Metropolitan and Provincial.

Sir Robert Peel and the Ministry.—Sir Robert Peel arrived in Whitehall Gardens at eight o'clock on Friday evening, from his seat at Tamworth. Shortly after the right hon. baronet's arrival he was visited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The interview between the right hon. gentlemen lasted until nearly 12 o'clock at night.—Lord John Russell arrived in town next morning, and had a long interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel left town in the afternoon for Windsor Castle.—A prevailing opinion exists that some change in the administration is contemplated. Nothing certain, however, is known, except the fact of Sir R. Peel having received an invitation to Windsor Castle.

Remuneration of Medical Officers in Unions.—On Wednesday afternoon, a meeting of medical gentlemen from all parts of the kingdom, was held at Hanover-square-rooms, Dr. Burton, of Walsall, in the chair. The object was to take steps for procuring an amelioration of the present system of poor-law medical relief. The gentlemen who addressed the meeting made many statements as to the inadequate remuneration of the surgeons who attended the poor, which, in some instances, did not amount to 6d. a case, and frequently the whole sum allowed, did not pay for drugs. When the guardians were remonstrated with, they said, they could have plenty of surgeons by ringing the bell at St. Bartholomew's hospital. Resolutions, setting forth the facts, and the determination of the meeting to seek redress, were agreed to.

The Maltsters' grievance.—On Saturday week, a very numerous meeting of maltsters was held at Warminster,—the object being to draw attention to the fifth section of the 1st Vict., cap. 49, which professed to determine what, in the business of a maltster, should be deemed a "compressed couch." Under this law, (carried out as it has recently been, the Ganger—*himself informer and witness*—is entitled to half the penalty, and at one time penalties to the amount of upwards of £5000 were pending in that town,)—great evils are felt; these were detailed at length to the meeting; and a petition, praying for its repeal, and the substitution of a better law, unanimously passed.

A Female Veteran.—"In the Battle of the Nile I was there all the while."—Most of the gallant men who were with Nelson at the victory of the Nile have, with their immortal commander, descended to the tomb. There are, however, some grey-headed veterans still alive to tell their tale;—and we think it will interest some of our readers to know that there is still in the land of the living a woman who was in that memorable engagement, and there assisted to attend the wounded. She was the wife of a seaman, and was often noticed by Nelson's favourite, Lady Hamilton, who, on the birth of her child, which took place on board the Bellerophon, supplied it with clothing which she herself had made. One little incident is recorded of Nelson, with feelings of gratitude by our heroine. When near her confinement, the hero of a hundred fights having ascertained that the doctor on board the ship was not so experienced in midwifery as he should be, signalled for another; thus finding time, amidst all his responsibilities and cares, to succour a woman in her hour of trouble! Our readers will naturally feel curious to know how this follower and sharer of the fortunes of the brave—the battle and the breeze—has been provided for. She is between 70 and 80 years of age, and receives half-a-crown a week from Portsea parish!—*Isle of Wight Advocate.*

Appalling Murders at Birmingham.—On Saturday morning, four children were murdered by their mother at a house in Cheapside, Birmingham, followed by an attempt at suicide on the part of the murderess. The woman, whose name is Ann Wilkes, kept a small snuff-shop, and the shutters not being opened at the usual hour, and no answer being given to repeated knocking, a ladder was procured, and an entry effected at the first-floor window. In a small room at the top, a horrible scene presented itself—that of the four children with their throats cut, and the mother lying in the same state, though not dead. She was taken to the hospital, and her wounds were dressed, which are so dangerous, that her recovery is very uncertain. No cause is, as yet, assigned for the murder, though great distress is said to have driven the woman to its perpetration. The latest accounts state, that Mrs. Wilkes has confessed, that she and she alone, committed the murders.—A Coroner's inquest have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," against the mother.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—"Reform" dinners are now becoming quite common in France; and the *Journal des Debats* thinks it a joyful matter, that at those held at Melun and La Charité the King's health was drank; forgetting, as the *National* remarks, the dozens of similar banquets at which the health of his Majesty has been omitted.—At a Council of Ministers, on the 20th, M. Guizot expressed a strong opinion in favour of a joint intervention with Austria, should the contending parties in Switzerland arise to hostilities. No determination was come to, as it was thought desirable to know the final determination of the Diet, which met on the 18th; but additional troops were ordered to be advanced to the Swiss frontier.—The custom duties have fallen off £12,000,000f., in the first nine months of this year, as compared with 1846; and it appears, that the French mercantile navy is in a gradual state of decay, having lost, according to the *National*, 2000 ships since 1840.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Spain have reached us to the 22nd inst. The Queen mother is rapidly re-establishing her influence in the palace: all the persons recently appointed have been dismissed, and many of the old household (her tools and creatures), re-instated; and, for the present, Narvaez and his patroness appear to be predominant.

MEXICO.—There are accounts from Mexico to the 16th ult. The armistice had been put an end to, the negociations having failed; and on the 8th, after severe fighting, Gen. Scott carried several outposts; and on the 14th he attacked Mexico. Here he met with a desperate resistance, but the cannon of the besiegers did immense damage; whole blocks of houses were destroyed, and a great number of men, women, and children wounded. "The picture," says a letter from Mexico, "was awful. One deafening roar filled our ears, one cloud of smoke met our eyes, now and then mixed with flame, and amid it all, we could hear the various shrieks of the wounded and dying."—The next day the fighting was renewed; the United States troops entered the city; where the streets were barricaded with sand-bags; and the soldiers and people were prepared to hurl missiles, &c., from the windows and tops of houses, on the invaders. Notwithstanding the desperate resistance, the enemy advanced, cannonading the palace, the cathedral, and other buildings, with immense damage to the city, and immense loss of life. On the 16th, the resistance ceased; and the invaders were in possession of the capital. The Mexicans lost 3000 or 4000; the United States army 1000.—Gen. Bravo was killed, and Santa Anna wounded. The Mexican troops had drawn off to Guadaloupe, and further resistance threatened. A number of Irishmen, who had deserted to the Mexicans, are said to have been taken by Gen. Scott, and hung in the sight of both armies.—The *New York Herald* recommends the prosecution of the war, under the new circumstances, till the enemy "is annihilated, and his nation blotted out of the world's map;" the editor says, "we must destroy the city of Mexico; level it with the earth on which it stands, serve Puebla, Perote, Jalapa, Saltillo, and Monterey, in the same way; and insist on the perpetual possession of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa as a key to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico!!!"

Postscript.

LONDON, *Friday Morning, October 29.*

Her Majesty will hold a Court to-morrow, at Windsor, when a proclamation for prorogueing parliament, from the 11th Nov., to a day

Fire.—Yesterday morning, the premises of Mr. Lawson, stationer and bookbinder, Euston-square, with engine, and a large quantity of materials, were consumed by fire; and a female, Mrs. Mackie, who was sleeping in the back attic, was burned to death—it being impossible to save her.

Suicide.—Yesterday, about a quarter after one o'clock, Mr. Wm. Davison, solicitor, of Bloomsbury-square, who was viewing St. Paul's Cathedral, precipitated himself from the whispering gallery, a height of 140 feet. He died instantly. The body was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

The Markets.—This week the Corn Markets have presented little variation.—On Tuesday, at *Liverpool*, *Leeds*, and *Hull*, last week's prizes were fully maintained; in fact, there was a slight advance, on some qualities, at the first-named town.—In the *manufacturing districts* things look better. At *Manchester*, there is a feeling that, as "the darkest night precedes the brightest day," so there are symptoms of improvement. The suspension of Peel's bill has given a tone of greater confidence, and good effects are expected from it.—There has been a stimulus given to the produce markets this week, by the measure of government; and in sugar, for instance, the demand has increased with less desire to sell; prices are therefore looking-up. The same may be observed of coffee; tea, however, evinced no improvement.—The public sales, yesterday, were few and unimportant; but the private contract market was steady, and a fair amount of business done. In the refined sugar market, the price of standard quality was 53s. 6d.

Foreign.—The French papers received this morning contain little of interest; but the *Hibernia*, arrived with papers from New York, to the 15th instant, announces that the United States troops had been so harrassed by the Leperos, that they were forced to evacuate the city of Mexico.

