The Colonial Herald.

The Duke of Devonshire's Gigantic Conservatory at Chatsworth.—Not the least attractive of the many objects that claim the notice of the visitor in this fairy land, is one perfectly original and unique, just now starting into existence, which will command the attention of future visitors at Chatsworth, and to which the modern Parisians would unquestionably affix the title of "*Serre Monstre.*" It is a true gigantic conservatory in course of erection, and probably by this time completed, at a short distance from the great waterwork or cascade in the park. Here a spot of ground has been cleared of trees and shrubs to the extent of two acres, one of which is being covered over with glass. The glazed surface will contain seventy thousand square feet of glass, divided into slips each two feet long and six inches wide, arranged in perpendicular rows, and so that the slips of every two rows inclining to each other, form acute angles upwards and downwards, or a series of horizontal zig-zag lines of panes of glass one above the other. Here then, under this enormous dome some of the best garden soil will be strewed on the levelled ground, to the extent of seventy thousand square feet, including both wings; and in it will be planted, sown, or transplanted, every vegetable production that requires a permanent atmospheric heat, higher than what is peculiar to our own climate—a temperature for which suitable provision has been made under the conservatory, by means of boilers and pipes, conveying hot water along corridors some hundreds of feet in length, and high enough for a man to walk upright in them from one end to the other. The various plants, shrubs, and flowers of the two tropics, and Australia, will be reared in this artificial southern hemisphere, arranged in groves and parterres, as if they were growing naturally on the spot, without the appearance of pot or box of any kind; streamlets of running water, or standing pools will give freshness to the sultry atmosphere; and meandering paths through these bowers, and a carriage-way across, and all round, will convey the enchanted visitor with ease to every part of this conservatory.

Woburn Abbey.—Woburn Abbey occupies the site of the original abbey, founded in the early part of the 12th century by Hugh de Bolebec, for the monks of the Cistercian order. A very small portion remains of its ancient foundation, so many alterations, and at times considerable, have been made by different architects. It is a quadrangular building, enclosing a hollow square, [illegible]ich is laid out as a flower garden. The west front is [illegible]ds of 300 feet long, and has a centre and two [illegible] with spacious intermediate offices. The basement [illegible] throughout is rustic, and the centre façade [illegible] handsome pediment being supported by [illegible] Ionic columns. The east front is [illegible] inequality of the ground is deprived [illegible] effect. The building is nevertheless extensive and splendid [illegible] considered one of the most [illegible] is the apartment which in this country. The saloon [illegible] is a spacious and lofty [illegible] demands the attention. [illegible] divided into lozenge compartments with a coved ceiling, [illegible] relieved with gold. The walls are [illegible] elaborately [illegible] blue and gold brocade, and the cornice with a superb [illegible] are exquisitely carved and gilded. It contains furniture [illegible] valuable portraits, those of Francis Duke of [illegible] several [illegible] and Elizabeth Marchioness of Tavistock, mother [illegible] of the late duke, as bridesmaid to Queen Charlotte, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, occupying a prominent place. Vandyke's admired "Dædalus fastening the wings of Icarus," and some of Murillo's, Annabale Caracci, Nicholas Poussin, Guercino, Rembrandt, Hoppner, Luca Giordano, &c., embellish the apartment. On the left of the saloon on entering from the gallery, attractive for its invaluable historical and family portraits and costly cabinets and vases, are a suit of six rooms, appropriated for the use of the Queen and Prince Albert during their recent visit there. In the State Bedchamber appropriated to her Majesty—the enfretted ceiling is highly relieved with gold, and the fittings throughout of the costliest description. The bedstead is of white and gold, with massive cornices, superbly gilt, and the hangings are of amber satin. The toilet tables presented a valuable display of gold, the various caskets comprising the whole of the much valued heir-loom [illegible] the possession of the illustrious head [illegible] family. In addition to the portra[illegible] of the Russell and Duchess of Bedford, [illegible] of the present Duke Hayter's well-known [illegible] suspended from the walls, are Russell," and Lan[illegible] painting of "The Trial of Lord [illegible] room is the or[illegible] seer's "Chevy Chase." In this [illegible] reared in any [illegible] original Lion's Head, erected by Addison at Button's Coffee-house in Russell-street, Covent-garden, in July, 1713. The adjoining rooms are all splendidly fitted up and adorned with many of the choicest works of the modern artists, purchased by the late duke, one of the most liberal patrons of the fine arts of his day.

