Wednesday's, Thursday's, and Friday's Posts.

LONDON.

THE Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburgh on the 26th ult. amidst great receptions of his people. After the ceremony of thanksgiving, and the performance of Te Deum, the standards taken at Varna and Ardaghane, and the keys of those fortresses, were carried through the principal streets, which were illuminated in the evening.—In a letter to General Woronzow, the Emperor has ordered a monument formed of the cannon taken at Varna, to be erected in the memory of King Wladislaus, the Polish King who fell fighting under the standard of the Cross before that fortress. This compliment to a Polish prince is intended for the double purpose of paying a compliment to the Poles, and of breathing a religious spirit into the war in which they are invited to participate.

The German Papers received on Thursday morning, bring intelligence of the death of the Empress Mother of Russia. She was an accomplished and popular Princess:—

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—A Courier who arrived here the day before yesterday, has brought the very afflicting intelligence of the death of her Majesty the Empress mother, on the 5th of this month; his Majesty the King, and the whole royal court are plunged in the deepest grief by this unexpected loss.—The court goes into mourning for three weeks on this occasion.

We have received a Quebec paper of the 20th October. The frost had set in early, and very severely; It had continued for a week without interruption. A considerable proportion of the potatoe crop was still in the ground.

It is stated, in an article from Frankfort, that intelligence had been received from Vienna of a Treaty of Alliance having been concluded between Austria and England for the preservation of the territorial *status quo* as settled at the Congress of Vienna. Nothing, however, is stated to enable us to judge of the degree of credit to which the report is entitled.

The Duke of Wellington left town on Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to his Majesty at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park. His Grace dined with the King, and afterwards returned to town The Marquis Palmella had an interview with his Grace on Thursday at the Treasury. The Duke left town on Thursday afternoon for the Royal Lodge.

It is stated by an intelligent writer, that, while the population has increased 58 per cent, the poor rates have extended to upwards of 300 per cent.

The three unfortunate persons who were injured on Tuesday by the explosion of gas at Covent-garden Theatre, and taken to Middlesex Hospital, were last night (Thursday) doing well.

A great reduction on the duties of foreign corn was announced on Thursday:—The duties are now —on Wheat 1s. per quarter (the lowest duty in the tariff), Barley 3s. 4d. Oats 5s. 3d. Rye 5s. 6d Beans 9s. 6d. Peas 6d. 6d. The quantity of Wheat in bond at London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, now admitted at 1s. per quarter duty, is 323,056 quarters.

A party of common carriers on their return from Liverpool to Preston, a few days ago, stopped at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Rufford, and regaled themselves with a plentiful supply of fried beef-steaks and broiled herrings, and the accompanying sauce dages. One of the party, after dinner, observed, that he could eat a joint of meat then roasting at the fire. The persons, for whom this joint was cooking, hearing the observation, agreed to treat the fellow with a joint of veal, provided he would eat six pounds in half an hour, to which he agreed. He superintended the cooking himself, had it about half boiled, and ate the whole joint in good style, and was little more than three minutes above the time.—*Manchester Mercury.*

THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE.

Wednesday afternoon ceremonies, attending the key-stone to the last arch of the New London Bridge took place. Flags were hoisted on the Bridge, for a communication from shore to shore is now opened. The concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremony was very great. The time fixed for the ceremony was two o'clock, and by that hour hundreds of persons had assembled on the works, anxious to witness the ceremony.

The Lord Mayor and the Bridge Committee arrived at about half-past two o'clock, and preparations were begun for the ceremony. The key-stone of the city abutment arch was raised, the Lord Mayor and the Bridge Committee standing around it. The stone was then gradually lowered amidst discharges of cannon to its place; after which a silken rope was attached to the pulley, by which the "monkey" (a machine used in lifting) was worked, and the Lord Mayor assisted in giving the last stroke, amidst loud cheers. His Lordship then took the mallet in his hand, and struck the stone three times. On the third stroke being given, the whole assembly gave three times three. The Lord Mayor then addressed Sir R. Banks and Mr. Rennie, the contractors for building the bridge, and expressed his gratification at the progress already made towards the completion of it. His Lordship, dashing a glass of Champagne on the key-stone, drank "Success to the Bridge." This toast was drank by the company, to whom wine and biscuits were handed, which concluded the ceremony. On the shores near the bridge, hundreds of persons were collected.