The Funds and the Money Market.—On *Friday*, (22nd,) there was a perceptible improvement, on the Exchange, at Liverpool; and private commercial matters also wore a better aspect. One suspension was announced—that of Messrs. Warden and Co., general merchants, whose liabilities are small; the resumption of Messrs. Livingstone's was announced, who had that day, received remittances from India; and also that of Messrs. Scholes and Co., bankers, Manchester.—The stoppage of the Newcastle Union bank produced great excitement in that town.—In London, the fluctuations on the Stock Exchange were somewhat less violent; but they opened and closed at a slight decline on Thursday's prices.—The Liverpool letters, of *Saturday*, announced the suspension of Messrs. Barton, Irlam, and Higginson, West India merchants, and also of the North and South Wales Bank of Liverpool.—In London, on the Stock Exchange, the range of Consols for account was, from 80⅛ to ⅞, and for money from 79⅞ to 80½.—The stoppage of Scott and Bell, another East India house, was announced. In the course of the day, Lord John Russell was waited upon, by some of the principal bankers from the city, who represented to him, in strong language, the necessity of some measure being adopted to relieve the commercial pressure.—After this interview, a letter was addressed by Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, expressing the regret with which her Majesty's government had seen the pressure which had existed, for some weeks, upon the commercial interests; their hopes of its cessation before this period; the disappointment of those hopes, and the conclusion come to, "that the time has arrived, when they ought to attempt, by some extraordinary and temporary measure, to restore confidence to the mercantile and manufacturing community." The measure recommended was,—an enlargement, by the Directors of the Bank of England, "of their discounts and advances, upon approved security;" at a high rate of interest, 8 per cent., the extra profits to be carried to the account of the public. "If" says the letter, "this course should lead to any infringement of the existing law, her Majesty's government will be prepared to propose to parliament, on its meeting, a bill of indemnity." The letter was immediately taken into consideration; and the Directors resolved:—"That the *minimum* rate of discount, on bills not having more than 95 days to run, be 8 per cent.;" and "that advances be made on bills of exchange, stocks, exchequer bills, and other approved securities, in sums of not less than £2000, and for periods to be fixed by the governors, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum."—The effect of this measure on the London stock market on *Monday*, was a rise in all description of stock. Prices fluctuated during the day, but closed at an advance; and after business hours, Consols were done at a still higher rate; viz. 83 for money, and 83½ for account. During the day, Charles Sutherland and Co., produce brokers, [illegible]nded payment. In Liverpool, com[illegible] were still involved in great uneasi[illegible]ailure was announced—R. Taylor, soap-boiler—liabilities about £10,000.—On *Tuesday*, the English funds fluctuated considerably; Consols opening for money from 83 to ⅛, and reaching 84⅛, when a rumour, utterly without foundation, to the effect, that the Bank had charged 12 per cent. for loans upon stock, caused a sudden reaction to 83⅛; for account, there were similar fluctuations. There was a better feeling on 'Change, with regard to the negociation of foreign bills; which, generally speaking, went off fairly; out of doors, money could be readily obtained for 7 and 8 per cent., which last week, could not be got on any terms.—At Liverpool, the announcement of the ministerial scheme to restore confidence to commerce, "was followed, in its immediate consequence, by results of the most salutary character. The gloom and uneasiness of the preceding week were exchanged for the prospects of hope; and the relief experienced by those more closely engaged in commerce, was extended on every hand." No failures were reported in Liverpool; but, in Manchester, those of Mess. Fairbridge and Co., East India merchants; and Mr. Lambert, were announced.—On *Wednesday*, the stock-market was very fluctuating; and there was a difference of nearly one per cent. in the highest and lowest quotations; the prices of consols being lower, ⅜ for money, and ⅞ for account, at the close than at the opening. The range was from 83⅞ to 82⅞, 83¼, 82⅞, for money. and 83⅞, ⅛, 82⅞, 83, 82⅞, 83 for account. Other stocks fluctuated nearly in a similar degree. During the day, money was easy on the Stock Exchange, on short loans, at 6 per cent., and a further arrival of gold, to the amount of £100,000, chiefly from Russia, took place at the Bank. In the course of the day, several failures were announced from Leghorn and Genoa; also the failure of Mr. Robt. Gardiner, merchant, cotton-spinner, and manufacturer, of Manchester, with assets to the amount of £400,000, liabilities not mentioned. Messrs. R. and J. Fairbridge also suspended payment at Manchester; but the liabilities are not extensive.

	Fr.	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.
Bank Stock	181½ 2½	183	184 183	183 5 6	183 87
3 per Ct. Red.	78[illegible]	79 8[illegible]	79[illegible]	82[illegible]	82 1¼
3 per Cent. Consols	79[illegible]	80½ 79½	81[illegible]	83[illegible]	83[illegible]
New 3¼ per Ct.	79½ 9½	80½ 80½	81½ 80	82 4 3	82[illegible]
L.Ans. exp Jan 5, 1860	[illegible] 3-16	8 1-16	8 3-16 ½	8¼ [illegible]	8 11-16 8 3-16½
Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859	7½ 8	—	—	—	
India Stock	—	—	—	228	225 228
India Bonds £1000	40dis.	—	25dis.	—	—
Ditto under £1000	—	10 30	20dis.	20d.	22d.
South Sea Stock	—	—	—	—	—
Old Annuities	—	—	—	—	—
New ditto	—	76½	—	—	—
Exchqr. Bills £1000	30 27d.	30 37d	24 20d.	18 19d.	19 15d.
Ditto £500	18 22	25 30d.	15 10d.	7 12 7d	7 12d.
Ditto Small	pr2p 3d	2p 3d 3p	3p. pr.	3d 4dm	4p 2d
Consols for Account	80 79½ 80	80[illegible]	82½[illegible]	83[illegible]	83[illegible]
New 5 per Ct. Anns.	—	—	—	—	—
Consols Scrip	—	—	—	—	—

Yesterday, the failure of Mr. J. Howard, colonial broker, for £100,000 was announced; and there was mention of a stoppage at Peterboro'. The stock-market was quieter, and the speculators appeared undecided how to act. Bank Stock ranged from 184 to 186½, 185; 3 per Cents. Red., 81, ⅞, ⅞, ¼; 3 per Cent. Consols, 82⅞, ½, ⅞, ½; New 3¼ per Cent., 82¾, 83, 2½, ⅞; India Stock, 226, 225½, 228; Do. Bonds, under £1000, 20, 30, dis.; Exchequer Bills, from 3 p. to 21 dis.; Consols for Account, 83½, 82⅞, 83⅛, 2⅞, 3, 2½.—In the Foreign Market, the dealings were very limited.—Spanish 5 per Cents. (1840), 16½; Dutch 2½ per Cents., 53; do. 4 per Cents., 82.—French Funds at Paris, on Wednesday, 5 per Cents., 115f. 45c.; do. 3 per Cents., 76f. 20c.—In Liverpool, banking affairs are assuming an improved aspect; but we regret to say, there is intelligence of the suspension of the Salisbury bank, carried on by Messrs. Brodie; and of the Shaftesbury and Hindon Bank. It is not supposed that the final liquidation will prove very disastrous.

THE LONDON MARKETS EXPRESSED BY THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Smithfield, THIS DAY, (Friday.)

The supply of beasts was nearly 500 more than this day se'nnight; sheep also were in larger numbers; and the trade for both was dull. For calves, prices were firm.

Beasts	1352	Foreign	552
Sheep	6550	Foreign	2610
Calves	318	Foreign	126
Pigs	370	Foreign	—

Mark-Lane, Oct. 29, 1847.

We have a few samples of English Wheat here this morning, which find buyers at 1s. to 2s. above Monday's currency; Foreign Wheat is also rather dearer; Barley, Beans, and Peas fully support their value; Oats dull.

PRICES of CORN per Quarter at NORWICH *Oct. 23, 1847, with the Averages.*

	Total Quan. Qrs. Bus.	Total Amt. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
Wheat	1076 1	2786 16 4	2 11 10
Barley	4654 4	7457 15 0	1 12 1
Oats	18 4	24 1 0	1 6 0
Beans	12 3	24 4 6	1 19 2
Peas	1 4	3 0 0	2 0 0

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, *Wednesday, Oct. 27, (Close of the Market.)*

The Wheat trade to-day was very firm, and in some instances the turn dearer than on Monday.—Barley, Beans, and Peas were also fully as dear. Oats in slow request, and rather lower than otherwise.

CORN AVERAGES For the Week ending Oct. 28, 1847.

	Wheat.	Barl.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.
Average	55 2	33 7	23 4	47 1	47 9

The Duties on Foreign Grain are now suspended.

LYNN, TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

There was a small supply of Wheat at market today, all descriptions were dull sale at a decline of 1s. per qr. Fine Barley in brisk demand, supported last week's prices, inferior sorts were 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower.—Wheat white, 50s. to 54s.; do. red, 48s. to 52s.; Barley, 28s. to 34s. per qr.

DEREHAM. Averages for the week ending Oct. 26.

	Total Quan. Qrs. Bus.	Total Am. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
Wheat	220 4	577 8 6	2 12 4
Barley	380 0	596 2 2	1 11 4

NORTH WALSHAM. Averages for the week ending Oct. 23.

	Total Quan. Qrs. Bus.	Total Amt. £ s. d.	Price per Qr. £ s. d.
Wheat	249 1	669 3 0	2 12 11½
Barley	523 4	818 9 8½	1 11 3

AYLSHAM. Averages for the week ending Oct. 23.

	Total Quan. Qrs. Bus.	Total Amt. £ s. d.	Price per Qr. £ s. d.
Wheat	297 3	781 2 4½	2 12 6½
Barley	267 7	414 10 3	1 10 11½

WATTON. Averages for the week ending Oct. 26.

	Total Quan. Qrs. Bus.	Total Amt. £ s. d.	Price per Qr. £ s. d.
Wheat	133 0	358 14 6	2 13 11¼
Barley	191 0	305 16 9	1 12 0¼

FAKENHAM. Averages for the week ending Oct. 26.

	Total Quan. Qrs. Bus.	Total Amt. £ s. d.	Price per Qr. £ s. d.
Wheat	576 0	1505 19 6	2 12 3¼
Barley	1584 4	2531 18 6	1 11 11¼
Oats	140 0	165 15 0	1 3 8¼
Peas	10 0	21 0 0	2 2 0

BUNGAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

The supply of Wheat at market to-day was limited, that of Barley, good, the former realized the rates of last week, the latter may be quoted 1s. per qr. lower.

New Wheat (white), 53s. to 54s.; do. red, 50s. to 51s.; old Wheat, —s. to —s.; Barley, 28s. to 31s. 0d.; Beans, 42s. to 44s.; Peas, 42s. to 44s. 0d.; Flour, —s. to —s. per sack.

Averages for the week ending Oct. 27.

	Qrs.	Amount. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
Wheat	375 0	988 0 3	2 12 8¼
Barley	1129 0	1833 15 6	1 12 5¾
Oats	12 0	17 17 0	1 9 9
Beans	37 0	78 0 0	2 2 1¾

HARLESTON. Averages for the week ending Oct. 26.

	Total Quan. Qrs. Bus.	Total Amt. £ s. d.	Price per Qr. £ s. d.
Wheat	202 2	665 0 0	2 12 3
Barley	615 0	990 9 6	1 12 2
Oats	4 4	6 11 6	1 9 0

THETFORD, THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

The following are the Averages for the past week,
Wheat.. 2l. 4s. 7d. per qr.
Barley.. 1l. 12s. 0d.
Rye .. 1l. 8s. 0d.
Bread, 6½d. and 7d. per 4lb. loaf.
Flour, 2s. 2d., 2s. 4d., and 2s. 6d. per stone.

