhaps stronger with her Majesty than with any mistress of a private family throughout her dominions.

THE NEW POLICY.

From the Morning Herald, Dec. 6.

It now appears likely that Sir Robert Peel will have returned to England before the taking place of "general alarm" has been discovered, notwithstanding the difference which the orators of "the crisis" have made to ascertain in what hole or

corner of the kingdom that mysterious impregnation of terror lies concealed—

"Whether in bandit's cave or hermit's cell,
The modest monster shuns the light,
Or at the bottom of a well,
Like truth keeps out of sight."

It was not much expected, even by the alarmists themselves, that the man who stood the thunders of Napoleon, at Waterloo, with patient courage waiting the hour to strike, would shrink appalled from the spiritual artillery of Dr. Wade and the Rev. Mr. Fox, assisted by the heavy ordnance of the Lumber Troop, the squibs and crackers of the conjurors of Codgers' Hall and the Greek fire of other generous patriots, who love liberty best when its "Scrip" is at a premium. But it was hoped that if "general alarm" could be paraded before the eyes of Sir Robert Peel upon his landing, or if he heard, perhaps that it was waiting to receive him in all its Gorgon terrors, the moment he set his foot on shore, he might be effectually terrified from his purpose of accepting the chief place, or, indeed, any place whatever, in the new Cabinet.

As conjecture must soon be at an end both with regard to the materials of which the new Cabinet is to be composed, and the course of policy which it will pursue, we abstain from all speculation. It is too well known, from the experience of the past, that, *men—men—principles*, not *parties*, are the objects to which we look in the Government of the country, and according to which we support or oppose an Administration. There is not a single act of the Whigs, as our readers well know, which we have censured them for since their downfall, that we did not blame in as strong or stronger terms when they occupied the strong places of power. In our errors and their misdeeds found no flatterers; and if we recall the memory of many acts by which they disgraced themselves and forfeited the public confidence, it is because the example belongs to the most useful portion of history—that which teaches civil wisdom and honesty, by showing the fatal consequences of political deception and error, and thereby affords a salutary warning and a useful lesson to their successors.

A Government conservative of the great and ancient institutions of the country, but not conservative of their abuses—a Government that will act upon fixed and intelligible principles, not driven about into all sorts of self-contradictions by uneasiness vacillation of purpose—a Government that will to the utmost honestly and directly without shift or evasion enter into the question of the burdens of the people, and relieve to the utmost the industry of the nation—a Government that will not confine the operation of retrenchment to the lower offices of the State, but carry it with all equitable energy into the higher departments—a Government that will not neglect or refuse to do those acts which reason and justice and sound policy require to be done, until driven to do them by clamour and intimidation—a Government that will not, while paying its court to the "middle classes," who have the elective franchise, regard with disdain and contempt the interests and condition of the working and poorer classes, who have no representatives in Parliament—a Government that will teach democratical misrule in Ireland to acknowledge the majesty of the law, and will then fairly and honestly remove all real grievances, doing what it can to give employment to those who can work, and provide relief for the helpless—a Government that will judiciously and energetically consult for the political and commercial interests of England abroad, observing the faith and treaties, but not sacrificing the interests of Englishmen to those of the foreigner—nor foolishly interfering in the quarrels of other nations—such is the Government that England wants—such is the Government that may disregard party intrigue and the efforts of faction, for it will have the support of enlightened public opinion. That the Government of the Whigs was not such as we have described, every person whose understanding is clear from the noxious and disturbing influence of faction will at once admit. Whether the Government which is about to be formed will come nearer to it remains to be seen. We await the result of the exercise of the Royal prerogative; and, as we believe the King has the prosperity of the country at heart, we can only, in the present state of things, express our fervent hope that his Ministers will pursue such a wise and beneficent course of policy as may fulfil, to the lasting honor of his reign, the Royal intentions.

From the Conservative Journals.

MEETING AT DUDLEY.

