

when they can't have it all their own way; some actually descend to abuse, others have even done more, threaten to fight. I have a remedy for this. The arms of justice are proverbially long, and I have taken a hint from this saying. If, therefore, a Counsel shall speak before one of my common law machines, beyond a certain time, or behave himself at all ungentlemanly, or comes a long arm, when he least expects it, from under its robe, and knocks him down. This is a glorious plan, Sir, for getting through business! This is the way to keep the bar in order! But I have not done yet, Sir. Every now and then the machine will put out its leg, and trample the Attorneys and other subordinate officers in the well of the Court under foot. This is sometimes without any cause; but it will teach them to take care what they are about, and expedite business. Then Sir, think of the cheapness, instead of giving my Lord Chancellor 20,000*l.* or my Lord Chief Justice his 10,000*l.* I call your attention to the following low scale, which as you will perceive includes the prices for the Colonies:

To a patent self adjusting Lord Chancellor, with peculiar movement for deciding costs	20 0 0
To do, Master of the Rolls with do.	15 0 0
To a do, Vice Chancellor with do.	15 0 0
To a do, Lord Chief Justice of K. B. C. P. or Exchequer, without movements	14 0 0
To do, Puisne Judge, without movement	10 0 0
FOR THE COLONIES.	
To a patent self-acting Chief Justice, of S. C. with peculiar movement for deciding costs in very doubtful cases	6 6 0
To a do, assistant Judge without movement	2 10 0

N. B. No extra charge for going Circuit; but as the Inventor has several second hand machines, he could afford to part them in at something less, and a considerable allowance made, if more than one taken. And after this rate all the Judicial situations not only at home, but the Colonies may be filled. Thus, Sir, this contrivance combines elegance with cheapness and utility; and hoping it may be favoured with your support,

I am, Sir,

Yours,

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From the *London Satirist*, July 1.

The Queen was received, on her return from the review on Monday last, with the most unequivocal expressions of dislike. Few of the papers have noticed the circumstance; nor should we do so, but for the vehement indignation of certain well-meaning persons "about town," who out-Bardet Old Glory himself, on this point. Far, very far, be it from us, directly or indirectly, to attempt a justification of outrage, especially when that outrage is offered to the more defenceless portion of humanity. We have always deprecated any such course. We do so still; and beg all reformers to regard such expressions of opinion as unworthy of them and of their cause. But in our cosmopolitan wish to act justly we must not be unmindful of what is due to our countrymen who are so violently vituperated by persons in high places, at the present moment. The case is one between the Queen and a certain class of our countrymen; and we hesitate not to say, that any class of our countrymen have stronger claims on our interest and attachment than all the family of Saxe-Coburg put together. We therefore take leave to say this much, in palliation of what we admit to be an unjustifiable error on the part of the populace. It is impossible that Her Ma-

esty can be ignorant of the present state of public feeling, with reference to her recent conduct. Nay, some of the Court-twaddle journalists tell us that, on the stone being thrown at the King, Her Majesty picked it up, and said, "This was meant for me, I am the unpopular person." Well then, knowing this to be so, there no deplorable want of tact, not to say of taste, in Her Majesty making a public parade of her person before the people, whom she knew to be—rightly or wrongly, it matters not—impressed with an idea that she had been adverse to the concession of their just and constitutional claims? What earthly object could the Queen have, in adopting such a course, unless that which no one will for her interest to her—namely, a wish to brave the public disapprobation, and show the P people of England how cheaply she valued their esteem? By a judicious withdrawal from public scenes for a time, Her Majesty would have given time for the re-awaking of those kindly sentiments, never known to slumber long in the national mind of Britain; and the people blest in the enjoyment of their political rights, would have, at the instant, been eager to bury all recollections of her Majesty's ill-judged conduct on the question of Reform. But if now, with recent events fresh in their recollection, they are to meet a Tory Queen whose influence has been all but fatally exercised with a liberal King, who shall wonder if they give vent to their disapprobation, in terms which they themselves were to be the exercise of their own judgment, attempt to justify? Nothing is more easy than the attainment of popularity in England. But if persons choose to set sail with the wind in their teeth, what's to be expected?