London Potatoe Market, Waterside.—Actual prices for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1847, (from the list of J. Hurrey, Mill-Lane, Tooley-st.) Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk Regents, 5l., 5l. 5s., and 5l. 10s.; do. Shaws, 4l. 10s., 4l. 15s., and 5l. per ton.

Norwich, Oct. 30.

The Moling Mixture OF THE Choicest Black Teas.

THE *various characters of the Finest Teas are so exactly proportioned in this TEA, as to embody a combination of STRENGTH WITH DELICACY OF FLAVOUR, not to be surpassed by any other Tea. It is closely packed in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packets, at 5s. 2d. per lb. or in packets of four pounds each for 20s.*

For Breakfast or Family use the full-flavoured Black Tea, at Four Shillings per lb., is strongly recommended.

H. BROWN,
14, Gentleman's Walk, Norwich.

FURS.
Leipsic House.
J. FOX,
The only Manufacturing Furrier in Norwich,

GRATEFULLY appreciating the very liberal patronage with which his Establishment has for so many years been honoured by the Ladies of the City and County, respectfully intimates his determination of most strictly adhering to the same plans of business he has hitherto adopted, and which have obtained for him such a decided preference. His

Fashionable Stock of Furs,

which are now ready for inspection, and to which he invites their kind attention, consists of all the leading Novelties, in

Cardinals, Victorias, Boas, Muffs,
CUFFS, &c. &c.

And every other Article connected with the above Trade, including the Fashionable

Fur Coats for Gentlemen,
WHICH ARE MADE TO ORDER.
ALSO
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Fur Boots
AND SHOES.

Furs Cleaned, Altered, and Repaired in the Newest Style, on very reasonable Terms, and on the Shortest Notice.

Show Rooms open for the Season.
Shopkeepers and Country Dealers
SUPPLIED ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
FURS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
No. 11, Market Place.

H. NEWSON,
Grocer, Tea Dealer,
AND
BRITISH WINE MERCHANT,
ST. ANDREW'S HALL PLAIN,
NORWICH,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken the Shop and Premises situated as above, where he intends carrying on the above Trades in all their different branches; and hopes, by unremitting attention to all orders entrusted to him, to merit a share of their support.

FOREIGN FRUITS.
Hams, Tongues, Pickles, & Sauces.

L. FAIRWEATHER

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of the Ladies to inspect her WINTER FASHIONS, in
Millinery, Flowers, Velvets,
RIBBONS, GLOVES,
Parisian Cloaks, Scarfs, & Dresses,
On WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd,
With the usual assortment of Drapery, Hosiery, &c.

Her Daughter having made purchases from the best *Metropolitan Houses*, L. F. hopes to merit that patronage she has hitherto experienced.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
Apprentices and Improvers to the Millinery and Dress-Making required.
5, London Street.

Registered according to Act of Parliament, 6th and 7th Vic. c. 65, granted to
MESSRS. KEYZOR,
Opticians, No. 24, Castle-meadow,
NORWICH,
For an improvement in Spectacles, to enable the wearer to see both near and distant objects.

MESSRS. K.

HAVE the pleasure to state, that their Newly-Invented SPECTACLES have met the approval of the Faculty, and persons of the first respectability who have given them a trial.

The following Medical Gentlemen have pronounced them to be a useful aid to impaired vision:—E. Lubbock, Esq., M.D., Norwich; J. Crosse, Esq., F.R.S., Norwich; B. H. Norgate, Esq., surgeon, Norwich; G. W. Wharton, Esq., M.D., Norwich; W. H. Ranking, Esq., M.D., Norwich; M. Phillipps, Esq., surgeon, Norwich W. G. Gowing, Esq., M.R.C.S., Norwich; F. Mills, Esq., surgeon, Norwich; G. P. Wiles, Esq., surgeon, Norwich; F. B. Dixon, Esq., surgeon, Norwich; John Watson, Esq., surgeon, Norwich; W. Cooper, Esq., surgeon, Norwich; J. Brownfield, Esq., surgeon and oculist, Norwich; Harry Dove, Esq., surgeon, Norwich; John Crook Esq., surgeon, Norwich; C. M. Gibson, Esq., surgeon, Norwich; E. Crickmay, Esq., surgeon, Norwich; W. C. Thurgar, Esq., M.R.C.S.I., and E., Norwich; C. Costerton, Esq., Yarmouth; F. Palmer, Esq., surgeon, Market place, Yarmouth; J. C. Smith, Esq., surgeon, Yarmouth; W. Burgess, Esq., surgeon, Regent-street, Yarmouth; A. Impey, Esq., M.D., Yarmouth; H. Worship, Esq., surgeon, Yarmouth; P. Bailey, Esq., surgeon, Yarmouth; J. Dunn, Esq., M.D., King-street, Yarmouth; B. Bellin, Esq., surgeon, South Quay, Yarmouth; Simon Jay, Esq., surgeon, Yarmouth; R. R. B. Norman, Esq., surgeon, Yarmouth; John Tweedale, Esq., M.D., Lynn; W. C. Hunter, Esq., M.D., Lynn; A. W. De Mierre, Esq., M.D., Lynn; Thomas Allen, Esq., M.R.C.S.I., Lynn; W. A. Rackham, Esq., M.R.C.S.I., Lynn; Anthony Allison, Esq., surgeon, Lynn; Thomas Bullen, Esq., surgeon, Lynn; H. Smythe, Esq., surgeon, Lynn; W. P. Beloe, Esq., surgeon, apothecary, &c., Lynn; F. W. Johnson Esq.; surgeon, Ipswich; William Partridge Mills, Esq., Esq., surgeon, Ipswich; George Green Sampson, Esq., surgeon, Ipswich; F. G. Probart, Esq., M.D., Bury St. Edmund's; W. E. Image, Esq., F.R.C.S., Bury St. Edmund's; John Dalton, Esq., surgeon, Bury St. Edmund's; George Hubbard, Esq., surgeon, M.R.C.S., Bury; Thomas Coe, Esq., surgeon, Bury St. Edmund's; Robert Crane, Esq., surgeon, Long Melford; W. Bunn, Esq., surgeon, Harleston; John Currie, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., Bungay; G. Damant, Esq., surgeon, Fakenham, W. G. Whitby, Esq., surgeon, Swaffham; George King, Esq., surgeon; R. Thompson, Esq., surgeon, Brandon; S. T. Smyth, Esq., surgeon, Gorleston, J. Whitsed, Esq., M.D., Wisbech; William England, Esq., M.D., Wisbech; R. Jeffrey, Esq., surgeon, Wisbech; John Lilley, Esq., M.R.C.S., Wisbech; J. G. Jeffrey, Esq., Gorleston; W. C. Worthington, Esq., F.R.C.S., Lowestoft; S. Brame, Esq., M.R.C.S.L.C.C., Lowestoft; G. Jeffery, Esq., M.R.C.S.L.S.C., Lowestoft; John Prentice, Esq., surgeon, Lowestoft; John Sutherland, Esq., surgeon, Southwold; J. Young, Esq., Surgeon, Wells; J. W. Best, Esq., M.R.C.S., Thetford; H. W. Bailey, Esq., surgeon, Thetford; J. B. Pitt, Esq., surgeon, Norwich; J. Coleby, Esq., surgeon, North Walsham; G. Taylor, Esq., surgeon, Mattishall; J. Bedingfield, Esq., M.D., Stowmarket; R. Jones, Esq., surgeon, Melford; S. Ward, Esq., surgeon, Stowmarket; W. S. Crowfoot, Esq., M.D., Beccles; Frederick Howard, Esq., surgeon, Halesworth; John Bales, Esq., surgeon, Halesworth; Philip Harrison, Esq., surgeon, Diss; Thos. Amyot, Esq., surgeon, Diss, T. G. Wales, Esq., surgeon, Downham; James Patterson, Esq., M.D., Downham; Thos. Ingle, Esq., M.D., Lynn; H. Drummond, Esq., M.D., and G. Bullen, Esq., F.R.C.S. E., Ipswich.

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24, Castle Meadow, four doors from Davey Place Steps.

The NORFOLK CHRONICLE.

When writing the article last week on the Hospital, we had not the slightest idea of what course the governors intended to pursue. It was written without concert with any one; and expressed our own sincere feelings on the subject. We were, of course, much gratified at finding, that the course we ventured to recommend was adopted; that all discussion upon the Messrs. Dalrymples' Statement, and the Committee's Report, was avoided; and that such regulations will be framed from those two documents, as will improve the management of that noble institution: an institution, which holds so high a rank amongst our local charities. We consider, that the subscribers and the public are much indebted to the Lord Bishop for the part he took on Saturday; and we trust, that, henceforward, all discord at end, the sole aim of every one connected with the Hospital will be, to strive how best they may extend its usefulness, and increase the benefits which it is capable of conferring.

Dr. M'Hale, and Mr. John O'Connell, are just now in raptures. The Pope, not having enough already upon his hands in Italy, has thought proper to interfere with Ireland. He has issued a decree against the colleges which are erecting under Sir Robert Peel's bill of 1845; and he has ordered the Bishops who supported them, to withhold that support, and to abstain from attempts to obtain any modifications in their management recognised by the government; he has sanctioned all that "the Lion of the fold of Judah," as the late Mr. O'Connell termed Dr. M'Hale, has done in opposition; and he recommends the establishment of a Roman Catholic college, on the plan of that at Louvain.