A meeting of the Political Union and Reformers was held at the School room, Stafford street, Dudley, on Tuesday last, the 25th of November, Mr. Samuel Cook, their leader, in the chair.

Mr. Cook commenced by reading an article from the Sun newspaper, and made comments upon it in most inflammatory language.

At this period, Mr. Henry Badger stepped forward and inquired of the Chairman if it was a public meeting, and if he should be allowed to put a motion. The Chairman said "Certainly; any man had a right to do so."

Mr. Henry Badger then moved, and was seconded by Mr. G. Lear, "That Mr. Cook's conduct not being in accordance with the feelings of this meeting, that he be desired to leave the chair, and that Mr. G. Bate do take it." Upon a show of hands, this motion was carried by a majority, with loud cheers.

Mr. G. Bate having taken the chair, made an appropriate speech, when

Mr. Lear rose, and addressed the meeting to the following effect:—"Mr.

Chairmen and gentlemen, if you will look for one moment at the conduct of the late Administration, and their ineffectual and futile measures, you will acknowledge with myself they have brought his Majesty into those straits which would require him at a crisis like this to place at the head of affairs such men as will conduct with honour and safety the national weal. I think the conduct of his Majesty upon this occasion has been that of a wise king towards a loyal people. I therefore beg leave to move that the thanks of this meeting be given to his Majesty for his unflinching conduct at such an important crisis, in exercising his Royal prerogative, and discharging the late Whig Administration and appointing a Tory one." This motion was carried as the previous one.

It was next moved and seconded—"That the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues are men best calculated to conduct the affairs of this nation, rendered so complex by combined efforts of Whigs and Radicals." Carried by a large majority.

It was moved and seconded—"That it is the fixed determination of this meeting to rally round the throne and support the King and a Tory Administration to the very utmost of their power."

ESSEX.

Electioneering.—In case of a general election it is probable there will be returned for the county four Conservatives; for Harwich and Maldon two Conservatives—one Whiggo-Radical-Tory—any thingo-Liberal; and for Colchester two Conservatives. At present the Conservatives have six out of the ten Essex members; but upon a dissolution they will in all probability gain two. Sir John Tyrell, Mr. Baring, Mr. Dars, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Dick are, it is understood, secure. So are any two good Conservatives who may come forward with Mr. Dars in South Essex, and Mr. Sanderson at Colchester.—*Essex Standard.*

Colchester, Nov. 29.

Sir—I write to inform you that a loyal address to His Majesty is now in course of signature here, and has already been

A meeting of the Corporation of this town will take place on Monday, for the purpose of adopting an address to His Majesty of similar import.

An address expressive of confidence in the new Administration has been adopted by the Corporation of Harwich.

BATH.

The following excellent address is laid down for signature at the Guildhall:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the undersigned inhabitants of Bath and its vicinity, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the humble expression of our heartfelt attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and Throne. We feel ourselves called upon to declare our firm determination to support your Majesty in defending those just prerogatives of the Crown, which have ever been exercised by the illustrious House of Brunswick for the benefit of the nation, by every means in our power; and at the same time to express our readiness to unite with loyal men of all parties, in effecting the removal of any real abuses and the promoting of any real improvements in our valuable institutions."

LEICESTER.

Our anticipations have been completely realized. The requisition to the Mayor (which was, by the way, to give the inhabitants of the town of Leicester the opportunity of signing the address to the King, not to call a public meeting, for that had been rendered unnecessary by the complete discomfiture of the Radicals on a previous evening) was immediately complied with. We know that about two hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of the place signed the document in question in less than two hours, and the address has already received a very great number of signatures. Leicester will follow up this excellent proceeding by manifesting its determination to send two real Representatives to the House of Commons should our good King be advised to appeal to his people.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester, Nov. 29.

Manchester has established its character as a truly Conservative town. The victory has been complete. The Whigs have tried every manoeuvre, but all in vain. A noble address will go up to the King. Old Cobett was a perfect mar-plot to the Whigs—he beat them everywhere.

