BRIGHTON, SHOREHAM, & LANCING ROADS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Trustees acting under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the Road from Brighton to Shoreham, for building a Bridge over the river Adur, at New Shoreham, and for making a Road to Lancing, and a Branch Road therefrom, all in the county of Sussex," will be held at the Old Ship Tavern, Brighton, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

FREDERICK COOPER,
Clerk to the Trustees.

Brighton, 28th May, 1831.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.
TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL, DIEPPE.

THIS Hotel is situated near to all the Coaches, and to the landing place of the Brighton Steam Packets, close to the Custom House and Post House, and commands a beautiful view. Comfortable and elegant Rooms at 30 sous, 2 fr. and 3 fr. per day. Breakfast 30 sous; excellent dinner table d'hôte, 3 fr., 5 o'clock. Every other article on equally moderate terms. Dinners served up in the apartments at any price. The family dinner 2fr., 3 o'clock.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths in the House.

Good Coach Houses, Stables, Horses, and Carriages by hour or day, and posting.

ALBION HOTEL, DIEPPE.

THIS elegant Establishment is now open; the distinguished patronage with which it has been favoured, offers the best proof of its superior accommodations and moderate charges; its well furnished apartments commanding the most beautiful view of the sea, its general arrangements and invariable system of fixed prices, enable gentlemen and families visiting this fashionable watering-place, to combine economy with comfort and luxury.

Wanted, an additional English Waiter and Chamber Maid.—Apply to the Engineer of the Talbot Steam Packet.

MARINE PARADE.

TO BE LET, Unfurnished, with immediate possession, a convenient, well-aspected FAMILY HOUSE. Any part or the whole of the Furniture may be had, if required. Apply to Mr Parsons, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Marine Parade.

A WIDOW LADY, who has for many years been instructress to young people, wishes for a situation as Governess, or Companion, or to be competent to teach English and French grammatically, Music, the rudiments of Drawing, and every branch of education. During for the last three years she has been with a Widower's Family and had the entire charge of his house, she is willing to undertake a similar situation, if required. The most satisfactory references will be given to the families she has lived with.—Letters, post-paid, to be addressed to Mrs. T., Post Office, Brighton.

A YOUNG MAN, 35 years of age, wishes to meet with a Situation as BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET: he perfectly understands his business, and can have a good recommendation from the family he is now living, in consequence of their going on the Continent.—Application, by letter, post-paid, to A. B., 122, North Street.

B. WOOD,
PLUMBER, GLAZIER, & PAINTER,
NO. 131, NORTH STREET, BRIGHTON.
Lead, Glass, and Colours, Wholesale and Retail.

B. WOOD begs to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just manufactured a large quantity of

BRIGHTON MARINE GREEN PAINT,

in casks of 7lbs., 14lbs., and 28lbs. each, at 1s. 6d. per lb.

This Green, from its cleanness, durability and excellent colour, will be found exceedingly serviceable to those gentlemen who may desire to renovate their parks and pleasure grounds, and to the proprietors of hotels, lodging houses, and large establishments in general, for their Spring Painting. Also a fine

GRASS GREEN PAINT

In Casks, as above, at 10d. per lb.

White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, &c. as usual.—Brushes of all sorts at the London prices.

ARTISTS may be supplied with every requisite for Painting in Oil Colours, on the same terms as in London.

ENGINE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, and Brass Work in general, at the London Manufacturers' prices.

CARRIAGE MART,
PRINCE'S STREET, OLD STEINE, BRIGHTON.

MAIBEN respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry and Inhabitants of Brighton and its vicinity, that he has several carriages for Sale, well worthy of attention; particularly two superior travelling or town Chariots, with mezzaro cushions, &c.; two excellent land Chariots; several pair and one-horse Phaetons, Stanhopes, Gigs, and pony Phaetons with or without heads.

To be seen at the Office, Prince's Street, Coach Manufactory, Rock Mews, St. James's-street, where there are some in an unfinished state, which can be completed to order.

W. M. Also begs to state, that he continues (under the management of Mr. Heath) to build, or repair all descriptions of carriages, at his manufactory, Rock Mews, as those who may honor him with their favours, may rely on all orders being executed in the first manner, of which respectable references can be given.

TO BE LET BY THE YEAR,
Within 4 miles of Lewes,

AN Excellent FAMILY HOUSE, and about Six Acres of Meadow Land. The House consisting of dining and drawing rooms, small library, and Gentleman's drawing room, on the first floor, with servants' hall, butler's pantry, kitchen, back kitchen, laundry, &c., and 4 bed rooms, with two dressing rooms, and three servants' rooms. Double coach house, stabling for five horses. Pleasure grounds, walled garden and melon ground, fish ponds, and the right of shooting over the property.