We were no advocates for these colleges at the time of their legislative establishment; nevertheless, we think the Pope's interference with respect to them is most unbecoming; and if the government does not, in despite of the thunders of the Vatican, proceed with their erection and endowment, they will act a most pusillanimous part. If the decree of the Pope is to be followed up by any overt acts of opposition on the part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and their clergy, we trust that they will be taught, that the law is too strong for them, and that they must obey it. It is simply a temporal measure, a measure for academic purposes unconnected with Protestantism, and with which therefore the Pope has not, on ecclesiastical grounds, the shadow of a reasonable pretence to interfere; and his decrees should be treated with the utmost indifference. The government has paid no regard to the objections made by conscientious and influential members of our own persuasion against the exclusion of religious education from the *State* system of teaching in these new institutions; and surely they will not hesitate now to carry out the measure, just as though Pius IX had not "pronounced" against it. If any attempt, indeed, is made to impede the progress of the colleges, or to visit with ecclesiastical censures, either clergy or laity who avail themselves of the secular advantages they will afford,—it should be seen, whether the law is not strong enough to protect those who obey it, and to punish the arrogant contemners of that authority which all, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, are bound to respect.

Last week, we found the ministry, in reply to a deputation from Liverpool, refusing to take any step to relieve the commercial pressure, and to arrest the progress of that ruin, which, with rapid strides, was overwhelming our proudest mercantile houses. This week we find them, after being remonstrated with by a deputation from the bankers of London, [Messrs. Masterman, Abel Smith, Glyn, Bevan, and Barnet,] adopting one of the measures recommended by the Liverpool merchants; and partially suspending the operation of the Bank act of 1844, in order to afford that establishment the means of granting the accommodation to trade and commerce, which was so urgently required. The effect of this concession has been, says a London paper, to awaken "the liveliest joy in all parts of the country. Every one feels as if some grievous burden had been removed, and that, at length he might reasonably hope, that his exertions would be crowned with success. Already the manifestations of returning confidence are apparent, the gloom and depression are rapidly passing away;" and "the stoppage of many houses of acknowledged solvency, but which were placed in jeopardy from the impossibility of obtaining discounts on any terms, however exorbitant, has been averted." These are cheering symptoms: we earnestly hope they will continue.

The conduct of ministers in this affair, proves how utterly unfit they are to be the responsible agents for administering the government of the country. If the measure they have adopted be necessary now, it was equally called for several weeks ago. It was then pressed upon them by three-fourths of the public press, and by as large a proportion of those men who have been always looked up to as guides and oracles on monetary and commercial questions. But every representation was disregarded; and when several weeks back, a deputation from Newcastle, headed by Mr. Bell, M.P., urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to adopt some measures to arrest the storm which threatened them with destruction, Sir Chas. Wood superciliously told them "that the worst was over." —That deputation was ridiculed, because they said, the evil had not reached their district, and they only asked for measures of prevention, to avert the mischief they saw approaching. Sir Chas. Wood, Lord John Russell, The *Times*, the *Economist*, and the *Examiner*, (almost the only papers which supported the government in their do-nothing policy,) thought no more mischief would ensue; and that the Newcastle men might rest quiet. But the latter, unfortunately, proved true prophets! The evil was soon upon them, with a heavy hand; and when failures in Newcastle, Liverpool, and Manchester followed the fearful wrecks in London,—then, after calling in Sir Robert Peel to consultation, ministers stepped in, and did what they were pressed to do in an early stage of the commercial ruin, but which, at that time, they doggedly declined:—though, had they been competent governors of a mercantile and trading community, they would have known, the measure was as indispensable last month, as it was this; and men who knew what this commercial country requires, and who had a proper sense of the value of confidence and credit, would long since have adopted it.—We say, therefore, that ministers are unfit for their office: they either knew that the extraordinary crisis required some extraordinary measure of relief or they did not. If they did know it, then they deserve the severest reprobation for not sooner setting at defiance the dogmas of the political economists, by releasing the bank from the rigid and injurious restrictions imposed by the law of 1844:—if they were ignorant of the nature of the pressure, and could not see their way to this simple mode of relief,—then they have evinced their utter incompetency to administer the financial and commercial affairs of the country, and the sooner they retire to make room for abler men the better.

The recommendation of the government to the Bank, "to enlarge the amount of their discounts and advances, upon approved security," is accompanied by two conditions, which had much better have been omitted. The limitation of the rate of interest to "not less than 8 per cent.," was unnecessary, and can have no other effect than to enhance the value of money: the terms upon which they thought advances could be safely made, might have been left to the Bank; and the huxtering claim, on the part of "the public," to "any extra profit derived from the measure," is a very unworthy one. The Bank has all the risk: if there be any profits it should, also, be theirs. However, with all its drawbacks, the measure has effected much good, and will effect much more; as it will be the prelude, we are persuaded, either to the repeal of Peel's act, or for such a modification of its provisions, as will give the Bank the power of extending the issue, in cases of emergency,—a power which the merchants and bankers of London contended, at the time, ought to have been included in the law of 1844. The want of such a power they predicted would, in the event of pressure, "lead to a general withdrawal of legitimate accommodation;" a prediction we have seen most literally, but most fatally, verified.

The Municipal Elections.

The election of Town Councillors takes place on Monday next,—and it appears to be exciting more interest in the city than it has done of late years. Several of the wards will be contested; and we have reason to believe, that an inroad will be made upon the monopolizing grasp which liberalism has laid upon our municipal institutions since 1835. It is time, that the domineering and dictatorial spirit of the "liberal" party should receive a check; and that those offices, which used to be bestowed upon the most worthy citizens, should no longer be pandered to party purposes; and used to bolster-up a faction which certainly has no claim to exclusive power and consideration amongst us; which has levied about £10,000 on the citizens to pay for the compensations of those gentlemen, unjustly displaced, that men with no claims but that of being thorough-going partizans might be put in their offices; and which, instead of "no borough rate," as they promised, has given us one of near £7000 per annum.

A wish has been expressed by some respectable individuals of both sections of the "liberals," that the monopoly of office shall no longer be persisted in, but that the Mayor and Sheriff shall be chosen from the tory as well as from the "liberal" party; and that a fair proportion of the aldermen, according to the number of their representatives, shall be allowed to the former. We confess, we have so often been deceived by the professions of that party—they have so often

> Paltered with us in a double sense,
> Keeping the word of promise to our ear,
> To break it to our hope,

that we have little faith in the carrying out of the fair professions to which we allude. However meant by them, when uttered, yet once in the council chamber,—their majority before them, and shackled by the thraldom of party ties,—they will all be forgotten, and the same exclusive routine, the same violation of those pledges by which they obtained power, and the same contempt of the professed spirit of the municipal act, which has hitherto characterised their proceedings,—will, we fear, be witnessed, unless the Conservatives make such an impression on the elective part of the corporation, as entitles them to *demand* justice. There is some hope, that they will effect this on Monday. *With fair play they certainly will*; and we hope the electors will be on the alert to defeat all trickery, and to upset any unfair practices; whilst they firmly resist every attempt at dictation and intimidation from the ruling powers.—"A fair stage and no favour," is all the Conservatives require from their enemies; with "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether," by their friends, and the day is their own.—The following Town Councillors go out of office:—

1st Ward.—Edward Steward, John Baker.
2nd Ward.—O. Springfield, W. Freeman.
3rd Ward.—J. G. Johnson, G. A. Dye.
4th Ward.—J. Barwell, C. R. Freeman.
5th Ward.—S. Bignold, W. K. Farnell.
6th Ward.—W. H. Woolbright, R. Bullard.
7th Ward.—T. O. Springfield, R. W. Blake.
8th Ward.—P. Finch, J. F. Watson.

We believe all the out-going candidates offer again; and we have heard of the following new ones. Second ward, Mr. J. S. Rump, *c.*; 4th ward, Mr. Cundall, *c.*, Mr. Diver, *c.*, and Mr. Fletcher, *l.*; 5th ward, Mr. Bunting, *c.*; 7th ward, Mr. Sinclair, *c.*, Mr. Dowson, *l.*; 8th ward, Mr. Gedge, *c.*

On the 9th of November, the following aldermen retire:—

John Betts	Samuel Blanderfield
George L. Coleman	Robert Chamberlin
John Easto	William Pratt
William Robinson	John Sultzer

The following hand-bill has been extensively circulated this week. It emanates from a liberal source.

ELEVEN YEARS OF WHIG ECONOMY.

	£.
The amount paid during that period by the Rate Payers as COMPENSATION to the Old Officers, who were turned out for party purposes, (including interest)	8667
Add to this the Law Expenses incurred in settling the disputed claims, and the total will exceed	10,000

WHAT HAVE THE RATE PAYERS GAINED BY THE NEW SYSTEM?

In 1836, there was No BOROUGH RATE required!	
In 1837, the *second year of Whig Government*, the amount raised by Borough Rate, was	2218
In 1846, the eleventh year of their administration of the City affairs, they contrived to raise	6812

The Expenditure of the Corporation has thus been *increased* to the extent of £3,600 A YEAR! and the local burdens *more than doubled in 10 years*, by WHIG ECONOMY.

This is the result of party spirit! The PUBLIC can now see who have been the *gainers*—they have been called upon to pay THOUSANDS OF POUNDS—and what have they got!—*their outlay!*—an enormous increase of Taxation.

This evil can only be remedied by returning men at the coming *Municipal Election*, who will be unfettered by party ties, and *will do their duty honestly and fearlessly.*

REMEMBER THESE THINGS ON MONDAY NEXT!

A RATE PAYER.

On Saturday last, the Rev. Charles Turner, A.M., was licensed to the Assistant Ministership of St. Peter of Mancroft, in Norwich, on the nomination of the parishioners and inhabitants.

On Saturday last, the Rev. Richard Holmes was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Wingfield, in Suffolk, on the gift of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich has appointed the Rev. Charles Ford, M.A., rector of Postwick, to be a Rural Dean, in the Deanery of Blofield, within the Archdeaconry of Norwich.

The Rev. T. K. Thomas, vicar of Weybread, has recently been appointed Surrogate in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, for proving wills and granting marriage licences.