In the evening there was a splendid dinner at the Albion Tavern, at which the Duke of Wellington presided, and stated that the Duke of Wellington would have been present, had he not ere lived his Majesty's commands to go to Windsor. The company retired early, the greater part having to attend the ball at Guildhall.

SUFFERING HEREDITARY.—Two fellows were recently apprehended near Salisbury, for stealing three pigs. It appeared that having stolen three young ones out of a litter of nine, they were walking off, when one of them more religious than his companion, said his heart misgave him, as they were sure to suffer hereafter. "Where do you mean?" said his profligate friend. "Why, in the other world, to be sure," was the reply. "Egad (rejoined the hardened sinner,) if I thought we should not suffer till then, I would go back and steal the old sow and the other six youngsters with her." He tried this experiment, and was caught in the fact.

DRUNKENNESS.—As the 4th Jac. I. c. 5, which imposes a fine of five shillings upon every person convicted of drunkenness, has been recently repealed by the late Alehouse Licensing Act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 36, s. 35, a Correspondent asks under what authority *Justices of the Peace* and City Magistrates do at continue to impose that fine for having been drunk The vice is odious, but the penalty ceased from the 16th of October.

A POACHER'S TRAP.—Now that spring guns are illegal, a species of trap is provided. We have received the following communication of an occurrence on Sunday last, at Sandridge, near St. Alban's, Herts:—A Mr. Thomas Kinder, of the former place, a gentleman not only of fortune, but highly respected in the county, after being at church on Sunday, walked round his farm, and through a wood belonging to a cousin of his, of the name of Thomas Kinder, of the latter place, brewer, and who is also a Magistrate of the county. He had not proceeded far in the wood, in a very broad part, when he was suddenly precipitated to the bottom of a cavern of about twelve feet, and became immediately inclosed from light and almost air. Being a regular man, and not returning home to his dinner, his family became alarmed, and set out over the farm in search of him. The son taking the lead, in his anxiety, met the shepherd and inquired if he had seen Mr. Kinder. The shepherd replied, "Yes, about an hour and a half ago he went across that wood;" pointing to the wood nearly adjoining the farm. On which the son followed through the wood, when he heard a faint hollow of a person in distress, and, on listening, recognised the voice of his father. He quickened his pace, and got nearer to the voice, when he saw something moving on the ground, which turned out to be the flap of a cavern, into which his father had been precipitated. The son soon discovered it was done by the father moving the flap with his farming stick, and thereby permitting his voice to gain the son's ear. The son proceeded to gain assistance, and got a ladder; and plenty of help being procured, Mr. Thomas Kinder, of Sandridge, was got out most exceedingly exhausted, much fatigued, and greatly alarmed. He was taken home to his family, who were all dreadfully distressed in mind from anxiety and suspense. The place turned out to be a trap for poachers and wood stealers, where they are precipitated, almost without air, until it pleases the keepers to look after "the vermin."

The Case of Hunton for forgery.—On Monday next, it is expected, the Recorder will make his report of the prisoners now under sentence of death in Newgate; and the fate of forty-nine unhappy wretches will be decided. The case of Joseph Hunton is undergoing the most minute investigation. The sale of his house in Bishopsgate-street, and his extensive premises and lands at Walthamstow is to take place, by Alderman Farebrother, who has been over the grounds, and, we believe, considers them very valuable. It will, upon the day of sale, be seen whether the cash-boxes in the hands of Messrs. Curtis and Co., and which constitute the collateral security of which so much has been said, are of such value as to cover the forgeries which he stands guilty of having uttered —Those who inquired into the particulars of Hunton's case minutely, are of opinion that the property vested in the hands of the bankers, as security, greatly surpasses in value the amount of the bills which the forgeries have enabled Hunton to pay the Grand Jury. The convict is always adverting to the security, and to his reliance upon the Royal mercy, which has been poured down upon one whose intentions were more obedient to the institutions of society than his own. His wife and children visit him constantly; his wife is the very counterpart of grief. On Sunday last her mother was brought to see her. She had died a week before, of a broken heart, at the prospect of certain ruin to her daughter and grand-children, and the apprehended execution of the unfortunate Hunton. Several of the Society of Friends visit Hunton daily.—*Morning Paper.*