For particulars, and leave to view, apply to Messrs. and premises apply to Mrs Hockman, Allington Farm, near Lewes.

NEW EDITION OF THE
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

Just Published, Part XV, price Six Shillings, and Volume III., Part I., price Eighteen Shillings, of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, greatly enlarged and improved. To be completed in Twenty Volumes Quarto.

THE present HALF VOLUME contains the following important articles, which have been entirely re-written for this Edition:—COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, ANGLING, ANIMAL KINGDOM, ANIMALCULE, ANTIQUITIES, APPARITIONS, ARBITRATIONS, ARCHERY, ARCHITECTURE, &c. These articles which have not been entirely superseded by new ones are carefully revised and corrected, and in every respect adapted to the present enhanced state of Science and Literature.

The Encyclopædia Britannica not only maintains the reputation of being the most useful and comprehensive book of reference, when complete, but each Part of the new edition, as it issues from the press, will be found individually valuable as a periodical publication of instructive and entertaining treatises, by the most distinguished authors of the present day.

The very marked improvement in the Literary Contents, the beauty and accuracy of the typography and embellishments, as well as the underlining punctuality observed in the publication, have met with the cordial approbation of the Subscribers. The public press has also afforded numerous and gratifying testimonials in favour of the work, both in reviews of particular articles, and in general notices on its general excellence as a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge.

The Third Volume being now finished at press, the publishers can calculate, that from the additional matter contained in the enlarged page, they will be enabled to compress the work within the limits proposed in their original Prospectus.

The next half volume will contain the first of a Series of Maps, engraved on a scale of unrivalled magnitude as to give the work all the advantages of a most complete Atlas; while the comprehensive nature of the geographical department supplies the place of a General Gazetteer.

Printed for Adam Black, Edinburgh;
Simpkin and Marshall, Whittaker, Treacher, and Co. Hamilton, Adams and Co. and Longman and Chaplin, London; and John Cumming, Dublin.

THE RIVER NIGER.

(From the *Literary Gazette.*)

We have the gratification to state that the great question respecting the course of the River Niger, which has puzzled geography and literature for many centuries, has at last been determined by British courage and perseverance. We have just received the accompanying letter from our esteemed and intelligent friend, Mr. Fisher, surgeon of the Atholl, well known to the world for his own interesting voyages and travels.

"His Majesty's Ship Atholl, at Sea, Bight of Biafra, February 2.

"Dear Sir,—I take the opportunity of writing you a few lines by a vessel that we have just now met on her way to England. My object in writing in this hasty manner is to acquaint you that the grand geographical problem respecting the termination of the Niger is at length solved.

"The Landers, after having reached Youri, embarked in a canoe on the Niger, or, as it is called there, the Quorra, and came down the stream until they reached the sea, in the Bight of Biafra. The branch by which they came to the ocean is called the Nun, or, as it is called there, the Quorra, to the eastward of Cape Formosa. On the fifth day from the river, they were attacked by the Hibboos (a fierce nation that inhabit its banks), and made prisoners, or rather captives; but the King of Brass happening to be in that country buying slaves, got them released, by giving the price of six slaves for each of them. In the scuffle that ensued at the time they were taken, one of them lost his journal.

"Whilst at Youri they got the prayer-book that belonged to Mr. Anderson, the brother-in-law and fellow traveller of the celebrated Mungo Park. They were upwards of a month at Fernando Po, whence they embarked, about ten days ago, in an English merchant vessel, bound to Rio Janeiro, on their way to England. From their taking that circuitous route, I am in hopes that this will reach you before they arrive, by which you will probably have in your power to give the first news of this important discovery.

"I do not recollect of any thing else to acquaint you with that is worthy of notice; and even if I did, I have no time to mention it, as the hour at which I send this (in the vessel) is past this moment ordered away.

"I must, therefore, bid you adieu for the present; and believe me, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

"ALEXANDER FISHER."

(From the *Glasgow Courier.*)

It is now within a few weeks of eleven years since Mr. Macculloch, the author of the Commercial Tract, laid the fact of the termination of this great river, being in this part of the western coast of Africa, before the British government, as Commissioner, to ascertain the fact, and the result was delineated the whole course of the Niger, and that of many of its more important tributary streams. And the same gentleman, from his report, was appointed to the Commission, has again and again called the attention of the government and of the country to the same subject, and the immense advantages which might be derived from it in a commercial point of view.—Till lately, however, owing to the underplotting of those interested in upholding the baleful settlement of Sierra Leone, no effectual steps have been taken to solve this great and important geographical question.