On Friday, the 8th ult., Mr. Alfred Burton, of the Grange, Langley, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

We understand, that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have lately commanded Mr. Cundall, the publisher, to attend at Windsor with all the specimens of Felix Summerly's Art Manufactures which are ready, and were graciously pleased to become purchasers of every important example of the series.

Viscount and Viscountess Pollington were expected in town this week, from Brussels.

On Friday, a deputation from Norwich, including the Mayor, (J. Colman, Esq.,) the Town Clerk, (J. R. Staff, Esq.,) J. G. Johnson, Esq., and J. Skipper, Esq., had an interview with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The deputation was accompanied and introduced by S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has been pleased to appoint William Woodcock Withers, of Holt, in this county, gentleman, to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds, to be executed by married women, in and for the county of Norfolk.

It is now pretty well known, that Mr. Gedge incurred the risk of engaging Jenny Lind, (and it was no slight risk, in the outset, though it turned out so well) to serve a relative [Mr. C. F. Hall] and a friend; rejecting any share whatever of the profits for himself. We have had the pleasure, this week, of seeing an elegant silver inkstand,—as handsome a thing of the kind as we ever inspected,—which the young relative so eminently benefitted, has, with great good feeling, presented to Mr. Gedge, as a testimony of his gratitude. We have much pleasure in recording this grateful acknowledgement, on the part of Mr. Hall, of the very essential service he received through the kind and spirited conduct of our fellow-citizen.

Army.—*14th Light Dragoons.*—Cornet H. Edwards to be Lieutenant by purchase.

Marriage in High Life.—On Monday was married by special license, at Curzon-street Chapel, the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, to the Hon. Emily Elizabeth Julia Thelluson, eldest daughter of the late John Lord Rendlesham. The bride was attended to the altar by the Hon. Sophia Thelluson, the Hon. Blanche Thelluson, the Lady Rose Fane, Miss Kenyon, Miss Charlotte Thelluson, Miss Sophia Thelluson, Miss Duff, and Miss Louisa Duff. The bride was given away by her uncle Lord Rendlesham. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Frederick De Grey, in the presence of the near relations of both families, who afterward assembled to breakfast in Bruton-street, at the house of the bride's mother, Sophia Lady Rendlesham.

Aylsham Ball.—This ball took place on Wednesday evening. There were about 100 ladies and gentlemen present, who kept up dancing with great spirit to the music of Howlett's excellent band. Amongst the company were—The Earl and Countess of Sandwich, Emily Lady Suffield, Hon. Miss Harbord, Lady Braybroke, Hon. Miss Nevill, Hon. Jacob Astley, Hon. D. Astley, Hon. W. Nevill, Hon. Wm. Harbord, Sir Jacob and Lady Preston, Miss Preston, Sir Willoughby Jones, M.P., Sir Wm. Hoste, Mr. and Mrs. Berney Petre, Hon. Geo. Edgcumbe, Mr. E. Wodehouse, M.P., and Miss Lucy Wodehouse, Mr. Marsham, Mrs. Penrice and Misses Penrice, Col. and Mrs. Packe and Miss Packe, Mr. and Mrs. Hay Gurney, Mr. Edw. Fellowes, M.P., and Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. James Fellowes, Mr. Wm. Foster, Mr. Frank Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Custance and Miss Hodge, Miss H. Pellew, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marsham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marsham, Mrs. Holley, Mr. R. and Miss Walpole, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Fellowes, Mrs. Fellowes, and Miss Fellowes, Mrs. Berney and Misses Berney, Mr. James Burroughes, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley, Mr. T. Penrice, Mr. George Berney, Mr. George Marsham, Mr. T. Marsham, Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood and Miss Dashwood, Mr. Henry Edwards, Capt. Cubitt, Mr. Wm. Wodehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, Mr. Beevor, Mr. Repton, Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Mr. Lukin, Mr. and Miss Marriott, Mr. T. Hemsworth, Mr. Bulwer, Mr. Fisk, Mr. Scott, &c., &c.—Several of the company spoke very highly of the band, and expressed their approbation of the style in which the music was performed.

The New Adelphi Theatre.—The original Ethiopian singers, whose comic humour and musical attainments have been so much admired in Yarmouth, will sing at the New Adelphi, next week.

Mr. Jacobs.—After a successful tour through the adjoining counties, this clever performer, ventriloquist, and improvisatore, will visit Norwich next week. As he was a great favourite, when last here, we doubt not, but he will be well supported.

Lectures.—On Tuesday evening, at the Assembly Rooms, a highly-interesting and instructive lecture on Astronomy was delivered by R. J. Mann, Esq., before a number of the members of the Athenæum. The lecture was illustrated by reference to numerous diagrams; and Mr. Mann, in a very kind manner, explained the principles of astronomical science. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to him, and the chairman announced a lecture, by the Rev. J. Crompton, on the following Tuesday week.—On Monday evening, Mons. Zaba delivered a public lecture on the Mission of Woman; and greatly interested a small audience.

The Aurora Borealis.—There was a brilliant display of the aurora borealis here on Sunday evening, from seven till about nine o'clock. A brilliant arch of crimson, at one period spanned the heaven, in a direction from nearly east to west; and the rays of light played in the hemisphere, assuming various shapes and hues, and vying with the moon, in shedding a bright refulgence on all beneath. The spectacle, while it continued, was one of extreme beauty.

Worthy example.—On the 30th ult., Lord Wodehouse invited his tenants to a dinner at the King's Arms, in Wymondham, it being the first time of his lordship's meeting them since he came to his estates. They sat down, upwards of 70 in number, to a splendid dinner, which his lordship partook of with them, and won the hearts of all, by the kindness and affability which characterised his conduct. An example like this is deserving of imitation, and we should like to see it universally followed; as nothing can so much conduce to the happiness and prosperity, of both landlord and tenant as such friendly communion.—Since his lordship has been down in the country, both he and his amiable consort have gained golden opinions by the urbane and unostentatious manner in which they have deported themselves towards their neighbours—poor as well as rich. His lordship has established an undisputed claim to the proud title of "English gentleman," and lady Wodehouse has proved herself a worthy wife of such a husband.

Church Missionary Societies.—On Wednesday week, a meeting was held at Aylsham, for the two Missionary Societies of the Church of England, when the Rev. H. J. Vernon explained at considerable length, and with great ability, the object and operations of the society of which he is an assistant secretary. Upwards of £5 were collected at the door.—By having a joint meeting for these excellent institutions much of that bitterness of party which has so long separated them may, by God's blessing, be removed; and a true missionary zeal, which has in view the present and future happiness of all mankind, encouraged.

Church Building Association.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Norwich Diocesan Church Building Association, held on Monday, the 25th inst., the Dean in the chair, it was resolved, to grant £20 to Methwold; £20 to Little Cressingham; £10 to Cransford; £10 to Burstall; towards the increase of the number of free sittings in those churches. It is much to be regretted, that the funds of this very deserving society are not larger, and that the assistance afforded to many urgent claims has been, and must necessarily be, so limited. Many members of our church do not seem to act upon the assurance of the inspired writer, that if one part of the body suffers, all the members suffer with it.

Universal Brotherhood.—On Friday evening last, between 2000 and 3000 persons assembled in St. Andrew's Hall, in order to hear the noted Elihu Burritt expound the principles of a society, calling itself the "League of Universal Brotherhood," having for its object the abolition of war, and the uniting of all nations in a bond of brotherhood, by eradicating from the minds of the people all feelings of hostility and ill-will, and implanting therein feelings of brotherly love. Every member of the league is required to sign a pledge, binding him to abstain, not only from war with, but from entertaining any hostile feelings towards, his fellow-men. Mr. Burritt, in a speech of some length, detailed the objects of the society, and its operations since its establishment in 1846. It appeared, that there were 15,000 persons who had signed the pledge in America, and 15,000 in Great Britain. It was proposed to establish branches of the society in every part of the world, radiating from a common centre; whence information could be spread all over the world in the course of a month or two. Mr. Burritt pointed out the advantage which such an association would possess, in addition to its avowed object, in being enabled to excite the public mind by means of its branches, in favour of any great social measure—the ocean penny postage for instance. He anticipated, that, by its means, in the next session of parliament, 500 petitions in favour of this measure would be presented at one time.—The meeting was addressed by several other speakers, and a resolution approving of the objects of the "League of Universal Brotherhood," was proposed by Mr. W. Brock, and carried.

Literary Institution.—On Friday last, the annual meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution was held, E. T. Booth, Esq., in the chair; when the following report from the committee was read:—"The Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution beg to congratulate the members, upon the completion of a quarter of a century of its existence; and feel much satisfaction in stating, that the sum of £449 11s. 9d. has been received as subscriptions during the past year, being an increase of £110 10s. 6d. during the eight years they have been in possession of their present occupation. During the past year, the society has lost several of its members by death, one of whom [the Rev. Wm. Castell, late of Brooke], bequeathed to the institution a complete set of 'The Parker Society publications,' in 26 volumes; and about 80 volumes have been presented by other members and friends of the institution; making, with the books purchased, an addition to the library of about 370 volumes (exclusive of Magazines, Reviews, &c.,) since the last report. In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, 'An Appendix to the Catalogue' has been prepared and published, at an expense of about twenty-five pounds; and the committee congratulate the members upon the large number of books which it contains, all of which have been added to the library since the publication of the catalogue, in the autumn of 1842. During the past year, the committee have caused the rooms of the Institute to be white-washed and thoroughly cleaned; thus adding, they trust, to the comfort of the members, and to the improvement of the general appearance of the rooms. The committee close this brief report, by referring the members to the accompanying audited statement of the income and expenditure of the past year." —By the statement of accounts, it appeared, that the total income had been, during the year, £462 3s. 9d.; that the amount expended in the purchase of books, magazines, &c., was £295 14s.; and that there was remaining in the hands of the treasurer, £22 19s. 11d. —After the reading of the report, Thos. Brightwell, Esq., in pursuance of the notice which he had duly given, proposed the following resolution:—"That the Committee be empowered to order, and do order, for the use of the subscribers, two London daily newspapers, to be delivered at the institution on the day of publication;" which was seconded by Capt. Langford, of Hethersett; and opposed by Arthur Dalrymple, Esq., who moved, "that Mr. Brightwell's motion be not agreed to." Upon a show of hands, the Chairman declared Mr. Brightwell's motion to be lost, by a majority of two. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman and the meeting adjourned.

