

enforced the object of the meeting in an eloquent and humorous speech, into which we regret our limits will not permit us to follow him. He arraigned the whole proceedings of Ministers towards the Queen as arising out of a foul conspiracy got up by means alike hateful to God and man. (Cheers.) He was sorry that the circumstance of a woman being the object of so much persecution, did not shame at least into neutrality some of the dignitaries of the Law and the Church. The persecutors of the Queen forgot what might be accomplished by the constancy of innocence and the honest integrity of the people—who, in fighting the Queen's battle, were also fighting their own. He also touched upon the topic of Parliamentary Reform, without which he thought there was no prospect of benefit to the country. The Honourable Member then described the tricks of Ministers to manage, as it was termed, the House of Commons; and described, in so honourable a manner as to keep the meeting in constant roars of laughter, the duties of the Ministerial whipper-in, who had to keep the voters together. Fatal to the pay of the whipper-in was a good hunting week or a Newmarket meeting; for it was on these occasions alone, and not on any virtue in the House of Commons, that occasionally a beneficial measure passed, or a bad one was defeated. It was ludicrous, he said, to see the Ministers silently watching the door of the House of Commons, while the whipper-in was mustering the votes. On such occasions the Ministers sat like "tame hawks, that faintly sit, and hear the very whippers curious." (A laugh.) He repelled the charge of sedition and blasphemy from the public press, and said that the only blasphemy and treason of which he knew was in the impious acts of the Holy Alliance, and their treason against the people; for he was one of those who thought a Sovereign could commit an act of treason against a people, as well as a people against a Sovereign. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. HALL, J.P. (of Hartam park) in an able and eloquent speech enforced arguments similar to those of the last speaker. He contended that there were but two parties at present in the State. In the one were all the adherents of Ministers, and in the other all the spirit and patriotism of the nation. (Applause.)

Sir FRANCIS BACON, being loudly called for, advanced to the front of the hustings, and was enthusiastically cheered. The Hon. Baronet repeated the sentiments he had so often forcibly expressed upon the Queen's case, the result of the prosecution of which he said every disinterested man, who had eyes to see a church in open day, foretold with unerring certainty. (Hear.) To foresee the agitation which must necessarily result required no spirit of prophecy; the palpable connexion of cause and effect was clear and obvious. In the whole of these lamentable transactions, extraordinary as were the details into which they branched, not the least extraordinary fact was the boundless nature of the reflections which they suggested, and which, even after the powerful eloquence that had been this day shed upon them, left something new for him to introduce. (Hear, hear.) The novelty that at the moment struck him was this:—they had often historically heard of the bribery and corruption of judges, of the profligacy of packed juries, and of the conspiracies of hired and perjured witnesses; but this was the first time that they had been struck with the extraordinary spectacle of a bribed criminal. (Loud cheers.) If the Queen, instead of displaying the magnanimity she had throughout evinced, had been contented like a guilty person to stamp her name with infamy, she might have plastered up her wounded reputation with the ministerial bribe of 50,000*l.* a year out of the pockets of the people, backed by ministerial addresses from both Houses of Parliament. If she, like the ministers, had compromised her reputation by mean fears and base compliance, she might, as they contemplated they could have done when they offered her the bribe, have pocketed the money and addresses of Parliament, and laughed at the dupe she had made of the country. In this base and unworthy conspiracy ministers were ready to go to the full length into which they affected to believe the Queen had fallen; they were ready to incur all the stigma of blasted character, so that they could retain their places and uphold their influence. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") But the Queen's magnanimity defeated their low scheme, and showed the highest contrast of a proud spirit and conscious innocence with that of meanness, equivocation and deception. (Cheers.) The worthy Baronet, after enforcing the necessity of reform, and adverted upon the mock pretensions of the Ultra-loyalists. He, too, was loyal in the proper sense in which he understood the term loyalty. Loyalty, in his view, meant devotion to the laws of the country, and to the King who upheld those laws. In that sense he yielded to no man in loyalty. (Cheers.) And he who dared say that he did not possess that loyalty, or who could wantonly insinuate such a charge against another, for the promotion of some selfish paltry view of personal interest, deserved a blow—not an answer. (Loud cheers.) Contrasted with this, as he contended, genuine sentiment of loyalty, was the sentiment, if such it could be called, of these loyal and ingenuous supporters of Ministers. In what did their loyalty consist? In degrading the Royal Family; in risking all the most sacred institutions of the constitution; in provoking, by their misdirected energies, by bringing to light the domestic disputes among the Royal Family, that reprobation which must be so fatal to the whole. (Hear.) Was that the way to maintain the character of the House of Brunswick? (Cries of "No.") Was that the way to uphold the dignity of the Throne? If therefore disaffection did prevail, to whom but the Ministers who had so acted could it be traced? who else were its promoters? (Hear, hear, hear.) When he spoke

