LEWES DEANERY COMMITTEE

Of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, and of the Incorporated Clergy Orphan Society.

THE next Quarterly General Meeting of this Institution will be holden at the Vicarage House, at Cuckfield, on Thursday, 7th July, 1831, at One o'clock.

SAMUEL HOLLAND,
J. TAYLOR,
HENRY PLUMLEY,
JOHN SCOBELL, } Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MR. FOLKER, Royal Colonnade, requests all Persons who have any claim upon him to send in their Bills, in order that they may be put into a course of payment,—at the same time he respectfully solicits the kindness of those who are indebted to him to take an early opportunity for discharging their Accounts, as he intends leaving Brighton.

An excellent occasion now presents itself to the Proprietors of Seminaries about to select from his proverbially good stock of Drawings an assortment for Copying; which, with an immense quantity of Drawing Materials, will be sold on very advantageous terms in proportion to the quantity taken.

MR. LEE SUGG,

THE ORIGINAL VENTRILOQUIST, &c. &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Nobility, Gentry and the Public in general, that he will display his singular powers in the Assembly Rooms, Old Ship Tavern and Hotel, Ship Street, Brighton, on Wednesday Evening, July 6th, 1831.

Tickets 3s. each, including a LIKENESS of Mr. Lee Sugg, to be had of Mr. Shuckard, at the Bar. The performance will commence at 8 o'Clock. One ticket or private admission, can be had on the back seats.

BRIGHTON.

To Coach and Postmasters, Horse Dealers, and others.

To be Sold by Auction, by

MR. J. BATTEN,

On Thursday (THIS DAY,) 30th inst, precisely at 1 o'Clock at Noon, opposite the King and Queen Inn, Brighton,

FOURTEEN superior well-bred active GREY HORSES, from the 21, Royal N. B. Dragoons; and several horses belonging to Individuals. To be viewed on the Morning of Sale.

Persons desirous of purchasing, or disposing of Horses, will find this a favourable opportunity of doing so.

A CARD.

BY the Operation of the Rotation Clause in EDWARD THUNDER ceases to be a Member, if he is not deemed worthy to be re-elected, please to think it no trouble to vote FOR HIM IMMEDIATELY, as the Lists are now nearly made out. Interested friends are identified with him, permit your influence to move in his behalf. The election closes on Saturday, at three o'Clock.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in Exeter, 1807.

CAPITAL, £600,000.

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Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, Sir Thos. D. Acland, Bart.
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PRESIDENT:

LEWIS WILLIAM BUCK, Esq. M.P.

CHIEF OFFICES:

London.—JAMES ANDERTON, Esq. 20, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Resident Secretary.
Dublin.—SAMUEL FAGE, Esq. ditto.
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MEDICAL REFEREE:

Brighton.—GEORGE HALL, Esq, M.D.

PERSONS insuring against FIRE in this Office are entitled to HALF THE PROFITS.

LIFE INSURANCES are also effected on the plan of giving to the Insured a participation in the Profits, which may be added to the Sum insured or applied in reduction of the Annual Premium.

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By order of the Directors.

HENRY WOLEDGE, *Agent for Brighton.*

OFFICE, at Mr. Hill's, Bookseller, No. 138, NORTH STREET.

LONDON GAZETTES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 23.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Right Hon. Robert William Hamilton, Member of the Council of the Island of Ceylon.

BERKELEY STREET, JUNE 24.—His Majesty has been pleased to establish a Commission for the purpose of collecting and communicating to persons desirous to emigrate to any of the British Colonies, information, of a nature, such information to the parties so circumstanced, as may be in order to enable persons such counsel, advice, and aid, as can be lawfully afforded to them in effecting such emigrations.

The Commissioners will hold their meetings at the Colonial Office, in Downing-street, and the following are the persons appointed:—

His Grace the Duke of Richmond.
Viscount Howick.
Francis Thornhill Baring, Esq.
Henry Ellis, Esq., and
Robert William Hay, Esq.