Norwich Athenæum.—On Friday evening, the annual meeting of the members of this Institution was held at the rooms, Mr. C. S. Gilman presided. A report and statement of the accounts for the past year was read, from which the affairs of the institution appeared to be not in the most satisfactory state. After some routine business had been disposed of, and thanks given to the lecturer and the officers, the meeting separated.

Temperance Festival.—On Wednesday evening, about 500 total abstainers sat down to tea in St. Andrew's Hall. After the tea, the Mayor was called to the chair; and the Rev. T. Clowes, Mr. Dowson, Rev. A. Reed, Mr. J. Colman, of Briston, and Mr. S. Wiseman, addressed the meeting for several hours.—There was singing of temperance hymns between the speeches, Miss Clarke, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. White, being the vocalists.

Potatoe Trade.—This new traffic, which sprung up during 1846, (a statement of which appeared in a former No.) is progressing at a greater rate than last year; large quantities of potatoes, grown in Norfolk and Suffolk, are being constantly brought to the different stations on the Norfolk railway.

False Report.—We have received an authority from Richard Daines, of St. Benedict's, to contradict a report now in circulation, as to an injury alleged to have been received by him, through a member of the family of Mr. Chapman, of St. Giles', the same being entirely without foundation.

Narrow Escape.—On Thursday se'nnight, a young man, who had been attending the Quarter Sessions at Norwich, was too late for the 5 *p. m.* train, from that city. He got into the 7 45 *p. m.* train, hoping to be put down at the Eccles station. The train being a very heavy one, drawn by two engines, and not being advertised to stop, he was unable to do so in the regular way, but jumped out of the carriage, and fell across the down line insensible from the fall. One of the porters luckily went upon the line and discovered him, when the 6 *p. m.* express, train running down (at the rate of 45 miles per hour) was not more than half-a-mile distant.

Inquests.—On Monday, Mr. Wilde held an inquest at a public-house in Crook's Place, on view of the body of a man named William Howard, who had hung himself in his own house on the previous Saturday.—He had been an indifferent character, and had reduced himself to great distress.—Verdict "Temporary insanity."—On the same day, Mr. Wilde held another inquest, at the Castle, on view of the body of Richard Doe, who was tried at the last sessions, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. He hung himself in his cell. Verdict "Temporary insanity."—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Wilde held a third inquest, on view of the body of Wm. Howes, of Ashwelthorpe. He had been doing work in a house, in course of erection; and while working, he fell a height of 19 feet and fractured his skull. Verdict "Accidental death."

Deserting a Family.—Francis Bacon, alias Perkins, apprehended by inspectors Goodchild and Charlesworth, was charged at the Shirehall, on Saturday, before J. Stracey and E. S. Long, Esqrs., by Mr. Guymer, overseer of Catton, with leaving his family chargeable to the parish for the last eighteen months. When he was apprehended, there was found on his person 14 sovereigns, which were paid over to the overseers of Catton, for the maintenance of his family. The prisoner has, for a long period, been travelling from fair to fair, with a female. After the money was paid, he was discharged, and cautioned by the magistrates, that, if he did not support his family, another warrant would be very soon issued against him.

Castle Rising.—The shop of Mr. Ewer, of this village, was broken open a few nights since, and robbed of about £3 in money, and of drapery goods to a considerable amount. The police have been active in their search, but without effect, up to the time we heard, as to the discovery of the robbers.

Poisoning.—A case of poisoning was investigated before the Magistrates at Downham, last week, which ended in the committal of Elizabeth, wife of James Campbell, of Upwell, labourer, to the Castle for trial at the Assizes, on a charge of having poisoned her child, by giving it laudanum, on the 4th of May.

Furious driving.—On Friday morning, the 22nd inst., at one o'clock, constable Wortley stopped a gentleman driving furiously, with two women in a gig, in the Market-place. The gig struck against the lamp-post near the reading-rooms. The gentleman was brought before Mr. Hudson at the station-house, and settled the affair, on payment of 10s. costs.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday evening, a poor man named Bayes was killed while driving along the road from Eaton into this city. The fact was not known till after the horses had brought the waggon home without the driver. He was found dead on the road, and taken to Mr. Fish's public-house. It is not known how he came by his death, but it is supposed that the wheels of the waggon, which was not loaded, had gone over him.—Next day an inquest was held. Verdict,—"Found dead, but no evidence to prove how deceased came by his death."

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday morning, Robert Palmer, of Day's court, St. Peter's Mancroft, returned home at ten o'clock, in a state of intoxication. He fell down stairs and received such injuries that he is since dead. An inquest was held—Verdict "accidental death."

Abstract of the Meteorological Register kept at the Apartment of the Literary Institution, St. Andrew's Street.

Date, 1847.	Barometer. 10 A.M.	Barometer. 2 P.M.	Thermometer. Noon.	Thermometer. Min	Thermometer. Max.	Rain. 10 A.M.	Wind. 10 A.M.
Oct. 21	29.800	29.884	50.0	44	52	0.20	S.W.
22	30.114	30.058	54.0	39	55	0.02	S.W.
23	29.700	29.614	57.0	47	57	0.09	S.W.
25	29.978	30.070	48.0	40	49	0.81	W.
26	30.468	30.442	48.5	35	51		S.W.
27	30.[illegible]	30.404	52.0	41	53		S.

Blofield and Walsham Association.

On Thursday, the annual meeting, exhibition of stock, ploughing matches, distribution of rewards, and dinner of this society, took place at Panxworth, where a large number of the agriculturists of the district assembled during the day.

THE EXHIBITION OF STOCK

was in Mr. Mingay's meadow. It was not so large as in former years, particularly in horses and colts. There was not much competition in the classes for cattle and sheep, and less for horses. Some of the animals shown were of very superior quality.—The judges were Mr. Gooch, of Honingham, Mr. R. Smith, of Cossey, and Mr. Reynolds, of Beeston. They awarded the prizes as follows:

1.—For the best fat steer or heifer, the property of the member exhibiting it, for at least six months before the day of exhibition, the silver cup of the Earl of Rosebery; Mr. T. G. Tuck.
2.—For the next best £1, Mr. H. N. Burroughes.
3.—For the best stock bull, the property of the member exhibiting it, for at least six months before the day of exhibition, the silver cup of Mr. T. Sibel; Mr. R. Gillett.
4.—For the next best, Mr. R. Gillett, £1.
5.—For the best stallion, the property of the member exhibiting it, for at least six months before the day of exhibition, the silver cup of Mr. R. Howard, Mr. Mingay.
6.—For the next best £1, Mr. R. Gillett.
7.—For the best pen of five fat shearling sheep, the property of the member exhibiting them for at least six months before the day of exhibition, the silver cup of Mr. G. Thaxter, Mr. R. Gillett.
8.—For the next best £1, Mr. Thaxter.
9.—For the best five years old calves, bred by the exhibitor, being a member, the silver cup of Messrs. Blake and Gillett, Mr. R. Gillett.
10.—For the best agricultural mare, under previous regulations, £2 10, Mr. Skinner.
11.—No competition.
12.—For the best cow, under previous regulations, £2, Mr. Sibel.
13.—For the next best cow, £1, Mr. Thos. Gilbert.
14.—For the best in-calf heifer, £1, Mr. R. Gillett.
15.—For the best year-old spayed heifer, for grazing land in the hundreds. Not awarded.
16.—For the next best, 10s. Mr. Sibel.
17.—For the best pen, not less than five in number, of breeding ewes, under previous regulations, £1 10s., Mr. Thomas Gilbert.
18.—For the next best, 15s. Not awarded.
19.—For the best pen of lambs, under previous regulations, £1 10s., Mr. H. N. Burroughes.
20.—For the second best, 15s., Mr. H. N. Burroughes.
21.—For the best boar, under previous regulations, 10s., Mr. J. Gillett.
22.—For the best sow, 10s., Mr. J. Gillett.
23.—For the best two-year old agricultural colt, under previous regulations. Not awarded.
24.—For the best year-old ditto, 10s., Mr. Skinner.
25.—For the best foal, 10s., Mr. W. A. Gillett.
26.—For the best nag colt, £3, Mr. R. Gillett.
27.—For the best pen of half-bred Down and Leicester lambs, not less than five, the property of the member exhibiting them, not less than six months before the day of exhibition, £3, Mr. Mayes.
28.—For the second best, £2, Mr. H. N. Burroughes.

The Ploughing Matches took place on Mr. Easto's field. There were not many competitors. The Prizes were awarded as follows:—

James Francis, in the employ of Mr. J. W. Riches, £3.
Cubitt Oakley, in the employ of Mr. T. G. Tuck, £2.
Edward May, in the employ of Mr. T. Heath, £1 10s.
Henry Barker, in the employ of Mr. J. Baker, £1.
John Ward, in the employ of Mr. J. Baker, 15s.
Wm. Horner, in the employ of Mr. T. G. Tuck, 10s.

For drawing Furrows.

J. Francis, employed by Mr. Riches, £1.
J. Waters, employed by Mr. W. A. Gilbert, 15s.
J. Ward, employed by Mr. B. H. Baker, 10s.

The rewards to the labourers, cottagers, and others, were distributed on the bowling green of the Red Lion inn. H. N. Burroughes, Esq., M.P., presided over the distribution, and addressed the receivers in a kind and encouraging manner; urging them to persevere in the same course of good conduct.