of his steadfast adherence to the constitution, he meant the old English constitution as by law established—(Hear, hear!)—not the modern law; for instance, the Alien Bill, which presented an inhospitable shore to foreigners who fled for its shelter from tyranny; not the bills for restraining the Liberty of the Press, and transporting a man for what was called a second libel. (Hear, hear.) He spoke feelingly upon that subject; for as he did not mean to desist from writing whatever appeared to him calculated to promote the interests of his country, another conviction upon his shoulders exposed him to the terrors of this law. (Cries of "hear, hear.") He therefore, of all men, could not mean attachment to such a law, if it were said to form a part of the constitution. (Hear, hear.) He could only mean that good old constitution which their ancestors had fostered for the protection of public liberties. (Cheers.) The Hon. Baronet concluded a powerful speech, of which our limits only enable us to give a feeble outline, by declaring that the King was equally interested with the people in a change of so corrupt a system as that in which his Ministers had involved both the Throne and the scheme of their government. (Cheers.)

Mr. HONOUR, who was also called for, made an eloquent speech, into which we lament, for the same reason as that which compelled our abridgment of the Hon. Baronet's, we cannot enter. He was received with great applause.

The whole business went off by acclamation. The following letter was read in the course of the day from Lord Holland:—

"Mr. HENRY SMITH.—After having signed the requisition which was presented to you, I regret that I am prevented, by indisposition, from attending the county meeting, which, in compliance with that requisition, in virtue of the office which you hold, and in the spirit of our free and popular constitution, you, Sir, have so readily and properly convened. I was in hopes of having it in my power to explain to the freeholders of my native County of Wilts the motives, which induced me to solicit you to call them together at this time.—If it be not irregular, I shall now feel obliged to you, Sir, or to any brother freeholder, to read the following short statement of them:—

"I was persuaded, first, that there never was a period in which the conduct of public affairs required more deliberation and wisdom. Secondly, that until the Queen was in full possession, not only of her strict legal rights and dignities, but of all those outward marks of respect, and other advantages, which the liberal and loyal people of England have been in the habit of conferring on the Consorts of their Sovereigns, the Councils of the Nation neither would nor could pay due attention to the various important matters, upon their decisions on which, the character of the country abroad, and the liberty, property, peace and happiness of its inhabitants at home, seem to me essentially to depend.—And thirdly, I was convinced, from many observations, too minute to be detailed in a letter, that nothing but the sense of the community, conveyed through such channels as the late restraints on public discussion have left uninterrupted, could extinguish all further proceedings on the subject of the Queen. It was with such views that I signed a requisition, calling on you to convene the Freeholders of the County, and I now write to you, in the firm hope, that regularly convened by your compliance therewith, they may do all that in them lies to prevent the revival of discussions which, according to the just apprehensions of one branch of the Legislature, have been found, on experience, to be derogatory from the honour of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the country.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir,  
Your obedient humble Servant,  
"VASSALL HOLLAND.  
"Old Burlington-street, London, Jan. 16, 1821."