Clerkenwell Reform Festival.—The Inhabitants of Clerkenwell are about to give a festival to commemorate the passing of the Reform Bill, to between one and another of the best and most deserving of the parishioners. Messrs. Dixon and the other proprietor have offered the use of the extensive grounds of Sadler's Wells, and Mr. Fitzwilliam in the name of his lady, and in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Williams, the spirituelle of the theatre, have tendered their valuable assistance in fitting up the grounds, and giving the aid of their valuable hand and talented vocalists on the occasion. The good and substantial English fare, roast beef and plum-pudding will be the order of the day. A benefit is to take place on Friday next, distinguished patronage, in furtherance of the above object.

Attack on his Majesty at Ascott.—Addresses have been forwarded to the King from the East and West India companies, bankers, merchants, and traders of London, and from many other quarters, congratulating his Majesty on his late providential escape in the abominable outrage on the Royal Person at Ascott Races.

Dr. Adams Clarke is much better. Letters were received from him three days since, from which it appears he was then proceeding to Belfast, where he intended to sail in the first vessel for England. Mr. John Clarke was on his way to Ireland to accompany his father home; but the doctor, being so much improved in health, dispensed with his son's attendance.

The Duke of Wellington left the review, on Monday, unaccompanied by even a single aide-de-camp. An officer, in undress, of the Hussar Volunteer Cavalry, was his only attendant.

Intended London Festival in Honour of Reform.—On Tuesday it was ordered, in a Court of Common Council on the motion of Mr. Pearson, that the sum of £1000 be voted to all the wards, according to their several rates to take place on a house and to commemorate the event by a public dinner.—A report of the committee to whom a petition from some inhabitants of Chesapeake and the Poultney had been referred, planning the new reform should not be solemnized by a public dinner, was read, and it stated, that the public mind was excited by that event, so much preparation was already made for that great solemnity, and as it was the established mode of recording a mighty victory, it was deemed inexpedient and inadvisable to attempt to check the popular will, as this would only raise the excitement.

STATE OF POLAND.

The Poles, who nobly defended their country's rights, are now exiles from the soil which gave them birth. Stripped of fortune, and of rank, they are now in banishment in Siberia, or wending their way to it under the infliction of the *knout*, or in search of an asylum in France and England. The worthy Autocrat, treading in the steps of his predecessors, keeps no faith with the rebels, as he terms them. Every Pole that returns to his native country, under the sanction of the lately proclaimed amnesty is speedily disposed of, either by being sent into exile, or draughted into a Russian regiment—fathers are separated from their children, and women with children at their breast are dragged along with those of more robust frames. "Two young Poles," says a Paris paper, "forming part of a number conveying to Siberia, succeeded in escaping at Wlma. After encountering many dangers and difficulties, they returned on the 21st day at Paris. What we have heard in the recital made by these young men, of the cruelties of the Russians, exceeds all expression. Not only those men who figured with some importance in the Polish revolution, and all these who formed part of their families, but even the mere workmen, the poorest of those who took arms for the cause of independence, have been torn from their homes, and transported to the deserts of Siberia. They were separated from their children, even the youngest, and made to travel in separate convoys. Many of these unfortunate children are only three or four years of age. The women are dragged on with those to whom they still give suck, or whom they are obliged to carry. Men and children are taken to Warsaw, and shut up in the house of refuge for orphans. The wife of a general officer, already separated from her husband, herself put her children to death, in the presence of the guard who came to tear them from her; and then killed herself immediately afterwards." A few years of such Government, and Poland will be only known as a country that once existed—its people, as a people, will have neither name or habitation—the country will be peopled by Russians, and the most desert parts of Russia by Poles.—*London Paper.*

COLONIAL INTERESTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Colonial Times.—The ignorance of the House of Commons, with respect to colonial affairs, is well known to any man that has ever visited any one of the British settlements, but can we wonder at it? Is not each member individually returned by a certain interest, and when they now and then do make fine speeches respecting the colonies, nine times out of ten they by so doing only publicly avow their ignorance of the subjects they may be canvassing; let any one look over the long list of members of the honorable House, and we defy any body to point out one single member of the six hundred and fifty-eight, that can give the least information respecting our colonies, save such information as may have been derived from the perusal of the interested and preposterously exaggerated works that have been written respecting them. Whilst making these few observations respecting the ignorance of the members of the House of Commons concerning colonial affairs generally, we will here mention that some months back we noticed in one of the *Journals de Maurice*, an angry article in support of the present position; it appears from that Journal, that the late Mr. Huskisson, in one of his speeches on colonial