EMIGRATION OF CHELSEA PENSIONERS.—The Mint, 600 tons, Cpt Boyle, left St Katherine Docks on Thursday last for Port Macquarie, New South Wales, with 300 of 330 pensioners, many of them with wives and families. It is stated that 3,000 pensioners have already disposed of their pensions in this way of emigration.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The fine collection of this Society in the Regent's Park has just received a most important addition by the purchase of a noble male elephant, just arrived from Madras. Preparations have been commenced for inclosing with a substantial fence a portion of the Society's gardens, as a pad-dock in which to range; and every facility is to be found a capacious pond for the huge animal to bathe in, an indulgence particularly pleasing to the animal. The elephant reached the gardens on the night of Friday ev'ninfs, having walked from the East India Docks in little more than two hours. His paces were so active as to compel the keepers who accompanied him to run frequently in order to keep up with him. The animal, however, is pleased at having regained the power of exercising his limbs with somewhat less freedom, and it is rather surprising that he used them so well immediately after quitting the ship in which he had been confined for nine months, having arrived in England by way of China, whilst the vessel proceeded after quitting Madras. The elephant just placed in the Zoological Gardens was a great favorite, when on board ship, to articles of female apparel; while at Blackwall he took from a lady her bonnet and decorated, ceremonio a lady's bonnet; and took from another her reticule, containing half a dozen nonpareils, which he swallowed, big and all!

MESSRS. DRUMMONDS' CLERK.—The whole of the security-money lodged with them by this young man have been sent back to his friends, 10l. only excepted. The young man, Anderson, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed last week, has been found in the Thames.

CONSISTORY COURT.—BEAZLEY V. BEAZLEY.—In this case Mrs. Beazley preferred a suit against her husband for divorce, on the ground that at the time of her marriage in Scotland, the latter had another wife living. The Court adjudged the plaintiff would not disclose fully on the case till more information had been procured.

MELODYFF.—Under this title, M. Duguet, of Paris, has published a system of a new method of printing all kinds of music with moveable characters.

CORNWALL ELECTION.—Sir Richard Vyvyan's parting address to his constituents contains a rebuke for the ingenuousness with which the defeated baronet acknowledges the sentiments of a majority throughout the country in favour of reform. He says—"Until I was convinced that success was hopeless, I resolved to persevere; and, unshrinkingly by the same principle which I pursue of the opposite party, I waited until my opponents had polled a larger number than that of the tenantry who had promised me support, before I was satisfied that it was the will of the majority of those who were inclined to vote that I should not be one of the representatives of Cornwall."

DEBT.—On Monday morning, a meeting took place at Castleconnell, on the borders of Tipperary, between Charles O'Connell, Esq. and G. Cummins, Esq. the latter attended by Charles Brennan, Esq. and the latter by Capt O'Gorman. The signal served for the parties, "ready—fire." At the word "ready," Mr Cummins fired; when Mr O'Connell, discharged his pistol in air, and thus the affair terminated.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

RETRENCHMENT.—An officer from London has paid a visit to the Cannon Inns, Bazan, and received the following reductions. From the salary of the collector 1,000*l.* comptroller 700*l.* per annum. The collector's clerk and so other officer to be superannuated; a little venter to be removed to another station. He came to Boston from Hull, where she has been paying the salaries of nine collectors of officers, and has proceeded to Lynn for the same purpose. The above is not the report in the main, though some of the alterations are not yet finally determined.—*Boston Gazette.*

We have seen a letter just received by a respectable clergyman, from the venerable Earl Stanhope, which his Lordship declares himself favourable to the reform bill of Ministers, and expresses his decided conviction that reform is not only desirable, but necessary, and that it will greatly strengthen all Protestant interests.—*Derby Journal.*

FIRE-DAMP.—Ten persons were killed on Monday se'nnight by an explosion in a coal-pit, near Newton, in Lancashire; it appears, that the explosion was so far to be expected to recover. One of the miners was blown to a distance of thirty yards.

PITT CLUBS.—These institutions will be very generally revived, though some of them may perhaps take a new name. The Pitt Club of Cambridge, for instance. They will find it only the beginning of a new course, the object of which is to oppose to a principle of destruction one of useful and efficient conservation.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters must be post-paid.—We cannot undertake to return rejected articles.

We have to request that communications intended for the paper may be addressed "To the Editor."

Anonymous information cannot be noticed; the names of the writers, when given to us, are of course in strict confidence.

An early transmission of Provincial Intelligence is necessary, in order to ensure their insertion. We are, every week, compelled to omit many, owing to the late hour at which they are sent.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK.
Consols for Account, 84¾ 84¼.

BRIGHTON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1831.

We learn from a traveller who has just returned from the borders of Italy, that the Austrians were daily expected to enter Piedmont. Muskets are bristling there as thick as in France; and he describes an angry spirit to be abroad in every quarter. The French have an army of more than 100,000 men in Chambery, burning to enter the Italian plains. In a small frontier town through which he passed, a duel was fought between a French and Piedmontese officer. A party of four had sat down to dine, when a political discussion arose, which ended in the Piedmontese being shot through the leg; and such collisions were a natural result of the heated passions that prevail. The Piedmontese troops are not numerous: but they are better trained than any other troops in Italy.