Frederick T. Elliott, Esq. to act as secretary to the said Commissioners.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Richardson, Clementhorpe, York, tanner.—W. Wilkinson, St. Wallas, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—T. Rossell, Calcutta, merchant.—B. Lodge, Poole, freemanger.—J. H. Harvel, Lewis, freeholder.—W. Esmead, Jesmond, Salt, builder.—S. Hooper, Glossop, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner.—J. Marsh, Tutbury, Staffordshire, grocer.—W. Lancaster, Stockport, shopkeeper.—R. Johnson, Liverpool, plaster.—T. Dobson, sen., and J. and W. Dobson, jun., City-road, carpet-manufacturers.—J. Lee, Manchester, hatter.—J. Hall, Leeds, J. J. and W. Harrison, Manchester, brewers.—J. Ellis, and G. B. Sugg, Spalding, Lincoln, bankers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

INSOLVENTS.—F. Wyatt, Clifton, Gloucester, jiery stable keeper. J. Good, Wilbermee, row, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, engineer. R. Perry, Minshaw, Essex, cattle dealer. J. Hudson, Norton, Leicester, grocer.

TRUSTEES.—T. M. Moore, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, joiner. D. D. Power, H. Page, and G. B. Sugg, Spalding, Lincolnshire, bankers. J. Palmer, Constitution hill, Birmingham, scrivener. H. Pepper, Tichfield, Hampshire, Lemington Priors, Warwickshire, builder. W. Pattison, Wetherby, York, spirit merchant. J. Phillips, Brook street, Holborn, tobacconist. J. Lowe, Mark lane, corn factor. W. Wilsher and G. Wilsher, Oxford street, Lambeth, grocers. Sherwood, Kent, large owner. A. Sayer, Well, Queenborough, Kent, linen draper. E. W. Bishop, George street, Southampton street, Fentiman road, builder. W. Tasker, Oldham, J. M'Creight, Liverpool, corn merchants. W. Ayre Dobson, Lancashire, ironmonger. T. West and A. Bowen, Fore Street, Gloucestershire, coal miners. W. Clark, Ilford, Essex, victualler.

THE PARLIAMENT.

COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. SADLER gave notice, that he would move on the 17th of July, move a resolution, declaring the expediency and necessity of adopting some permanent system of relief for the poor in Ireland. He meant also, at an early period, to move for leave to bring in a bill for bettering the condition of the laboring poor of England, connected with certain improvements in the administration of the poor laws.

Mr. FITZPATRICK moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 6th of Geo. IV., chap. 18, with a view to make certain alterations in the laws respecting the Irish Peerage. The bill was then brought in accordingly, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday.—To be printed.

PLAY GROUNDS.—Mr. SLANEY gave notice of his intention to move for a Committee to inquire into the best means of providing open spaces in the neighbourhood of large towns, to be set apart for exercise for the inhabitants. [The humane object of Mr. Slaney, we apprehend, is to promote the health of the poorer classes. The effect of which, if passed by the fanatics of the Rebellion, for the suppression of all pastimes, has been to drive the people into public houses, where they have imbibed habits of intoxication, and learned to indulge, as Charles I. said they would, "in seditious discourse." This is not confined to England. The rural population of the villages of Scotland, says *Blackwood's Magazine* (March 1831) devote their leisure hours "to the ale-house and the newspapers." We are great advocates for out-door, and broad-day-light amusements of the people. Vice is generally more active than when concealed. The beer-houses are rapidly undermining the morals of the lower classes. Those who "sit in high places" may not know this; but it is nevertheless too true.]

TITHES.—Mr. LEADER presented petitions from Ireland praying that the Tithe system might be taken into consideration. The commutation of tithes was very beneficial in some parts of Ireland; and he requested the benefit could not be more extended, in consequence of the opposition of the clergy and gentry. Mr DAVIES said he never knew a clergyman object to commutation. Mr. HUME presented a petition from a parish in Londonderry, praying that the tithes and other claims, might be applied to the relief, education and other public purposes, and that the clergy might be made to depend, like other ministers of religion, on voluntary contributions. [This is only a precursor of other manœuvres to deprive the Irish Protestants of the great advantages of the Established Church. The petitioners are not content to commute the tithes, but want to reform the church or secular matters, but wish to destroy it.]

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that he should move the repeal of the Subletting Act, and bring in a Bill to exempt Cabbies and Dissenters from the payment of Church rates. [The next step will probably be to exempt them from the payment of tithes. Why does not Mr. O'Connell bring in a Bill to establish poor rates in Ireland?]