Murder in France.—At the Assizes for the Department of Doubs, now holding at Besançon, on the 20th ult. Duchou has been tried for the murder of Magdalen Piot, a young girl whom he had seduced, and who was in the sixth month of her pregnancy. The prisoner, a regular-bred, but heavy-looking man, seemed from his dress to belong to the better class of farmers. To all the questions put to him relative to the culpability, he gave a constant and positive denial. It would appear, from the President's interrogatories, that the prisoner had been a most notorious libertine at *Loreiace*, and had seduced and abandoned several poor girls before he met with the unfortunate Magdalen Piot. The facts of the crime, as detailed in the statement of the counsel for the prosecution, are as follow:—Duchou, now 30 years of age, had, after completing the ruin of several young girls, become acquainted with Magdalen Piot, whose youth and beauty, and too facile character, rendered her but too tempting and too easy a prey for him. When she became pregnant, he thought to get rid of her, as he had of so many others, by threats of illegitimacy if she were apparent before her parents. In consequence of these threats she went to another commune to lie-in, but was forced by the local authorities to return to her native village. Having neither home nor resources, she was obliged to apply to her seducer, who again ordered her to quit the place, promising to find an asylum in the house of one of his friends, and for that purpose appointed to meet her at Besançon on the 20th of March. The meeting took place, and Magdalen Piot and the prisoner were seen quitting Besançon together in the evening. Two days after, the body of the wretched girl was found in the river, at the distance of a quarter of a half from the house of the prisoner. One of the jaws and a part of the cheek had been carried away by a pistol or gun-shot, and a second had destroyed the upper part of the head. The fatal shot had taken place, instinctively raised to defend the head. Some distance up the bank of the river from where the body was found, were the prints of the footsteps of two persons, who seemed to have walked arm-in-arm from the high-road to the river. On this part of the bank was discovered the wadding of the two shots. Public rumour designated Duchou as the murderer; and four days afterwards he was arrested. He was found with a pistol concealed in his presence, and the wadding, compared with that found where the murder was committed, proved to be the very same—of a printed book; and in his gaiters was found another piece of paper, which, with the two waddings, completed the leaf. The grains of shot extracted from the head of the deceased, were found to be exactly similar to those contained in his shot pouch, and the prisoner's were several spots of blood, which he first denied to be blood; but a chemical analysis having established the fact of their being so, he pretended that they were the blood of a lark that he had shot. The physicians who examined the body, deposed that the deceased had been six months gone with child, and that the same cause deprived both the mother and the infant of life. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and sentence of death was passed upon him. During the giving of the verdict, and the pronouncing of the sentence, the prisoner manifested the same tranquillity that distinguished him during the proceedings. Whilst conveying to prison, he said very calmly to one of the gendarmes that he was innocent, and that he found it impossible to conceive how the jury could have found him guilty.

When the body of Gilham, the footman at Bath, who murdered his fellow servant, was taken to the Bath United Hospital for dissection, the skin of the thighs, &c. was carefully taken off and afterwards tanned. When finished, it was presented to the surgeons and others connected with the Hospital as this prepared, the murderer's skin appears as thick as the leather ordinarily used for the soles of boots and shoes, and about the same colour.

BOW-STREET. (Tuesday.)

A young lad, newly rigged out as a sailor in holiday trim, with a flashy jacket, in which was suspended a pair of huge seals, advanced to the bench where Sir Richard Birnie was seated, and, without any comment or observation, took a new half-crown from the desk, which was placed in the Chief Magistrate's desk. "What is this for, my good lad?" asked Sir Richard Birnie, in evident surprise. "Three years ago sir," said the lad, in a strong Scotch accent, "I came to your honour for relief; you lent me half-a-crown, and I have come to pay it back."