THE DINNER

Was served up in the large room of the inn. About 60 gentlemen sat down to a plain repast. H. N. Burroughes, Esq., M.P., president, and among those present were Sir H. Willoughby, M.P., R. Palmer, Esq., M.P., G. Beauchamp, Esq., W. Burroughes, Esq., T. G. Tuck, Esq., S. Haynes, Esq., of Edgebaston near Birmingham, T. Gilbert, Esq., J. D. Gilbert, Esq., R. Gilbert, Esq., W. Jary, jun., Esq., R. Howard, Esq., W. Gilbert, Esq., W. Rising, Esq., R. Howard, Esq.; Rev. E. Postle, Rev. C. Penrice, Rev. — Whitbread; Messrs. Dundy, Skinner, Baker, Salter, Gooch, Reynolds, Bridge, Aldous, Pearson, Merry, Goulder, R. Gillett, G. England, J. Hewitt, J. Squires, J. Rushmer, Denton, G. Hewitt, Wigg, G. Smith, Sutton, W. Gillett, and many others.

After the cloth was drawn, the CHAIRMAN gave "the Queen," and the National Anthem was sung by Mr. Metcalf; the company joining in the chorus. The next toasts from the chair were, "the Queen Dowager;" "the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family;" "the Army and Navy;" "the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese."

The Rev. C. PENRICE observed, that the well-known benevolence of the Lord Bishop would prompt him to rejoice at the rewards given to the labouring classes.—He begged leave to propose the health of a gentleman with whom he had been associated in habits of friendship and vicinage for nearly 30 years. As a friend, as a neighbour, and as a gentleman, he had uniformly experienced from him the greatest marks of kindness; and he had never found him deviating from that path which every gentleman ought to follow. He begged to propose the health of their worthy President, Mr. Burroughes.—The toast was drank with "three times three;" song, "My ancestors were Englishmen," by Mr. Metcalf.

Mr. BURROUGHES, on rising, was received with renewed plaudits.—He said, he had so frequently received so much kindness at their hands, that if he had not rendered them any service, he might venture to presume on a repetition of it. He did not think he could have ventured among them on that day, for he was labouring under severe indisposition. That was, however, the eleventh anniversary which he had attended; and the support they had given him was so flattering, that so long as he was able to attend, and so long as they fancied he might be of service to the association, he would come among them.—He had now the same pleasing task to perform as on former occasions. He had to congratulate them on the prosperous state of their finances. He had to state, that there was a balance in the bank of £119 15s. 2d.; and Mr. Baker had told him, that, after paying the current expenses of the year, he would have £40 in hand; making £159 15s. 2d. On that day, they had distributed £84 18s.; which, with the sum paid to unsuccessful ploughmen, made £85 12s. This, deducted from the balance he had before mentioned, would leave the sum of £73 13s. for the next year. He was happy to hear, from the gentlemen appointed to award the prizes for the Stock, as well as from other competent judges, that there was an improvement; and his own experience told him, that they did improve in the exhibition of stock. He had always considered it a pleasant addition, and an amusement at their annual meeting, and it had never interfered with their funds. Of course, he would very much reprobate the idea of supporting it from the subscriptions. He thought it useful, as a means of obtaining information, as it had brought there many agriculturists, from whom he had derived much information. It would be presumptuous in him to give a lecture on agriculture, but he would say, that no one contemplated, with greater pleasure the many improvements he saw taking place. In regard to agricultural improvements, he had, on former occasions, said, they must keep their shoulders to the wheel; and he trusted they would not relax in their efforts.—Mr. Penrice had spoken of him in a very handsome manner; in a manner very gratifying to his feelings; and he was obliged to him for it. He again returned thanks to them all, and wished them good health in return.—He would take the liberty of proposing the health of a gentleman, who was somewhat new in his neighbourhood—the health of their Secretary; he congratulated them on the selection they had made; and ventured to assure the company, from what he had seen of that gentleman's assiduity, that he would be a most valuable acquisition to the society.

The toast having been drank, with three times three, Rev. J. GILBERT returned thanks; observing, that he laboured under disadvantages in taking that honourable appointment, inasmuch as he had never attended a meeting of that kind before today, and because he had to follow a gentleman who had such a flow of spirits, and command of language, as fell to the lot of very few. But he might point, also, to the advantages of his position, inasmuch as he had a most able colleague as an assistant-secretary, who not only knew how to conduct this society, but also was willing to give his aid. He therefore proposed the health of Mr. Baker.—[Three times three.]

Mr. BAKER had great pleasure in rising once more to return thanks for the handsome manner in which they had received the toast. If his services were of any use to the society, he would be happy to give them, as he felt a strong interest in its prosperity.

The CHAIRMAN had an easy task, in asking them to drink to the health of their late secretary, the Rev. E. Sidney. [Applause.] He considered it their bounden duty, and he felt sure, it would be their pride, to drink his health. Most of the gentlemen present remembered the rise of that association, and knew the circumstances of its formation. If it had a good start, it was mainly owing to Mr. Sidney, and from that meeting, he had no fear but that it would continue to prosper.

The toast was received and drank with great applause; and Mr. BAKER acknowledged it.—Mr. KERRISON said, he had seen Mr. Sidney, who expressed his regret that he could not attend this meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, then gave the healths of those to whom they were indebted for the splendid exhibition of stock. The gentlemen who had offered the cups, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Howard, Mr. Sibel, Mr. Thaxter, and Messrs. Blake and Gillet; who had contributed a cup between them. [Applause.] Mr. SIBEL, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. GILLET, Mr. THAXTER, and Mr. BLAKE, severally returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN, then distributed the premiums for stock, and presented the cups to the successful competitors. He observed, that the premiums had been awarded to him to the amount of £5 5s.; and he placed this sum at the disposal of the committee for next year's show. [Applause.] He gave the health of the judges of stock, with thanks to them for their services.

The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. SALTER returned thanks. He was glad to find, that the judges had given general satisfaction. He considered that day's exhibition superior to any previous one; but still, there was much room for improvement.

Mr. MAYES, having received £3 in premiums, had great pleasure in placing that sum at the disposal of the Committee. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN said, it had been usual to fix where the meeting should be held in the following year.—Mr. SIBEL considered, that they had been well served, and proposed that they should meet in the same place next year.—Mr. BAKER seconded the motion, on condition that a sufficient piece of land was provided for the ploughing matches.—The motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then gave the healths of the Judges of Ploughing. [Applause.]—Mr. BROUGHTON returned thanks. He hoped by the decision they had come to, they would have a proper piece of land to plough next year.

The CHAIRMAN gave "the health of the strangers who had honoured them by their presence."

The toast having been drank with three times three, and one cheer more,

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, M.P. for Evesham; Mr. PALMER, M.P., G. BEAUCHAMP, Esq., and the Rev. E. POSTLE acknowledged the toast.—All the speakers expressed the pleasure they had in attending the meeting, and sitting under the hon. chairman, of whom they spoke in the highest terms. They also defended agricultural societies from the attacks of a portion of the press; and shewed how beneficially they operated, in affording agriculturists opportunities of meeting together; and in encouraging the labourers to habits of industry and good conduct. Mr. Beauchamp and Mr. Postle related instances which had occurred, in their own knowledge, of the good done by the rewards given by these societies.

Mr. BAKER, having gone round collecting, said, he had received £32 13s. towards the next year's show.—The CHAIRMAN then gave the healths of Mr. Cator and Mr. A. Cator, which were drank with three times three.—Some other toasts were given and speeches made; and at a late hour the meeting separated.

Holloway's Pills, a cure for all Female Complaints.—Women from a variety of causes are more often out of order than men, and require a medicine peculiarly suitable to their sex, to operate so searchingly upon the whole system as to produce the effect required. Thus the maiden, the mother, and the middle-aged, frequently stand in need of an effectual medicine, and there is certainly none that will bring about such wonders in the cure of female complaints as Holloway's Pills. Those who have not been well for years might in a few days derive that benefit from their use which, perhaps, had long been sought for in vain.

Reformation Society.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the friends of the sacred cause of the Reformation was held in St. Andrew's Hall. There might be 500 persons in the body of the hall, the majority being females.—The Rev. Dr. Cumming, of the Scotch Church, London, and Secretary for Scotland, and the Rev. M. W. Foye, M.A., vicar of Wimbish, Essex, Secretary for the Eastern district, attended as a deputation from the parent society.—The Rev. WM. ROBBINS presided; and after a few observations, he read several collects from the Prayer Book.