Extraordinary Crop of Wheat, self-sown.—Mr. W. White, of Hynds Farm, Yolton, in the parish of Silverton, in this county, has a field of wheat of four acres, which has sown itself by corn falling from the ears at the last harvest. Mr. White's intention was to have sown this field with turnips, but conceiving that the ploughing up such blades of wheat as presented themselves would be a species of destruction, he determined to risk the matter, and the result is a crop of wheat such as has not its parallel in the parish, some of the ears being nearly a quarter of a yard in length. The most respectable judges calculate there will be from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and curiosity leads numbers to the spot to view it. It will be sufficiently ripe to cut in less than a fortnight, should the weather prove favourable.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

Mr. Macaulay having been asked by the Town-Council of Edinburgh for a subscription towards the support of the races of that city, replied by rebuking the body, very properly, for their improper demand—

"In the first place, I am not clear that the object is a good one; in the next place, I am clear that by giving money for such an object, in obedience to such a summons, I should completely change the whole character of my connexion with Edinburgh. It has been usual enough for rich families to keep a hold on corrupt boroughs by defraying the expenses of public amusements: sometimes it is a ball, sometimes a regatta. The Derby family used to support the Preston races. The Members for Beverly, I believe, find a bull for their constituents to bait. But these were not the conditions on which I undertook to represent Edinburgh. In return for your generous confidence, I offer faithful Parliamentary service, and nothing else. I am, indeed, most willing to do what I can towards assisting your registration. I am willing to contribute the little that I can spare to your most useful public charities. But even that I do not consider as matter of contract. Nor should I think it proper that the Town-Council should call on me to contribute even to a hospital or a school. But the call which is now made is one so objectionable, that I must plainly say I would rather take the Chiltern Hundreds than comply with it."

The *Dublin Pilot* tells an amusing anecdote of an autocrat and an autograph. Mr. O'Connell was asked lately by a lady of high rank for an autograph, to go in a collection of the handwritings of "celebrated persons," to be sent to the Emperor of Russia. Mr. O'Connell's secretary, with a complimentary expression of regret at refusing "so distinguished a lady," replies for his master—

"The fact (to use his own words) is, that the hideous cruelties of the present Emperor of Russia, perpetrated in Poland even upon women and children, have marked his character with a deeper shade of infamy than that which stains the reputation of the Roman Nero; whilst his Satanic persecution of Catholic Christianity has reduced him beneath the level of the ancient Dioclesian. Mr. O'Connell therefore cannot consent by any act of his, however slight, to appear to pay a compliment to so atrocious a monster."

Speakers of the House of Commons.—The Commons anciently had no continual speaker, but after consultation, their manner of proceeding was to agree upon some person of great abilities to deliver their resolutions. In the reign of William Rufus there was a great parliament held at Rockingham, and a certain knight came forth and stood before the people, and spake in the name and behalf of them all. This was undoubtedly the speaker of the House of Commons at that time. But the first speaker certainly known was Peter de Montford, (44th Henry III,) when the Lords and Commons sat in several houses, or at least gave their decisions separately. Sir Richard Walgrave (5th Richard II,) was the first speaker that made any formal apology for inability, as now practised. Richard Rich, Esq.(28th Henry VIII,) was the first of our speakers who made request for access to the King. Thomas Moyle, Esq., (34th Henry VIII,) is said to be the first speaker that petitioned for freedom of speech; and Sir Thomas Hargrave (Ist Elizabeth) was the first that made request for privilege from arrests, &c. Sir J. Bushey (17th Rich. II.) was the first speaker presented to the King by the Commons; and when Sir Arnold Savage was speaker, (2d Henry IV.) it was the first time the Commons were required by the King to choose a speaker.—*Lex Constitution.*

India.—Sir Gordon Bremer left Calcutta, in the Queen steamer, on the 26th May, for Canton. The expedition from Calcutta and Madras had sailed with the Fifty-fifth and Forty-ninth Regiments, a detachment of Artillery and Sappers, and a company of Native Rifles. With the expedition were some armed small craft for river service. Opinions were divided whether the immediate object of the expedition was the recapture of Chusan, or a direct advance on Pekin.

The Supreme Court of Bombay had committed to prison an Italian friar, who calls himself "Vicar General," for having, notwithstanding the special order of the Court, served on him, married a boy who is a ward of the Court, aged sixteen years, to a young lady of eighteen. The friar and the mother of the lady remain in the public gaol. The event had occasioned considerable consternation and discussion.