The Lord Mayor stated at Morrison's on Saturday that he had the day before received a letter from Viscount Sidmouth, announcing his Majesty's gracious condescension in declaring his intention of receiving the address from the city (i. e. the corporation) of Dublin on the throne. The address of the corporation is just as much the address of the city of Dublin as Sir Richard Steele's address is that of the county; if, therefore, it be the intention of the advisers of his Majesty to compliment the city properly so called, it is not the happiest mode which they have chosen.—*Freeman's Journal.*

On Friday se night, four foreigners, accompanied by a friend who had the appearance of a government messenger, passed through this place (Truro), in the London mail-coach, for Falmouth. On their arrival there, it was discovered that they intended to embark in one of the packets for the Mediterranean, and a report being spread that the celebrated Majucci and three other of the witnesses against the Queen were in the place, a number of persons assembled to view them. On their proceeding to the place of embarkation, they were assailed by hisses and execrations.—Apprehending that violence might be resorted to, the person who accompanied them drew a pistol from his pocket, and swore he would shoot the first person he saw lift a stone, or attempt to assault those under his special protection. Happily, it was not necessary for him to show that he was determined to put his threat in execution, and the foreigners were allowed to embark without injury, happy, no doubt, at being able to quit the English shore in safety. After they had embarked, their protector returned, and set off by the coach for town. It is said that orders were received at the Custom-house not to examine the trunks of these favoured persons.—*West Briton.*

LONDON GAZETTE—SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Harrison and J. Robinson, Dissolved, York-shire, attorneys—T. Thomas and H. Hardland, New Street, cabinet-makers—W. Sweetman and J. Robbins, Cheapside, lace-merchants—J. W. Piggott and G. C. Mottin, Lamb's Conduit-street, silk-mercers—G. Baker and J. Alexander, Huddersfield, porter-merchants—T. Turk and J. Taylor, Rose-street, Newgate-market, salesmen—T. Kempson and T. M. Parker, Limehouse, merchants—T. Spurgeon and J. Bostock, Gresley-green, Derbyshire, earthenware-manufacturers—Z. Dyson and D. Johnson, Sheffield, watch-makers—T. Alberton and R. Mackrell, Meriton-mills, Surrey, mealmen—R. L. Pilley and J. Birley, Douraster, spirit-merchants—T. Marks and J. Allen, Rochford, wine-merchants—R. Drury, R. Thompson, and C. T. Neale, Back-side, brewers—J. Anst and W. Heald, Sheffield, auctioneers—E. and J. Munday, Leadenhall market, salesmen—J. Heap, G. Law, and J. Heap, Liverpool, carriers—J. Applegath and W. L. Smith, James-street, Covent-garden, stationers—S. B. Massett and T. Holloway, Queen-street, Cheapside, grocers—S. S. Folker and J. Brooker, Brighton, looking-glass manufacturers—C. and M. Pimley, Birmingham, refiners.

DIVIDENDS.

February 3, W. and F. Cole and W. Williams, Mincing-lane, brokers—February 10, A. Krue, Union-court, Broad-street, merchant—February 3, F. Langley and W. Belch, High-street, Borough, engravers—February 3, J. C. Hyde, Union-place, New-road, apothecary—February 6, J. Zimmer, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, merchant—Feb. 8, H., G., and W. Lang, Accrington, Lancashire, entrepreneurs—February 8, H. Barron, Over Darwen, Lancashire, calico-printer—February 8, J. Lund and J. Walsh, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers—February 14, R. Kilvert, Bath, linen draper—February 15, W. Wornell, Downton, Wiltshire, linen-draper—January 25, E. Bibby, Liverpool, merchant—February 3, J. Henderson and A. Neilson, Mitre-court, Milk-street, merchants—Feb. 6, J. Masters, Darford, grocer—February 17, E. W. Elam, March, Cambridgeshire, grocer.

CERTIFICATES—Feb. 3.