Our informant left Paris on Friday. The King had arrived at St. Cloud the night before from his tour.

A report is very current in the Duke of Richmond all go to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant. We know not upon what foundation the rumour rests; but of this we are certain,—that if His Grace should indeed be willing to take upon himself the anxious cares and heavy responsibility of such an office, he would discharge its duties with an exemplary union of firmness and prudence. He is perhaps the man, of all others, adapted for the purpose. Retaining, agreeably to what was lately stated to be the intention of Ministers that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should in future hold,—a place in the Cabinet, no man would discharge the duties of the Irish Government, better than the Duke of Richmond.

The accounts of Irish distress are most afflicting, as will be seen by the letters appended to the address of the Provisional Committee. What are they who draw immense revenues from Ireland about, that we do not see their thousands and tens of thousands in the subscription list? The poor wretches on their estates must not be left to starve, because a few lord-headed fanatics throw religious firebrands into charitable meetings.

COMPARATIVE ACTIVITY OF MODERN AND FORMER TIMES.

That there has been an extraordinary bounding forward, as it were, of society within the last generation or two, will be admitted on all sides; but the question for this chance is somewhat difficult. We go back two or three hundred years in the history of this country, we shall find intervals of peace—and peace is generally supposed to be favourable to the arts, to commerce, to trade, and to agriculture; but no great advancement seems to have been made in those intervals, while the most rapid strides have taken place within the last half century, though Europe was plunged in the most desperate wars. Hume, the historian, observes that every additional tax draws forth the ingenuity of the people. This would imply that we owe the progress of improvement in England to the system of taxation which has been so greatly persevered in of late years; yet France was enormously taxed before the Revolution, and there taxation was enormously just the contrary effect. In England taxation is now looked upon as pressing down the ingenuity and exertions of the people. In America, again, where taxation is very light, the people do not seem to require it for the purpose of bringing forward either their ingenuity or industry. The necessity of supplying wants, is the most sufficient impetus to some, and the love of acquisition to others.

Certain writers attribute this activity, which is indeed only another name for the prosperity of a nation, to its Government; and contend that it is only where the people are free that agriculture, trade, commerce, &c. flourish; but Russia is an instance in which all these are seen to progress under a despotism of the worst kind, whilst Holland, governed by a limited monarchy, has retrograded.

This increased activity, we think then, must be sought in a variety of circumstances. If we go back to about the fourteenth century, we shall find it awakening. The mind night darkness which had enveloped the mind of man throughout all Western Europe, (for the sons of Italy were still in the exercise of their transcendent genius) was beginning to be withdrawn. The profligate lives of the clergy of that day began to produce the natural consequence. The people despised what they could not respect; and the higher orders of the clergy began to see the necessity of reform. Then came Luther, thundering into the ears of princes and people his denunciations. Quick upon this event came the quarrel of the English Court with the Court of Rome; and all Europe was plunged deep into polemics. Some time anterior to these events, however, the navigation of the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope was discovered. Commerce then quitted its old site in the Mediterranean, and took up its abode in the most western climes of Europe. Portugal, Spain, Holland, France, and England, began to look towards the remotest parts of the world; and on the battle ground of Europe, particularly produced the rope underneath an entire change. England, recovered from her intestine commotions, found in Henry VII. a monarch ready to give every encouragement to enterprising men. In the succeeding reigns we find some of the noblest families throwing aside their chivalry, and eagerly embarking in speculations to discover new worlds; and the voyages of Cavendish, Drake, Raleigh, and others, threw a brilliancy over such enterprises. Here we see two great operations going on at once; first, the spirit of enquiry on all matters connected with religion, which soon extended to civil government; and secondly, a passion to acquire more knowledge of the world itself, and to seek for wealth beyond former bounds. A much larger proportion of men were now engaged in commerce than heretofore. Communications between nation and nation were much more frequent. Wars became unpopular, from their interruption to commerce. Wealth began to flow into the commercial nations. This gave an impetus to manufacture, and to produce all kinds raised upon land. The English woollen trade became a source of wealth to this country, which until then the inhabitants were not aware that they possessed. With wealth came a great extension of another system,—banking. This, again, caused a vital alteration in the customs and habits of men. Till this period those who possessed money were content to lock it up in their strong boxes; but banking taught men how to deposit their money securely, and to make it at the same time productive. Callaghan and other may rail against usury and money paid as interest, as long they please; but men will never consent to let their money lie idle while they can profitably invest it; or, if they could be prevailed upon to do so, the effects would be ruinous. Ever since one of the principal causes of modern improvement is to be found in this very cause. How many millions have been expended in roads, canals, bridges, docks, &c. &c., by individuals, instead of locking up their money in strong boxes, both themselves and the public being thus benefitted. The system of banking has been carried to very ridiculy lengths in itself. Any and every system of legislation may be abused; but it is no good reason that legislation, were it possible, should cease. Banking has been abused; but, upon the whole, its advantages have been greater than its evils; and some writers are of opinion that when it is better understood, it will supersede the use of all other kinds of money, which in fact is only a medium of exchange that may probably be as well effected by paper as by the precious metals.