"Upon my word, said the Magistrate, "you are an honest fellow. I remember you now. Where have you been?" "In a collier, your honour; but I ha'nt been to Lunnun since, or I would have paid you sooner."

"Keep the half-crown, my lad," said the Magistrate, "it was given as a loan, and we lent it to you; and if you should want relief again, which I hope you never will, come to me, and you shall have another."

The lad took back the money, although with some reluctance, and making a sailor's bow, left the office.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, Nov. 18.

Mrs. *Mary Bloomfield*, of Northampton-place, Clerkenwell, widow of the well-known poet Robert Bloomfield, was heard in the matter of her petition and schedule to be filed.

It will be fresh in the recollection of the public, that the celebrated bard expired about 18 months ago, when a subscription was entered into for the relief of his widow and her children, which she was enabled to set up in business as a milliner with her daughter in the above place. The public will ever read with delight his celebrated *Farmer's Boy*, which has done him so much honour, and which procured him the friendship of a noble patronage, the Duke of Grafton, Capel Lofft, Esq. and several other distinguished and learned men of the present day. The poet in the latter part of his life was in great expectancy of a situation under Government, but on his renewing his application he was told he must wait till a vacancy occurred, which so discouraged him that he cared little for life, and expired wanting its support. He wilingly resigned his soul to that God, the giver of thought, who, as he beautifully expresses it himself, "raised up many who will turn a listening ear, and will not despise

"the short and simple annals of the poor."

The unfortunate widow, attired in a plaid cloak, appears about 55 years of age, and stated in her examination by the Court, that she resided in Northampton-place, with her son, who is now in about 21 years of age, and who follows the trade of his late father, namely, a ladies' shoe-maker, and her daughter, who is 23 years of age, and nearly adjoining the three parts of the furniture she used belonged to them. Her detaining creditor was a Mr. Woolmer, a warehouseman of Cheapside, whose debt was contracted by goods furnished to her and her daughter as milliners, and for which she alone was responsible. She had been obliged, in the support of herself, to borrow several sums of money from gentlemen, admirers of her husband's talent, whose loans were mentioned in her schedule.

No opposition appearing against her, she was adjudged entitled to the benefit of the Act, and ordered to be forthwith discharged.

CHARACTERISTICS.—Two suicides have taken place at Versailles within a few days of each other. The one was caused by love, the other by gambling. The lover shot himself in coming out from the mansion of his mistress, who had declared that he must renounce all hopes of her heart or of her hand. His last words were, "She shall not refuse me again." The gambler, a young Englishman, a student of medicine, killed himself, after quitting the mansion of a restaurateur in the rue St. Pierre, where he had lost his money. His last words were, "I shall never dine again."—*French Paper.*

SUICIDE.

On Friday afternoon a Coroner's inquest was held in Whitecross-street Prison, before Thomas Shelton, Esq. on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Glyde, the matron of the prison.

Sarah Brazier was servant to the deceased, and had known her for several years. She had lately been very uneasy in her mind, and had frequently get out of bed in the middle of the night and walk from one room to another. On Saturday morning about three o'clock, witness heard her walking about; and on witness coming down stairs at seven o'clock, found her sitting head foremost in the kitchen copper, which was filled with water. The copper was emptied the night before, & the deceased, she supposed, had turned on the cock after the sisters which is always left at the time she discovered her she had hold of the cock with one hand. After further evidence, the Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased destroyed herself during a temporary fit of insanity."

Smithfield Haymarket, Nov. 20.—Coarse, heavy, lowland meadow hay from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*; fine upland meadow hay from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 14*s.*; new hay from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*; rye grass hay, from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*; clover hay, old and new, from 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*; oat straw from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*; wheat straw from 1*l.* 14*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* per load of 36 trusses. Trade rather better.