A Glee Concert took place in the Exchange Dining room, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Grimshaw, when the room was well filled by persons chiefly in the middle classes of society. Among the songs introduced was the favorite one of "Here's a health to the King, God bless him!" the sentiments of which on all occasions meet

with a ready echo in the heart of every loyal Englishman; but here it was hailed by rapturous shouts of approbation, and was called for a second time with the greatest warmth. At the conclusion there was an unanimous call for "God save the King!" which was accordingly given in a most effective manner, the audience standing. Three hearty cheers marked the termination of the national anthem, the Ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and entering into the spirit of the scene with the greatest enthusiasm.—*Manchester Courier.*

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Borthwick, of Claverton Park, who polled a large number of votes at last election, though from the lateness of his appearance in the field success was then impossible, has within the last week completed a most flattering and a decidedly successful canvass of this borough. Mr. Borthwick's political principles are of the best school of Conservatism, and his talents as a public speaker such as are seldom equalled in the present day.

HAMPSHIRE.

Southampton, Dec. 1.

Loyalty and gratitude to the King are here the predominant feelings. On Saturday a splendid meeting was held at the Archery Rooms, and attended by all the principal people of the county. An address of thanks and congratulation to his Majesty was adopted, and will be numerous signed. It has been determined to institute at Southampton an Association for the protection of the Church, and a meeting will take place for that purpose on Friday next.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

John Walbanke Childers, Esq. one of the Representatives of this county, will, in case of a dissolution, we are credibly informed, again offer himself to his constituency. The opinions of the Hon. Gentleman have, we are happy to learn, undergone considerable change towards Conservative principles within the last few months, and, we trust, he will adopt those measures so very requisite at this juncture.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Taunton, Nov. 19.

Symptoms of Reaction.—The meeting of the Somersetshire Agricultural Society was held at Taunton yesterday. An unusual number of the gentry and yeomen were present, and at the dinner from fifty to a hundred could not find room at the table; yet, when the health of the members for the western division of the county was given the silence was broken only by one or two cheers, although at least two hundred agriculturists were present. On the contrary, when the health of the talented Conservative Bickham Estcott was given the applause was universal, and the announcement of his being chosen President for the next meeting was received with shouts of approbation. I am certain from what happened yesterday that it is indeed solely the fault of the Conservatives themselves if two members of their own party do not represent the western division of this county at the next election.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 10th day of February, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that well known farm on the upper part of Kingsclere, belonging to the late William Smith, containing 200 acres more or less, with a good House and Barn, and considerable other improvements thereon. Possession will be given immediately.

The Subscribers also request those persons who have any legal demands against the Estate of the late William Smith, to render the same for settlement; and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM SMITH, } Ex'rs.
THOMAS T. SMITH, }

October 7th, 1834.

Wines, Liquors, Fruit, &c.

THE Subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he commenced his new line of business, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Fredericton, and its vicinity, that he has on hand, at his Establishment, in Queen Street, near the Market House, a choice assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, &c., viz.:

OLD PORT and MADEIRA, in wood and bottles; SHERRY and CLARET, in bottles; Real Cognac BRANDY; Holland's GIN; Scotch and Irish WHISKY; Jamaica SPIRITS; Orange SHRUB and CIDER; London Brown STOUT, in quarts and pints; A choice assortment of French CORDIALS; Confectionary; candied Citron, Lemon, and Lemon SYRUP; CIGARS, &c.; [Orange] Soft SHELL ALMONDS; PRUNES, RAISINS, and APPLES; Cavendish and Richmond TOBACCO; SPICES of all kinds. —ALSO—on hand: 12 Hds. of KEITH'S XXX and XX ALE; 4 Hds. ditto ditto PORTER. N.B.—Families can be supplied with Ale or Porter by the ten, fifteen, or thirty gallons more or less.

Oranges and Lemons daily expected. RICHARD STAPLES. Fredericton, Dec. 13, 1834.

Blanks of various kinds for Sale at this Office.