REPORT OF THE ADDRESS.—Mr HUME wished to guard against its being supposed that he entirely approved of the King's Speech, and asked whether the imposition of new taxes was intended by one of the paragraph.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that no such thing was intended by the introduction of that paragraph. [We are glad to hear this explanation, as many persons certainly understood the paragraph to have that meaning: we our-selves had no such fear.] Sir R. INGLIS complained of the omission of the word "Providence" in the King's Speech. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hoped the omission would not be construed into a want of respect for religion. Mr. TRANT said that Providence had been left out of the Speech for several years. Mr. HUME approved of the omission; it had been too long the practice to attribute all misfortunes to Providence, and all good to the Speaker. He was glad that no atrocity was ever committed by Sovereign, but they should be very unwilling that any proceeding should be Providence.—Colonel TOWNSHEND said that the people of England were willing to pay the taxes, and put out their lives in the most pious who introduced religion into politics, and sermons into political assemblies.—Mr. SADLER thought, if the people were willing to pay the taxes with propriety, it was at present.—Sir G. CLERK said his constituents would view the omission of the Speech of Providence, and some observations on the Address with regard to Ireland, with those feelings which were entertained. (Great No, no, no!) but, under existing circumstances, it was absolutely necessary to introduce them (hear, hear). [We are most happy to hear of a feeling in favour of the measure. It is the only means of stopping the usual complaint of a recurrence of such a dreadful state of things as that in which Ireland is now plunged.]—Ireland (continued Mr. O'C.) is now as tranquil as it was twelve months ago; the people are building up the cabins and hovels they had pulled down, and restoring the arms they had taken.—Col. TOWNSHEND thought the condition of the Irish peasantry enable capital to be most profitably employed in that country.—Mr. SADLER said all the Irish peasantry was industry, proper distribution of agricultural capital,—the cultivation of the waste lands, and such a least income for the great cities of Ireland, as would compel the great absentees to contribute a just proportion towards the support of those from whom they derived lordly incomes. (Cheers). Sir R. HARTY asked if it were any wonder that disorders existed in Ireland, when taxes were upwards of five millions a year, of which her absentee landlords annually abstracted 30 millions from her productions, or one third of the produce of the soil, but would not relieve the general evils of the country.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the present crisis, distress, caused by the failure of the crops. He thought the greatest caution was necessary in the Address, and cites of Ireland, the following answer:—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I receive with pleasure the assurance that you will proceed to a deliberate consideration of the matters which I have recommended to your attention, and I rely with confidence on your zealous support of my endeavours to maintain peace, and promote the prosperity of my dominions."—The DUKE of RICHMOND moved that this Message answer be entered on the journals.

THE NEW BREACH ACT.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells presented a petition from some place in his diocese, complaining of the demoralizing effects produced upon the poor classes by the operation of the *New Beer Act*. As ministers talked much about reform, he wished they would take measures to put an end to the cause of the people. With respect to what was called "the bill," he would take this opportunity of stating that he was conscientiously supposed to it.—The Earl of MALMESBURY said that he had opposed the introduction of the bill, and had, and he admitted the evils which had resulted from its operation, but he thought it could not be suddenly repealed with propriety. He thought that some improvement might be effected by giving the magistracy a control over the houses licensed under the act. Lord MALMESBURY agreed with the noble Earl in thinking that some good might be effected by adding police regulations to the bill. The subject would receive full consideration from Government. Their lordships must be aware that the Government had been employed in effecting things respecting the operation of the act. Opinions generally were adverse to it. But there was also a strong feeling in its favour, particularly with respect to operation in large towns. This difference rendered it extremely difficult to deal with the subject. He did not believe that the act had produced such a sudden and immorality as had been represented. He remembered the same statements respecting the immorality of the gin-shops, which had been made for 20 years before the act passed. At all events, he could declare that there had been no increase of crime since the passing of the act. He could not see how anything could be invented with greater power over the houses without repealing the beer-shop system, which would be a repeal of the act.—Lord TENTERDEN said that Government had taken the duties and hop duties, and then poor people would brew their own beer at home, instead of purchasing it at public houses.—The Marquis of SALISBURY said that most of the houses licensed under the act were kept into the hands of brewers. The consequence was, that the price of beer was advanced, and that would sure cure the evil now complained of.—Lord KING said that the operation of the new beer act was not attended with such mischievous consequences in large towns as they were in other, but still disorders, said, in the interest men knew that if they spent their money in drink they could not obtain relief from the parish in the shape of poor-rates. He said he would examine the subject with the utmost attention; but he hoped that whatever alteration might be made in the act, it would not be adopted in haste.

THE ARCHDEACONRY.—Lord TENTERDEN