There was never more activity than in the present day; and we believe that it will continue to increase. The wants of the humblest in Society are far more numerous than in former times, when a shirt, or a pair of stockings, were more luxuries that few could command. The dwellings, and furniture also of the poorest are very superior to what they were a few hundred years ago. The rooms in the palace o Elizabeth were strewed with rushes; and she sent to Holland for her salads. What thousands of hands are now employed in cultivating and transporting such articles, which are within the reach of nearly the whole of the population! Direct one-half of society of those things which were once reputedset as shameful luxuries, and the other half would perish for want of employment. The competition created by the increase of population has also had a full share in the increased activity of the present day; and this activity is further increased by the introduction of machinery, increasing the competition for employment. Yet whilst the activity of the world is thus increasing, there is in England a class sinking daily lower into a state of apathy and carelessness—THE PAUPERS. This is an anomaly—it is a paradox—but the fact appears to be that no effort is taken now from the people in the shape of taxes, that they have not sufficient left to employ the whole of the population.

The Times of yesterday says that a novel method of defeating the Reform Bill will be attempted; namely, as soon as Parliament is assembled, and before any other business is transacted, that the Upper House will pass a resolution against Reform, or at least against the specific measure by which it is about to be produced. This seems hardly probable.

THE AGRARIAN AND EDUCATION SYSTEMS.

"The last number of the *Southern Review* is devoted to an examination of what the writer calls the 'Agrarian and Education systems of Ireland.' We do not like the phraseology, because it gives the real objections which the *aristocracy of the country* entertain against equal public education, universal suffrage, and *democratic reform.*"

"The time is come when great questions are publicly *agitated.* They cannot longer be evaded. They are no longer evaded. * * * The result must be important—most beneficial to the cause of liberty and human improvement. The article will suffice to show our friends what are the principles which actuate the party to which the *reformers* of the present day have made, and are making, to establish a democratic Government in our land. The *struggle* is coming: let it come. The people are prepared for it."

There are few, we imagine, who will read the above extract without supposing that the Aristocracy, the Reformers, the democracy, the struggle, and the preparation here spoken of, alude to passing events in England; or if not to England, at least to some country where the people are preparing for a struggle to obtain their rights and liberties; to pull down an overbearing tyrannical Aristocracy—and to establish new principles of Government. They do allude to a country certainly, where an Aristocracy is complained of, and where the people are preparing for a struggle to establish, according to their own account, a democracy in practice; but it is a country where our readers would least expect to hear that such complaints exist.—AMERICA. The extracts at the head of this article are taken from a democratical paper called the "*Free Enquirer,*" published weekly at New York, and edited by Mr. Dale Owen, and Miss Frances Wright.

We are quite aware that the complaint in that country respecting the aristocracy is wholly unfounded, and that all the institutions of America have at present a too palpable tide towards democracy; but the extract from the "*Free Enquirer*" are important in this respect,—they show that the people are never satisfied, nor ever know at what point to stop in their claims. America has no monarchical government to complain of. A real aristocracy she has not at all. There is no church, nor are there tithes to carp at. Universal suffrage exists uncontrolled in many of the states. Taxes there are none. What, then, have the citizens to complain of? *This* is their complaint—THAT SOME THE PEOPLE ARE RICHER THAN OTHERS! that the children of rich parents are better educated than the children of poor parents; and it is therefore very coolly proposed that all children shall receive the same education at the public expence, and that all property shall be seized and *equitably (!)* divided among the community. These are the doctrines disseminated in the *New York Daily Sentinel*; and Mr. Owen remarking upon them in the "*Free Enquirer,*" says that however objectionable these opinions may be, they are propagated with the zeal of men who are in earnest, and he believes that these sentiments are advocated by *one half* of the voters at elections in that city.

Among the publications (and they are numerous) which hold these opinions, one is called the "*Friend of equal Rights.*" This is a daily paper published in New York, edited by A. Ming and T. Skidmore. The motto to this paper is—"All children have equal rights to maintenance & education: all mankind at the age of maturity, have equal rights to property." Messrs. Ming and Skidmore, in this production, propose that a convention of the people of the State of New York should be called, which shall order—

An immediate abolition of all Debts.

An inventory to be taken of all real and personal property within the state.

A census of the inhabitants, white or black.