Madagascar.—"The Phlegethon," says the *Calcutta Hurkaru*, of May 25th, "which arrived from Ceylon the day before yesterday, is an armed iron steamer, and has brought round the King of Johanna, who, being expelled from Madagascar by an insurrection of his subjects, has come here to solicit the aid of the British Government to reinstate him on his throne." Three alternatives are proposed by the King *de jure* to the Indian Government: first, the loan of troops and a small ship of war; secondly, the loan of two lacs of rupees, to enable the King to raise an armament himself, [illegible] restore the trade of the country to its legitimate channe[illegible] thirdly, the occupation of the country by the British, allow[illegible] His Majesty a sufficiency to maintain himself with regal di[illegible]ity upon the island of Johanna, where he would reside as [illegible] nominal Sovereign, and, in fact, the Vicegerent of the British.

Candia.—Th[illegible] last accounts from Candia are dated the 8th July. The ca[illegible] of the insurgents then appeared to be hopeless. Since the arrival of Tahir Pasha, the Greeks were worsted in nearly every engagement. The Turkish regular and irregular soldiers had perpetrated horrible excesses. After an action on the 21st June, the Turkish troops, guided by a Colonel just landed from Constantinople, sacked and destroyed the villages which had submitted, burned their crops, robbed the churches, [illegible] mutilated the prisoners, and after violating the wom[illegible] horrid m[illegible] women and young girls, beat them in the most [illegible] manner. All these atrocities were committed in [illegible] of severe orders issued by Mustapha Pasha. Tahir repaired to the spot to inquire into the facts. A French frigate, the Minerve, anchored along the adjoining coast; and the captain of the British ship Benbow, who had arrived from the Piræus at Suda on the 3d, was charged by Sir Edmond Lyons to institute the strictest investigation into these occurrences. The European Consuls had addressed complaints on the subject to Tahir Pasha; who replied that he had been unable to master the fury of his soldiers. He gave a rather cool reception to the commander of the Benbow.

Private letters from Athens of the 31st July announce that on the preceding day Her Majesty's frigate Tyne and the sloop Hazard arrived at the Piræus from Candia, having on board all the members of the Cretan provisional Government, who, having been betrayed by a certain Roussas, had no other alternative left but to surrender to the Turks or escape on board the English squadron. They of course preferred the latter alternative. Valentzas had again made his appearance in Thessaly, at the head of a party of insurgents, and intended, it was believed to march on Volo.

Project of Supporting English Colonial Bishoprics by Means of the Voluntary Principle.—The project of endowing the English colonial bishoprics by the free-will offerings and contributions of the Parent Church at home, is one of the best, and noblest, and wisest designs, which has ever emanated from our English prelates. It is worthy of the Church which forms the strength and vanguard of Protestantism in Europe and throughout the world, and when carried into effect, it will do more to raise the moral and religious character of our country than the most splendid victories and achievements, either by sea or land...........It is little to be wondered at that those who have encouraged wars in favour of opium, and who could give fresh incitements to the foreign slave-trade, can see no beauty and no excellence in this most praiseworthy undertaking. The stunted intellects of men who are always prating about political economy, and who prefer the smoke and tarnish of factories to the more healthy pursuits of agriculture, are just the creatures to decry all such magnanimous and really philanthropic exertions. There, indeed, is a boundless field for the exercise of that voluntary principle which they have so much vaunted and applauded; yet no sooner is it proposed than they do everything to cripple its energies—to weaken and withstand its exercise and triumph.........And what is the secret of this atrocious and unnatural malignity? Why is it that this "cheap defence" of the Church of England is not welcomed, even by those who dissent from her principles? Why is it that those who were ever roaring about the idle and lazy wealth of the Church and clergy, do not hail with joy the prospects of providing for the endowment of our colonial sees from the voluntary munificence of its own members? The answer to this question is to be found in the conviction, that such an effort would add incalculably to the strength and security of our ecclesiastical establishment. It is to be found in the conviction that it would bring incalculable strength to any Conservative ministry which aided and encouraged these voluntary exertions. The infidels hate it, because it would display the beauties and benefits of Christian charity and benevolence on the most extended scale. The Whigs and Radicals detest it, because it would bring fresh glories and honours to the Conservative cause. The political Dissenters abhor it, because it would put to shame all their outcries against our ecclesiastical polity. And what arguments can be required stronger than these to recommend this noble design to the hearty zeal and co-operation of every friend and member of the Church of England? What arguments can be more potent to commend it to the attention and favour of such men as Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, and Lord Stanley? Depend upon it this would form the strongest possible bond of union amongst all genuine Conservatives. "Love is stronger than death," and if the full force and energy of Christian love and charity can be thus developed, it will constitute a new era in our ecclesiastical annals; whilst it carries out the benefits of the Church of England to our distant Colonies, it will confirm and consolidate the Church of England at home to an extent beyond the most sanguine hopes of her friends, or the deadliest fears of her adversaries. We trust, therefore, that the prelates of the Church will lose no time in convening a public meeting to carry this splendid design into execution. It will form a noble vestibule to that Conservative temple, which we hope, ere long, to behold rising amongst us in all its dignity. The Queen of England, as the head of the Church of England, cannot refuse her influence and patronage to this national outbreak of Christian charity.—*Morning Herald.*