St. James's Haymarket, Nov. 20.—Coarse, heavy, lowland meadow hay from 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*; fine upland meadow hay, from 3*l.* 18*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*; new hay from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*; rye grass hay from 3*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*; clover hay, old and new, from 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*; oat straw from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*; wheat straw from 1*l.* 14*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per load of 36 trusses. A moderately good supply, and a dull trade at our last quotations.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

To the Editor of the Sussex Advertiser.

SIR,—Your paper of last Monday contains two Letters, in which the writers express their surprise at the indifference of the Men of Sussex on the subject of what is termed the Emancipation of the Catholics. Two reasons may be assigned for this singular apathy. In the first place, the *present* demands of the Catholics have been artfully limited to the abrogation of certain restrictions, which prevent their admission into Parliament, and debar them from a few other privileges, of which the tendency is not immediately perceived; in the second place, the Emancipators have blinded the Public, by avoiding the question as if those concessions, which might be safely made in England, where the Catholics constitute a very small and a very unpopular minority, ought to be viewed in exactly the same light when extended to Ireland, where we are already told that the Papists are so numerous and powerful that it is dangerous to refuse whatever they may think proper to insist upon. This is the main, and indeed the only argument of the advocates of Emancipation, and although the assumption is not yet founded in fact, it is so near being true, that a few more concessions, a very little increase of power, will actually enable the Romanists to carry every thing before them in that country. Under such circumstances concession is surrender; but this is carefully kept out of sight, and the British public is dazzled by the possibility of arguments that are rendered specious by applying them to a state of things which exists only in Great Britain. No doubt the Catholics in England would be well satisfied with the privileges of sitting in Parliament, and of being permitted to become Members of our Corporations, because while they constitute only a small portion of the population of Great Britain, they can hope for nothing more, and the Protestant Establishment is not to be apprehended: but in Ireland, if the Papists are as numerous and formidable as their friends declare them to be, it is very evident that the Protestant religion in that country is in the utmost peril, and can only be secured by the strongest safeguards with which the wisdom and piety of our Protestant ancestors thought necessary to surround it. I do not speak thus from any feeling of unkindness towards my Catholic fellow-subjects; I can truly say that if the Catholics in Ireland bore the same relative proportion to the Protestants in that country, that they do in England, my feeble voice would be raised in favour of concessions; but this difference of numbers and of strength consists the danger. If the Irish Catholics are allowed to acquire political power, with organised millions to support them, I only give them credit for being human, if I say that their next step will be to contend for Catholic ascendency, on the very same principles which are now put forward to sustain their Emancipation. If they are then strong so powerful that, as the advocates for Emancipation tell us, it is no longer safe or prudent to deny their requests, how shall we stand when their hands are strengthened? Does any reasonable man believe that the six millions of Catholics in Ireland are shaking the Empire to its very centre, for no greater object than to give to a few Catholic Barristers a chance of getting into Parliament? How would the ultimate satisfaction of such a demand not hope, under any concessions, to attain that privilege?—*latet anguis in herbâ.* But it is said to be hard that such an estimable man as the Duke of Norfolk should be debarred from his seat in the House of Lords on account of his religious scruples! Is it however true, Mr. Editor, that his Grace *has* a seat in the House of Peers? The law, not for the sake of the Catholics but for the general advantage of the community, has declared that certain persons possessing certain qualifications, shall be constituted Lords of Parliament, to watch over the public interest, and unless the Duke of Norfolk possesses those qualifications, his Grace has no more right to complain of his exclusion, than the humble individual who now addresses you. The same law which authorises others to sit in the House of Peers, denies equally that privilege to his Grace and to me—to his Grace, because he is deficient in the important qualification of