An equal division of all the property, real or personal, ceteris paribus, among all such citizens as have attained the age of eighteen.

An apportionment of a full share to every citizen, as he shall hereafter arrive at the age of eighteen.

The abolition of all interest of money, and *the right of making wills.* When a person dies, half his property is to go to his surviving widow; the other half to the public administrator.

An annual dividend, for ever, shall be made of such public property among citizens who shall arrive at the age of eighteen.

Every citizen, after this division of property, may reside within the state or elsewhere. (This is so much as to say that after a man has been robbed of his property, he may have the liberty of going to beg where he please).

The Editors of this "*Friend of Equal Rights*" then discuss the benefits and evils of labour-saving machines, and decide against them, chiefly because they prejudice the value of human labour: [and so does the plough]. The steam-engine, he says, is not injurious to the poor, when they have the benefit of it; but as it has improverished them, "what have they to do but *to lay hold half of it, and make it their own?*" Thus the "*Friend of Equal Rights,*" with admirable non-chalance, recommends the poor to commit robbery upon the property of the rich! He proceeds—"Let them," he adds, "appropriate in the same way the cotton factories, the iron foundaries, the woollen factories, the rolling mills, houses, churches, ships, goods, steam boats, fields of agriculture, &c. * * * It is an equal division of property that makes *all right*; and equal transmission of property to posterity."

We give this as a fair specimen of some of the monstrous "notions of the Americans," all which Mr. Cooper, in his "Notions of the Americans," has kept out of sight; nor do we think these notions are much known in England. They are, however, curious; and to those who are fond of noticing the operations of the human mind under various circumstances, they will prove interesting.

Had these opinions been the production of some solitary individual, they would scarcely be worth noticing; but they are those of very numerous persons. Indeed, the division and holding of property in common has ever had disciples; & we now find them again springing into existence, some 15 or 20 years ago, in this country advocated these notions. They became popular at one time in France, and nothing but "liberty and equality" was talked of. The same notions are now entertained again in that country by the St. Simonistes; and the following is a list of works recently published on the same subject:—"Bonjour, or Ideas of Equality, by T. Bouchet. London." "Observations on the Sources and Effects of Unequal Wealth." By L. Byllesby, New York. "Rights of Man to Property." By Skidmore, New York. "Essays on Education." By Mr. D. Owen and Miss Frances Wright, New York. Owen and his co-adjutors do not go quite the length of some other disciples, though their principles, if carried out," in an accountant would say, amount to the same thing. They wish to introduce laws creating a lien in favor of the mechanics, to annihilate all systems of banking and monopolies among the wealthy, and to introduce a system of universal education,—that is, every child, however negligent or criminal his parents may be, has a *right*, & ought to contend, to *maintenance*, clothing, and education at the expence of the public, till he comes of full age. This right they maintain, is as perfect as that of the wealthy, "inasmuch as there is so good reason why wealth should confer exclusive privilege," and that the children of the poor have a right to be equally instructed in every branch of knowledge as those of the richest and most favored class. It is even insinuated that none but men educated in this way cught to hold any public office or share in any public honour!

We have neither room nor inclination to follow this subject further. Enough has been selected to show that an uneasy spirit is manifesting itself among the working classes of America, which may, at some future day, produce its effects. We think the prospect before the people of that country is this: The democratical principle will continue to extend itself till it create confusion, perhaps civil war, and bloodshed. To restrain such results, perhaps after a convulsion or two, some future Government will find it necessary to increase its own means of defence, and to curb the press; and the wealthier classes will find it prudent, in order to preserve peace and their own property, to support a Government which will be necessary to restrain the turbulent population of that country increase, either the power of the democracy must be lessened, or all protection to property will be lost. Other papers and publications in America find already active employment in stemming these opinions. The *Southern Review*, for instance, in alluding to they says that "Agrarian and Education systems are absolutely necessary to the existence of civilized society, it is, that the right to property belongs exclusively to those who have honestly acquired it. It it can be taken from them as a right, it can only be by their own consent, given for that purpose by themselves or their representatives, and for the common good. If it be taken from them, it must be devoted to aid of those who have failed in acquiring property on their own, it must be to confer a benefit on the rich as well as poor. Of this, if the poor, by constituting a *political majority*, are to be the *judges*, the wealth of the wealthy will, sooner or later, be legislated into the pockets of the needy. Rather any honest man, any industrious man, any father of a family, would choose to live in a community so constituted, is a matter of great doubt. For our own parts, we would rather exercise our right to emigrate, as soon as we could collect the fragments of our earnings, and place them beyond the reach of these universal philanthropists."