J. Sarson, Kingsland, stage-coach proprietor—H. Berthelme, jun., Castle court, Strand, bookseller—J. Wright, Titchborne-street, Westminster, haberdasher—A. Brander, Budge-row, upholsterer—W. Pierce, High Holborn, wax-merchant—T. Marsden, Picnic, horse-dealer—R. Emmen, Lenden, Essex, brewer—T. Butt, Southampton, shoe-maker—C. Hepburn, Commercial-road, Middlesex, surgeon—J. Thomas, Liverpool, factor.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Lilly, C. Brown, and J. F. Reeves, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, bankers—J. T. Walker, Leeds, indigo-merchants—S. Millsom and R. Bennett, Bristol, iron-founders—J. J., and R. D. Glass, Hanley, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware—C. Coleman and W. Ballard, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, riband-manufacturers—J. Rangley and W. Dixon, jun., Stone, Staffordshire, patent roller pump-manufacturers—T. and J. Thornhill, Burton-upon-Trent, iron-dealers—S. Brown and J. Roberts, junior, Llanelli, Carmarthen-shire, wool-staplers—S. P. Marindin and C. Abick, Birmingham, merchants—G. Deane and W. Nixon, Manchester, leather-dealers—J. N., W., and J. Sidebotham, Hyde and Werneth, Cheshire, cotton-spinners—R. Hartley and W. Kay, Manchester, feltonguers—R. Brain and E. Davies, Salford, Lancashire, brewers—L. Speakman and A. Joze, Manchester, manufacturers—J. and R. Prior, Hillingdon, Middlesex, chair-manufacturers—E. and W. Coxeter, Greenham, Berkshire, blanket-manufacturers—T. Bennison and E. West, High Holborn, wrought-iron hurdle manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Duffield, Darlaston, Staffordshire, mill-manufacturer. Attorneys, Messrs. Swain and Co., Old Jersey.  
T. Hope, Sandwich, hoyman. Attorney, Mr. Starr, Canterbury.  
J. Baggott, Bromyard, Herefordshire, skinner. Attorneys, Messrs. Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn, Old-square.  
W. Smith, Naburn Grange, Yorkshire, corn-factor. Attorneys, Messrs. Sweet and Co., Basinghall-street.  
B. Holland, High-street, Smdwell, corn-chandler. Attorney, Mr. Dames, Friday-street.  
J. Christy, Old Gravel-lane, Middlesex, master mason.—Attorney, Mr. Sheffield, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields.  
J. Saunders, Ivybridge, Devonshire, tanner. Attorney, Mr. Bowden, Alderbury.  
J. Charlesworth, Carr-green, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clother. Attorneys, Messrs. Clark and Co., Chancery-lane.  
J. and B. Lister, Leeds, wool-staplers. Attorneys, Messrs. Jacob and Bentley, Basinghall-street.  
H. M. Donald, jun., Liverpool, merchant. Attorneys, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, King's Bench-walk, Temple.  
W. R. Gilbert, Leicester, wool-stapler. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.  
H. Reynolds, Ormskirk, liquor-merchant. Attorneys, Messrs. Lowe and Bowry, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.  
T. Forrest, Liverpool, wine-merchant. Attorneys, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.  
D. Hennell, Kettering, Northamptonshire, draper. Attorney, Mr. Nelson, Barnard's-inn.  
W. and J. Darkin, Southampton, ship-builders. Attorney, Mr. Roe, Temple Chambers, Fleet-street.  
J. H. Billing, jun., Old City Chambers, flour-factor. Attorneys, Messrs. Druce and Son, Billiter square.  
S. Parsey, Ironmonger-row, City-road, oil and colourman. Attorney, Mr. Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

DIVIDENDS.

February 6, N. J. Wigham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant—February 6, T. Wood, Goswell-street, upholsterer—February 17, S. Cramp, Vine-street, Westminster, coin-denier—February 6, W. Couch, late of Axminster, Devonshire, builder—February 6, H. Hall, Nelson-terrace, Kingsland, broker—February 6, E. Fraps, Birmingham, merchant—February 6, W. Lumley, Jeremy-street, Saint James's, wine-merchant—February 6, J. Warner and J. Lord, Derby, ironmongers—January 20, J. Harper, Edge-ware-road, cow-keeper—February 6, W. Devey and F. Devey, Coal Exchange, coal-factors—February 6, B. Martindale, St. James's-street, wine-merchant—February 20, W. Birch and J. Lucas, Fleet-street, paper-stainers—February 6, T. Nock, Birmingham, factor—February 6, R. Armstrong, Worcester-street, Union-street, Borough, hat-manufacturer—February 17, J. Bates, Leybourn, Kent, miller—February 18, T. D. Latham and J. Parry, Devon-