Irish Puseyites and the Church of Scotland.—A controversy has been carried on for the last two or three months in the pages of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, the organ of the Puseyite party in Ireland, between the editor and the Dean of Achonry, the author of "Letters on the tendency of the Oxford Tracts," lately published by Seeley....... The Dean maintains that the Presbyterians are Christians, and that the Church of Scotland is a branch of the Christian Church, and as such to be remembered in our prayers, as coming within the pale of the "Catholic Church," as defined in the 55th canon, "*that is, the whole body of Christian people dispersed throughout the whole world.*" Against this *latitudinarian* heresy of the liberal dean, the editor of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal* (supported by the primate and a large proportion of the Irish Protestant clergy, as well as by all the English Puseyites) enters his most solemn protest; and two "correspondents" have now come to the aid of the learned doctor. One of these, in the number for July, asserts that Church of England men cannot acknowledge the Presbyterian body "a church, *without a surrender of principle, and a compromise of the truth*;" nor "*until we are prepared to admit the same of the Mahometans of Turkey, or of the worshippers of the Lama in Thibet*"!!......What will Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, think of this! or what will Dr. Chalmers say, who undertook a journey from Edinburgh to London last year, for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures in support of church establishments, and of the Church of England as one of these, and a "sister church"!......The High Church party are very glad to avail themselves of the assistance of the Presbyterians, when they want to carry on a crusade against national education, conciliation towards Roman Catholics, the grant to Maynooth, or any other liberal and enlightened measure. For a time they make common cause with the "Samaritans," or mongrel Christians; but no sooner is there a prospect of a Tory government taking away all occasion for opposition to any liberal measure, by granting a cessation of hostilities against cherished abuses in church and state, and thereby giving a truce and a quiet life to the defenders of corruption, than the poor presbyterians are thrown overboard, as no more Christians than the Mahometans or the worshippers of the Grand Lama!!—London Morning Chronicle.

Dreadful State of Trade at Manchester and Paisley.—Our accounts from the important seats of the cotton manufactures are most distressing and even alarming. Never at any period was there greater gloom and stagnation. At Paisley five and twenty firms have sunk in one terrific crash! At Manchester the markets are glutted, prices are almost nominal, the banks rigorous, credit terrible scenes, and failure after failure bursts upon the community, like the explosion of shells in a besieged city, spreading terror and destruction around. The whole of the great cotton districts of Lancashire sympathise with Manchester. The stocks of goods are extremely heavy, and tremendous losses will be sustained if the holders should be compelled to sell at present prices. Under those circumstances the employment of the operatives is greatly diminished, and must be regarded as exceedingly precarious. Extensive distress prevails among that class.

In Yorkshire the trade is not so bad as in Lancashire, but still at Leeds and Bradford it is greatly depressed. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Macclesfield, Glasgow, and indeed throughout the kingdom, the trading classes are suffering most severely. The failure of the Macclesfield, Totness, and other banks, and the convulsive movements of some of the joint-stock banks, are at once indications of the existing distress and causes of further embarassments. In the face of this state of things, the price of corn is rising very rapidly, under the effects of bad weather, ascertained injury to the wheat crop, very low stocks of corn both in country and abroad, and the certainty of a crop far below the average in Germany. Within six weeks, the average price of wheat in England, according to the *Gazette*, has risen from 64s. 4d. to 68s. 2d. per quarter, and it is still rising fast. At Wakefield, yesterday, the advance was 1s. 2d. per quarter, as compared with last week. These are facts exceedingly ominous for the country, and calculated to convince a Pro-Corn-law ministry that it will not lie on a bed of roses.—*Leeds Mercury.*

IRELAND.