FASHIONABLE CHRONICLE.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Tuesday the 24th inst., was the birth-day of the Princess Victoria, when her Royal Highness completed her 12th year. The return of the day was announced at an early hour by the bells of the parish church at Kensington. In the morning the Princesses Sophia and Mary Wilhelmina received the Duchess of Northumberland and the Ladies and Gentlemen of their Royal Highnesses' Household, to receive their congratulations on the day. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses received visits of congratulation from her Majesty; the Duke of Cumberland and the Prince George; the Princess Augusta; the Princess Sophia of Gloucester; the Princess Sophia Matilda; the Prince and Princess Sophia of Gloucester; the Duchess of Saxe Weimar. The Duke of Sussex and Duchess of Cumberland were prevented by indisposition. The Foreign Ambassadors, and the Foreign Ministers, were also at the Palace during the day, to leave their names for the Princess of Kent and her Royal Daughter. The Princesses appeared in the room for the King and Queen, and the members of the Royal Family, and the Duchess of Gordon, sent her Royal Highness a pair of beautiful ponies. Their Majesties gave a ball in honour of the day, at the Palace at St. James's, to the venerable grandsire of the Nobility and Gentry. Among those present were Sir John and Lady Shelley, and Miss Cecilia Shelley, Countess Winchilsea and Lady Finch Hatton, Mr W. Peel and Lady Jane, one young gentleman and one young lady, Mr and Lady Catherine Cavendish, two young ladies and one young gentleman, Mr L. and Lady Jane Peel and two young gentlemen, Mr and Lady G. De Ros and two young ladies and one young gentleman, Mr and Lady Fitzclarence, Lord and Mrs Cavendish, four young gentlemen and one young lady, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, and two young ladies and one young gentleman, Col. F. Fitzclarence, and Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, and one young lady and young gentleman, Sir Robert and Lady Otway and three young ladies, Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Earl of Surrey, and two young ladies and one young gentleman, the Duke of Richmond and three sons.

The King and Queen arrived at Windsor on Sunday, from their residence, Aston Beach. They were received, both on their arrival and their departure from the course, with loud acclamations. In the first carriage with the King were Lord Grey, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Albemarle. The Queen was in the second carriage; and their Majesties were accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, her two sons, and Prince George of Cambridge. The spare did not end till past seven o'clock. The principal course was the Ascot Cup, in which Mouche and the Colonel, the first time, ran a dead heat; and the second time, Mouche won by 10 lengths, the Colonel having broken down about a mile from home. The Cup, which always attracts the chief interest, will be run for this day. The King and Queen leaving Windsor at twelve.

The King has been pleased to grant to Frederick Fitzclarence, Esq. a Colonel in the Army; to Adolphus Fitzclarence, Esq. a Captain in the Navy; and to the Rev. Augustus Fitzclarence, respectively, the title and precedence of the sons of a Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and also has been pleased to grant to Sophia, wife of the Rev. Augustus, the widow of Charles Richard Fox, Esq. a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; and to Augusta, wife of the Hon. Algin Kennedy Erskine, Commander in the Navy, the title and precedence of the daughter of a Marquis of the said United Kingdom.

On Friday His Majesty held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, for the purpose of investing Earl Grey with the Blue Ribbon as a supernumerary Knight. The Prince of Saxe Coburg and Sir Isaac Heard Grey to the Sovereign, who conferred the honour of knighthood upon his brethren, with the sword of state. The earl then retired, when his Lordship was elected a supernumerary Knight of the Order. The new knights then presented to the Duke of Cumberland and the Marquis of Exeter) left the Chapter-room, and introduced Earl Grey, the Principal Knight, who was arrayed in the Blue Ribbon, and a large and a crimson velvet cushion. Prince Leopold then presented the Earl to the Sovereign, his Majesty forcibly on his right knee, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to place the garter round his left leg, with the usual form. The Earl kissed the sword, and was then invested, and congratulated him upon his election, and the Chapter broke up.

His Majesty has signified his intention of honouring with his presence the grand Eton regatta on the 4th of June. The Princes George of Cumberland and Cambridge will also honour the day, by bringing the sailors to the two first boats.

Among the presentations at the last Levee were the Earl of Winterton, on succeeding to the title, by Lieut.-General Thornton; Lord Orgeley, by Mr Montague Hornby; Lord Westmeath, by the Duke of Richmond; Mr Cuffe, Fuller, R.N. by the Duke of Richmond; Rev. Geo. W. St. John, by his father, Geo. Fitz Clarence; Rev. St. John; Mr Wheatstone, Hon. Mrs Fitzclarence; Mr Trant, by Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, Bart.; an Address, thanking the King for dismissing the Ins and Outs; the Duke of Richmond, from King's Lynn; Norwich. Among the company were the Duke of Richmond, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Goderich, Sir Charles Blunt, Bishop of Chichester, Capt. George Pechell, R.N.