religious belief—to me, because I am deficient in other qualifications. We have each of us just as much right to complain that we have not seats on the Judicial Benches in Westminster Hall, from whence we are both shut out, and for the very same reason—because we do not possess the requisite qualifications. So much for the matter of right, and I take the liberty of instancing the Duke of Norfolk, because I put the case most favourably to the Catholic Claims, when I cite the pretensions of a Nobleman who I believe is justly held in very high consideration by all men. At the utmost, the Duke of Norfolk is only in the situation of a Protestant Scotch or Irish Nobleman, who, though otherwise qualified, has not been called to Parliament, because he wants the qualification of having been elected a representative Peer. Still it may be said that whether necessary or not, the exclusion from seats in Parliament, and from certain other situations of honour or emolument, is a hardship upon individuals who might otherwise expect to attain them. I admit this: but I ask in return, where this inconvenience bears any proportion to the hardships of the millions of Protestants who reside in Great Britain and Ireland, to consent, that for the benefit of those individuals, one third of the United Kingdom shall be transferred over to the domination of Catholic Ascendency? For the sake of argument, I put the religious feelings of the inhabitants of England and Scotland, and of the most educated and intelligent of the inhabitants of Ireland, out of the question—I will only request them to look at this most vital subject as politicians, and to bear in mind the consequences to the general prosperity of giving up so large a portion of these kingdoms to a Priesthood, who, whenever they possess the ascendency in any country, invariably keep down its intellectual, political, and commercial advancement. And why? Because they uphold certain false notions in religion? No! but because they are an unmarried Priesthood, because being childless, they have no more sympathy with the general and future prosperity of the Empire, than a foreign army of occupation—because their church is their country, and Rome their capital—because, unlike the Protestant Clergy, they have no sons and daughters who fall back into the mass of the people, and who having a stake in common with the community at large, form a connecting link between the interests of a Protestant People and their Pastors—because, being an isolated body, to the Popish Priesthood belongs all the baneful policy of a despotism, which has nothing to gain, but every thing to fear from the increase of intelligence and information, among those who are subjected to its influence. It cannot be denied that upon the showing of the Emancipators themselves, we are arrived at such a crisis, that we must either stop where we are, or give up every thing to the Catholics in Ireland. I feel that conversations such as are supposed to be in contemplation, so far from leading to the repose of that country, will only give rise to future and more serious conflicts. This is the point, to which I wish most anxiously to call the attention of the public through the medium of your valuable paper—we must not be deceived by the present demands of the Irish Catholics—we must make up our minds to grant Catholic Emancipation, or nothing. I feel, sir, that I am trespassing most unfairly on you columns, but the interests of the United Kingdom require that a subject of such importance should be viewed in all its bearings and in its full extent. I have, therefore, throw myself upon your patriotism as my best apology. That I may not omit anything that may be thought favourable to the other side of the question, allow me to notice the leading argument in the very able speech of Mr. Spencer Perceval, when the subject was last brought before Parliament. That Hon. Gentleman contended that if the Protestant religion, by the exertions of Queen and others, forced its way in this country against the power of the Catholic Church in the day of its strength, there could be no doubt that the Protestant Church would maintain its ground in Ireland, since it had become possessor of all the wealth and emoluments which the Catholic Church had lost." But I apprehend that this argument is fallacious, When the Reformers succeeded in England, the populace had little influence, and Latimer and the other Reformers had only to convince the Court and the upper classes, who were generally persons of intelligence and education—the Priests were then driven out, or they suffered to infuse the prejudices of the ignorant. But in the present day, the Emancipators contend for concession, on the very ground that the nilettered populace are all powerful in Ireland, and the Priests are not only to remain unmolested, but to remain with increased means, and with eyes indignantly fixed on that ascendency, and on those possessions, which the Protestants have wrested from their grasp. There is, therefore, no similarity between the two cases.