The proceedings of the Dublin Repeal Association on the 2d were diversified by the introduction of Mr. O'Connell's bill for the better security of tenures in Ireland. He began, however, by announcing a new movement in Irish manufactures: his friend, Mr. Duggan, of Manchester, is to introduce hand-loom weaving into Ireland—

"The first experiment in that way is to be made in my neighbourhood, and Mr. Duggan is sending over to me twelve looms for that purpose. Those looms are to be worked by females, and when they succeed, we will immediately set forty more to work; and if the undertaking be ultimately prosperous, men of capital in various parts of Ireland will embark in the same kind of manufactures, and we will have many a virtuous woman employed who is now pining in idleness and want. A poor law has been passed, to which I was always opposed; and the more I see of it the more I am convinced that I was right in opposing it. It is wages, not alms, that the people want."

He alluded to the benefit which had already accrued from the exertions of the Dublin Board of Trade, and to another unhandsome return which has been made for it—

"In the year 1800 there were 1,100 operative hosiers in Dublin at full work; whilst at the time the Board was formed there were not over 50. That number, however, has been increased to 100; but the increase cannot continue, or even that number be kept up, whilst the board has no politics, or at least whilst the politics of some connected with it are so notoriorsly hostile to the cause of Ireland and of her trade itself. I believe there are men who have profited well by the movement, and who have turned persons out of their employment for voting for Mr. Hutton and me. There are those even connected with trade who wish to draw a line of separation; and I say, if they do, here we are ready to stand on one side and let them stand on the other, and we will see who will have most cause to regret."

He then turned to his bill. He posited the principle upon which it went, that the institution of property is not for the security merely of particular individuals, but all members of society; and that the tenant should be protected as well as the landlord. He could not, he said, be accused of taking away his landlord's rights, because he only proposed to take by the same power that had bestowed. At the common law a landlord could distrain on his tenant, but could not sell the distress: the Irish landlords had procured an enactment which enabled them to sell the distress, summarily to eject the tenant, and even to sell the growing crop, though the landlord was the only man that could do so. Mr. O'Connell proposed, by the same legislative power, to protect the tenant—"to tear the nails and extract the fangs from the grinding landlords and agents in this country." Under the existing system, a man must get land or starve; and to turn him out was equal to killing him—

"If you turn out a man and his family to starve, it is no less a murder than if you destroyed them with a dagger, or the sword, or the pistol, or the musket; famine and typhus fever are as formidable instruments of destruction as the musket or the dagger or the bayonet; and I stand here to free my country from the criminality of those clearance murders: the landlords are murderers on the clearance system; and those who take the lives of individual landlords are equally criminal in the eye of God. No person can say why Lord Norbury was murdered: I believe the impression is growing stronger every day that he was not murdered by those called the people. No person can tell why Mr. Hall was murdered. No person can say why Mr. Butler Bryan, a most amiable and excellent man, was murdered. No person can say that he deserved the enmity of the people: but, even if there was a cause, it is a murder still—it is a murder against which the red arm of God's vengeance will be as surely raised to punish the perpetrator, as against the landlords who employ the wholesale system of extermination. What is the remedy for this state of things? Will it do to increase the number of the police, and pour in more army to the country? No. The murders will still take place: the police and army are at the side of one class of the murderers—and their presence, instead of preventing them, will only induce the landlords, by the hope of escaping with impunity, still to commit those murders."

The proper remedy was the removal of the uncertainty of tenure. Mr. O'Connell went on to explain his bill. He afterwards said that when the Tories came into office, his connexion with the Whigs—"a Ministry who have outlawed the Repealers"—totally ceases on its present basis. He promised on the next day of meeting to propose the plan upon which he intends to found the future operations of the Association. He finished by hinting at some extreme measures to encounter the Tories withal: praising the English for their dogged obstinacy at Crecy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, (shared in by the Irish at Waterloo,) he said—