His Majesty held a Drawing Room on Saturday, which was more numerously and splendidly attended than on any former occasion. Among the numerous presentations were Countess Winterton, on her accession to her title, by Countess Amherst; Hon Mrs Frederick St. John, by the Hon. Mrs. Sneyd; Miss Fanny Bouverie, by her mother, Countess Folkestone; Miss Bouverie; Mrs Fitzgerald, Mrs Campion, Miss Margaretta Campion, and Miss Fanny Campion, by Lady Caroline Fitzgerald; Lady Sophia Hunter Blair, by Mr Donovan, by the Duke of Richmond; Mrs. Trotter Magens, by her mother, Lady Sophia Palmer, by the Duchess of Richmond; Lady Charlotte Tennant, by her mother, the Countess of Wicklow; Miss Anne Tennant; Mrs. Rousseau; Miss Henrietta Murray, by her aunt, the Dowager Countess of Chichester; Miss Ann Murray; St. Aubyn, by Colonel Hawker; Miss Brooke; Commander Crozier, R. N. by the Earl of Errol; and Countess Dowager Pahlen, R. N. by the Duchess of Richmond. Among those present were the Duke of Argyll, Dowager Duchess of Richmond, Duchess of Buccleuch, Marquis of Exeter, Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Hohenedlen, Viscountess Cage, Lady Louisa Jenkinson, Lady Cecilia Jenkinson, Lady Catherine Cavendish, Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, Hon. Mrs. Charles Cavendish, Hon. Mrs. Donovan, Hon. Ellen Cavendish, Hon. Mrs. & Miss St. John, Bishop of Chichester, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Martin Hunter, Sir Edward B. Sugden, Mrs. Elwood, Mrs. John Round, Mrs. Dering, Mrs. Chamberlayne, Mrs. Wyndham, Miss Wyndham, Mrs. Hall, Mrs John Round, Mr. Dering, Mr. Trant, Mr. Chantrey, Mr. Wyndham, Colonel Cavendish, Captain Sir George Cockburn, Westphal, R. N. A new division of titles, for "Deputy Lieutenants of Counties" was adopted on this occasion; and we are glad to observe that the learned gentleman who does the Court Circular has at length seen the propriety of placing the horse before the cart, instead of the cart before the horse, in the list of Knights and Companions,—a point which we have very frequently urged upon his notice.

Her Majesty will give a ball at St. James's Palace, on the 13th of June, a musical party on the 17th, and another grand ball on the 30th.

His Majesty has announced his intention of presenting a set of silver kettle drums to the 1st regiment of Life Guards, on its return to the Windsor duty.

Friday was the birthday of Prince George of Cumberland, when his royal highness entered his 12th year.

The Duke of Cambridge has become a Member of the Royal Sailing Society.

It is currently reported that his Majesty intends to renew the title of Baroness Heathfield, to the Hon. Mrs. Fuller, of Ashdown House, in this county, being the only surviving daughter of the first Lord Heathfield; and also the title of Baroness Collingwood, to his only surviving daughter, Miss Collingwood. His Majesty being present at the relief of Gibraltar, witnessed the services of Lord Heathfield; and when in the West Indies, the services of Lord Collingwood. In renewing these titles, his Majesty will show the estimation in which he held their services. Both these Indies reside in the county of Sussex, and possess property to support the rank of peer. It is a curious circumstance that both honours were given for actions fought in sight of the Spanish nation.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived on Tuesday at his residence in Kemp Town.

Lord and Lady Sussex Lennox paid a visit to Brighton last week from their residence near Cuckfield.

Mr. L and Lady Jane Peel have returned to their residence in Kemp Town, from London, where, we understand, they will remain for the Ascot Week, before their final departure for the summer season.

Colonel and Lady Harriet Ford, after a stay of a month at the Norfolk Hotel, left on Tuesday for town; Mr and Mrs Hawkes have removed from the Norfolk to 26, Marine Parade, which they have taken for a long period. Mr and Mrs Best for their seat in Surrey, are also included in the departures.

ARRIVALS AT THE BEDFORD HOTEL.—Mr and Mrs Cawlick and family, Colonel Vaughan, Mr and Mrs Young and family, Colonel Colleton, Esq. The Hon Mr and Mrs Henry Petre are still sojourning.

Captain Paget is at 3, Silwood place; Mrs Young, 2, Marine Parade; Lady Dunbar, 4, Marine Parade; Mrs Lewis, 22, Lower Rock Gardens; Mr and Miss Hawkins, 10, Marine Parade; Mrs Atkins, 1, Belvedere; Mr. Bearcroft, square; Mr Monck, 100, King's road; Mrs Roper, 60 Marine parade; Mrs R. Hill, 7, East cliff; Rev. Mr Hodgson, 1, Belvedere; Mr Bevan, 2, Marine parade; Mrs H. Bevan, place; Mr Vigan, King's road; Mrs Dav