RUSTICUS.

Nov. 19, 1829.

To the Editor of the Sussex Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR,

It is curious to observe with what fustian some people force their crude notions upon the public—if their opinions are likely to meet with opposition and sound sense is against them, they begin by telling you, Sir, that they think it both their *duty* and their *privilege* to inform you of the result of their learned researches, and no doubt you are prepared to expect something worthy of their high privileges. It puts me in mind of some itinerant preachers, who, probably fearing their doctrines are not very acceptable, begin by saying they think it both their *duty* and their *privilege* to inform their hearers, that they are all doomed to perdition. So your correspondent *Investigator*, thinks himself strongly compelled to make himself of the various modes, which the press is daily affording for the dissemination of his sentiments. But, I wonder that a person, who, from such an assertion, one would think is constantly writing for the press, should be so *hot-pressed* for an argument against fatalism, as to fill nearly the whole of his letter with a quotation which has no bearing at all on the subject—nothing, perhaps, that the proper regulation of the animal frame, does not naturally against, but is subservient to, Christian practice; which is not proving that Phrenology is opposed to fatalism. Indeed many Christians are Fatalists in the extreme, who attribute the fates of all events, both as to their changes and chances in this life, and their eternal doom in the next—have ever been fixed by absolute necessity; therefore we are predestinated. But your correspondent thinks it his duty and his privilege to write you a letter, and therefore an argument *must* be found. Privileged Soul! I think you too *Mr. Editor*, must think yourself highly privileged, to have such a privileged correspondent. But, I consider *Investigator* a mere eulogist of Dr. Epps, perhaps to get subscribers to the Doctor's new book, which is advertised as preparing for publication, who ought certainly to compensate the Doctor handsomely for, in having such a privileged friend to trumpet forth his fame "*laudari a laudato viro.*" And if the Printer of the forthcoming work should put *cum privilegio* at the bottom of the title page, the sale of the work will doubles be greatly increased by it. However, I hope *Investigator* will favour you with some further results of his enquiries concerning Fatalism, which I shall be happy if I am able to do, by availing himself a little of Dr. Epps's *ingenuity*. And as I dare say *Investigator* is well acquainted with the pages of the Stagirite, he will probably give you something like a logical investigation of the subject.

I have the *privilege* to be,

MR. EDITOR,

Your obedient Servant,

Z

For the Sussex Advertiser.

ON VISITING THE TOMB OF ———.

30th JUNE, 1825.

I.

Companion now of years gone by,
Adieu! adieu! to thee—
I'll ne'er forget thee till I die—
Oh, no! that cannot be.

II.

Still I'll repair to thy grave,
While years may last with me;
I may not very many have,
Ere I shall follow thee.

III.

In musing o'er thy cold clay bed,
I feel a painless pain—
And pleasures which long since were dead,
Turn here to life again.

IV.

Oft have I cull'd carnations gay,
Sweet nectars off the tree—
As thro' yon verdant fields I stray'd
In company with thee.

V.

But now we'll plant around thy head,
And o'er this turfy mound,
A wreath of roses which shall spread
Perfuming fragrance round.

VI.

And still will come each waning year
To see these garlands thrive;
Will prune the branches, briny tears
Shall keep them still alive.

VII.

These weeping willows round thy grave,
Shall mourning be;
And like a gentle flowing wave,
Bedew thy balmy sleep.

VIII.

Then rest, sweet Angelina, rest,
Thy memory is dear;
And while thy mould'ring sleeping dust,
Is swetly slumbering here.
I'll bid yon nightingale to sing
In sweet and mournful strain,
Until another year shall bring
Thy Julia here again.

W. REYNOLDS.

Worthing and Littlehampton Turnpike and Coast Road.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that an ADJOURNED PUBLIC MEETING, to consider the propriety of making the above road, will be held at the DOLPHIN INN, LITTLEHAMPTON, on Monday next, the 1st of December, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

WM. TRIBE,
Solicitor, Worthing.

24th November, 1829.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. RICHARD GUY, of Maresfield, in the County of Sussex, deceased, are requested to pay the same on or before 25th of January, 1829, to Mr. N. Guy, or Mr. H. Guy, of Hamsey, the Executors of the deceased, and all persons having any claim on the Estate, are requested to send their accounts to either of the above Executors, on or before the 25th of January, in order to their being discharged.

Nov. 22, 1828.

Carried forward.

JUST PUBLISHED, Price 6d.

A Tract on FAMILY RELIGION, containing brief remarks on the following subjects, Example, Precepts, Company and Conversation, Family Prayer, Reading the Scriptures, and Amusements —By C. P. VALENTINE.

Sold by the Booksellers in Lewes.

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