"I now tell the English, that the Irish are as capable as they are of evincing the same quiet and determined courage. Their principle was to die, but never to be conquered. Whenever going into battle that should be their principle. And, why do I say that? Because—— (*A voice—"Let them try it."*) If they try it, it shall be their fault; and wo to the scoundrel, if they try it, that won't pay them off in their own coin. (*A voice—"We paid them off at Fontenoy." Loud cheers.*) No; I am here to prevent such a crisis: but if the crisis should come, I hope I am as ready to meet it as another. But why do I recur to those subjects? Because I find men actually talking of rebellion in Ireland. They are not Repealers: they are quiet men, who have been checking us for our violence, and have been hitherto exclaiming against us: and there is one among them who has been using his press to oppose us—I mean no less a man than Frederick William Conway.* * * Nothing your enemies desire more, in any one way they view it, than a precocious insurrection. Nothing would they more anxiously wish for than a premature tumult—even though they forced you to it. Let no man therefore be mad enough to indulge them, *until they actually compel him to do it.* * * * Let me whisper John Bull, and say a word in his friendly ear. Let me tell him that the steamboats which they say bring us near England, can come in ten days from America." (*Great cheering, which lasted for some time.*)

And he hinted at something more tremendous than even rebellion in Ireland—

"Let my voice go through the land. Be cautious of your enemies, whose wish must be, that you place yourselves in the wrong; violate no law; give them no advantage over you even by accident; respect the Queen, that amiable and beloved monarch; keep, preserve for her, your allegiance unpurchased and unpurchaseable. She may, like another monarch, have to fly among you for protection. Oh! I was about indulging in the aspiration that it might be so, and, if it were, he mocks me much who talks of my advancing age." (*Tremendous cheering, which lasted for several minutes, and was again and again renewed, until the very walls of the building seemed to shake with the acclamation.*)

SCOTLAND.

The town of Peebles has been the scene of an interesting tribute to literary, and more than literary merit. On Wednesday week, a public dinner was given to Messrs. William and Robert Chambers, the editors and publishers of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, at which the freedom of the ancient burgh was presented to them, natives of the place. The chair was filled by Provost Patteson: the company, which included several guests from Edinburgh, and Mr. Orr, the London publisher of the Journal, numbered upwards of a hundred. When the Chairman proposed the health of the two chief guests, he handed to each his burgess-ticket, enclosed in a box, with the following inscription, the Christian name only being different—

"The freedom of the ancient and royal burgh of Peebles having been this day conferred by the Magistrates and Town-Council upon William and Robert Chambers, Esquires, their fellow-townsmen, in testimony and approbation of their eminent services in literature, education, and popular improvement, which have rendered them famous throughout the civilized world; the admirers of these gentlemen resident in their native town and county invited them to a public entertainment on the occasion, and presented Mr. William Chambers with this box, formed out of oak taken from the foundation of the Old Tweed Bridge at Peebles, of the age of which there is no record; and in which box his burgess-ticket was placed.—4th August, 1841."

Mr. William Chambers acknowledged the toast. He is by no means the first of his race who has been burgess of Peebles, as appears by the sketch which he gave of his family's history—

"I am called upon particularly to notice the locality of this compliment. It has been said that prophets are not apt to be honoured in their own country: we can say, however, that the first remarkable honour paid to us has been paid in not only our own country, but in the very spot of our birth. Here, where, twenty-eight years ago, we were sent forth upon the world to use the faculties which nature had given us—here, after doing our best in the interval to improve and use those faculties, are we received back to the open hearts of a hundred honourable men, mostly our school-companions, and told that the place of our nativity is glad to claim us as her children. There is something peculiarly striking in this recognition. We are the descendants of a long line of burgesses of Peebles. Our ancestors have lived here with your ancestors from time immemorial. If you will search your records, if they go back so far, you will find that a person of the name which I now bear, and probably my ancestor, was chief magistrate of Peebles at the conclusion of the thirteenth century, or about forty years before the town was made a royal burgh by King David the Second. We can trace our family here, from father to son, for two hundred years. Good reason have we then to feel pride in having our names enrolled in the list of your citizens. The transactions of this day indissolubly connect us with a place in which our family has lived for at least ten generations—perhaps since it was first settled by an Anglo-Saxon people."

This was afterwards followed by a brief autobiographical sketch—

"Owing to certain family misfortunes, our parents found it advisable to remove to Edinburgh in 1813, when I was thirteen years of age. What were the privations I endured while an apprentice, it would be out of place to say; and it would be equally irrelevant to trouble you with the history of my early career. It would be reckoned enough when I say, that at nineteen years of age I found myself my own master, and five shillings in my pocket. With that mighty sum, a handful of old books, and no friends either to encourage or to embarrass me, I launched into business on my own account—determined to get on. Adopting Franklin as a model, and keeping in mind your own burghal motto, 'Contra Nando Incrementum,' I toiled early and late; learned to set types at my own hand; printed small volumes and tracts leaf by leaf, and finally bound and disposed of them. No species of labour did I deem too