The Rev. M. W. FOYE then said, he fully sympathised in the sentiments of their Rev. Chairman, regarding the nature of the society,—that it was altogether a non-political society; and he must say, for himself, that if it did not promote the principles of the Reformation, apart from politics, he would not be a member of it; and so far from being a member of it, he would not stand forth as an advocate in its behalf. Having said thus much, he believed there was scarcely a Christian man who would not sympathise with his next sentiment,—that if ever there were loud calls upon them to maintain their privileges and protestant institutions, the present was the crisis. He believed he would have the sympathy of every Christian man, when he said, they, as protestants, were assailed from within and from without. They were assailed in a way they had never been assailed before. They had hosts of enemies, not only without the walls, watching for every occasion; but also hosts of enemies within the walls, undermining and sapping the foundations; and while they all ate the bread of the church, being ready to betray its interests at the first assault. He thought, therefore, if ever there was occasion to stand forward in defence of the principles of the Reformation, the present was the time.—He had next to observe, that the only difficulty a man had, in reference to this subject, while standing on such a platform, was, where to begin, and where to end. There was one point which afforded sufficient ground for him to stand forth. He was as firmly persuaded as he was of any article of the Apostles' creed—persuaded not from sentiment or feeling merely, but persuaded on grounds of investigation and history,—that the Church of Rome was not only an apostacy from the truth, which every Protestant believed it to be, but the apostacy, the very identical apostacy, of which they read so much in the word of God; which occupied such a vast space in the minds of apostles and prophets; which filled them with alarm and apprehension; and respecting which, they gave warm exhortations, and laid earnest injunctions, on their disciples to deliver the same warning up to the present hour.—The rev. gentleman proceeded to quote various passages from the New Testament, predicting a great apostacy; and added, he would boldly say, if these predictions were not fulfilled, not one of the scripture prophecies had been fulfilled. He gave a very learned exposition of the passage, 1 Tim., iii., v. 16; and iv., v. 1; particularly of the phrase, "doctrines of devils," showing that it ought to be translated doctrines of demons; the word demons signifying, deified persons, as in the heathen mythology.—He quoted passages from Plato, Celsus, Plutarch, Homer, and other Greek authors, in proof, that demons were considered proper objects of worship in the heathen religion; and that the Greeks and Romans believed in one Supreme Being, whom they never worshipped; but worshipped demons, as mediators or intercessors between him and human beings. He then proceeded to show, that the Church of Rome had revived this Demon worship, in the worship paid to the Virgin Mary; and in the Canonisation of Saints, who were regarded as intercessors; thus fulfilling the prophecy. As the heathen believed in a Supreme Being, and worshipped a multitude of subordinate deified persons or demons, as intercessors, so the Church of Rome worshipped the Virgin, and a multitude of saints, as intercessors. Thus the two religions are alike.—He would suppose Horace, or Pliny, or Cicero,—all of whom believed in one Supreme Being, and that all the rest of the Gods were deified persons—he would suppose Cicero to rise from the dead, and to take a view of old Italy in her present state; to visit St. Peter's, and the other churches, to see the crowds of altars under the same roof, the old images decked out in the same costumes, with colours and crowns, and pendents, and bracelets, and hearts, dangling down, as a token that the votaries had presented their hearts;—let him see the crowds of priests carrying incense, with the same tripods, the same furniture and drapery, the same tinkling of bells, and groups of vulgar crowds around their favourite altars and images, as in former days;—let him see them kissing the toes of images, and bathing them with tears;—let him see all the jugglery of the priests; and after going through the churches, let him take a walk through his father-land, and see the old sacred mountains, and sacred wells, and sacred mineral springs, all supposed to derive additional virtues from some presiding saint, as in former times;—let him see how his whole country was given up to an over-worshipping of demons;—let him see how every little community, every village, every hamlet, every tribe, every family, every street, every gate, every door, every crossway, every sitting-room, every sleeping-room, had now, as in his own day, its presiding demon saint;—how each demon had its own peculiar mode of worship, so that the mode of worshipping one demon saint was unfit for the worship of another;—let him, in his way through his father-land, fall in with a crowd of pilgrims to Loretto;—let him accompany them, and witness their profaneness and impiety;—let him follow them on, in what was more like a wild summer excursion of profligacy, than a pilgrimage of religion, and arrive at the famous Loretto, and hear the fable, that the house in which our Lord at Nazareth was brought up, the house of the Virgin and Joseph and our Lord, was one night transported by the angels, because they could not do it in the day-time, into Dalmatia, beyond the Adriatic; but the angels being unfortunate, and misjudging in their choice, on another night it was transported to a certain part of Italy; but again being unfortunate, and misjudging in their choice, they transported it into the Papal dominions to Loretto;—let him there behold the festival, and the vast crowds of enraptured worshippers, prostrate before a rotten image, kissing the ground, and licking the dust, screaming out with vehemence and intenseness;—let him see the priest begin to strip the goddess of all her old dress, her crowns and silks, and brocades; and while being stripped, the multitude screaming "Mary, have mercy upon me! Mother of God, look down upon me!" these cries increasing in vehemence, as the stripping went on; and when the priests began to re-array the goddess, then the cries dying away, till she was decked out in her crowns, and robes, and pendants, and hearts, dangling down;—let him, after witnessing this enraptured scene of devotion, and thousands of burning lights at mid-day, let him know that the Pope draws more revenues from the shrine, than from a hundred towns;—let him, after amusing himself with the conveyance of this house from Nazareth to Loretto, let him follow back the crowds, and witness their profaneness;—let him then fix his eyes on the ruler of the eternal city, with scarlet robes, on a scarlet seat, and scarlet cardinals, and scarlet priests, all fawning upon their other God upon earth, kissing his toe, carrying him on their shoulders, and placing him on a litter;—let him see all this, and the orator would witness all the old familiar scenes of Pontifex Maximus. Let him see the supreme Pontiff issuing his bulls in favour of Loretto, denouncing the wrath of God upon every man who denied the story about the removal of the house, or who denied the miracles wrought at it;—let him hear the words of the bull, "if any man, by rash daring deny what is said here, let him incur the wrath of God, of St. Peter and St. Paul, and our own;"—after seeing and hearing all this, would he wonder? would he believe it a new religion? would he require any expounder of the mysteries, any hierophant, to lead him through all that he had seen? No, all would be quite familiar to him; he would believe it the old Roman religion, modified a little as to names; he would think the system a little more advanced and improved, a little more developed, as the Puseyites say; and he would conclude, that there was probably a greater rage for it among the vulgar crowd; but he would be astonished at nothing. He would see nothing strange, except, indeed, the worship rendered to the supreme Pontiff. This would be to him quite a new thing; for it was a long time after Cicero's day, that Caligula caused his toe to be kissed, as a present living demon. Pontifex Maximus had not gone so far as that. Cicero would be astonished at the conception of a wafer-god. He would think it incredible, that people should believe what they ate to be a god.—He would be astonished at this; and say, "here old idolatrous Rome has outdone herself." Here, indeed, Satan had obtained a complete triumph.—This was an exhibition in the Christian Church to which no part of heathendom could be paralleled.—In conclusion, the rev. gent. intimated, that he would have another opportunity of addressing them on the proofs of the Church of Rome being the great apostacy.—He sat down amid loud applause.

The Rev. Dr. CUMMING rose with the greatest satisfaction, to prepare, and simply to prepare, the way for some, he trusted an important, analysis, of the great peculiarities of the Church of Rome. He thought it important, that they should clearly feel the ground on which they stood in this controversy; and also be acquainted with the popular objections which were made to the proceedings of this society. He wished the meeting, first of all, clearly to understand, that whatever strong terms he might feel it his duty to employ in regard to the Popish system, he could only give utterance to love and sympathy in regard to those who were its victims. Of that system he must speak strongly, because the spirit of God had spoken strongly. He felt, that it was important for them to distinguish between the system and those who were its victims. He considered the greatest hatred of the system quite compatible with the greatest love for its victims; and it was because he hated the system so heartily, that he loved the victims so dearly. While our Saviour hated sin, he so loved sinners, that he came from a height of glory and magnificence, to which an archangel's wing never soared, and came down to a depth of sorrow and humiliation and woe, which human plumb-line had never fathomed, that he might lift sinners to that throne, to which free grace alone could lift them. While our Saviour always exhibited hatred to sin, and never failed to rebuke it, and showed his sense of sin, which no tears of penitence could expiate, he shed his own blood, rather than one sin should remain uncancelled, or that one obstruction should remain to the sinner's entrance into heaven and glory. Those persons who spoke in the language of reprobation of their countrymen, the Roman Catholics, seemed to him, to frustrate the cause which they, as Protestants, had at heart. He believed, the Roman Catholic laity to be devoted victims of a deadly heresy; and he asked, could there be a misfortune on earth more dreadful, than to have lost the way which leads to heaven?—He proceeded to answer the objections of those who disliked controversy on religious questions; and then to dispose of the arguments urged by Roman Catholics in favour of their religion. He showed the nature of the Popish system, particularly in regard to the worship of the Virgin, and of Saints, by quotations from popular Popish works. He concluded, by announcing his intention to resume the subject on a future occasion.

The doxology having been sung, the meeting separated.

Accommodation for the Steamers at Yarmouth.

It will be seen, from the report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Haven and Pier Commissioners, on Tuesday, which will be found in our fourth page, that, notwithstanding the opposition of the Yarmouth Commissioners, a resolution was carried, appointing the nearest berth to the bridge for the use of steam-vessels. We are glad that the Commissioners have assented to the prayer of the memorialists; and we trust, that the Yarmouth people will offer no opposition to its being fairly carried out.

So important is the commerce and intercourse carried on by these vessels to the prosperity of Yarmouth; so large a sum do they contribute to the dues; and such facilities do they afford to the traders,—that we are quite at a loss to conceive on what grounds the Yarmouth Commissioners opposed a measure, asked for by such a very large proportion of the trading interests of their port. Had the accommodation been asked for by Norwich only, we can well imagine that the jealousy entertained, so unreasonably, of this city, would have prompted Mr. G. D. Palmer to throw every impediment in the way of its being granted. But the interests of Yarmouth are *at least as much* involved as those of Norwich; and we should say more. It will make no difference to the great body of our traders, were the steamers to leave Yarmouth for Lowestoft, where every accommodation would be afforded them; but we think the trade of Yarmouth would suffer materially from such a change. That change we have no wish to see effected; and we trust, that the resolution come to, fully and fairly carried out, will obviate all necessity for it.

OPENING OF THE EAST ANGLIAN RAILWAY FROM LYNN TO ELY.

Monday was an important day in Lynn, in consequence of the opening of the East Anglian Railway from that town to Ely. The event was celebrated by an excursion to Ely, and a dinner at Lynn in the evening. Just twelve months before, this line was opened to Downham. We then stated the probable advantages of the two railways to the town and district—advantages which have been, to some extent, already realized; and the inhabitants of Lynn have certainly been most fortunate in obtaining a direct railway communication with the metropolis, and the surrounding counties. To realize the full benefits of this communication, however, they must greatly improve their port, and provide much better accommodations for shipping than they have at present. We believe there is sufficient public spirit in the town to carry out such improvements, which will be of general benefit to the place.

On Monday, the weather was all that could be wished for the occasion. During the previous night there was a splendid Aurora Borealis, visible over all the western division of the county, and in the morning the sun shone out with almost as much brilliance and warmth as in June. At the station, the whole population of the town seemed to have assembled. Flags floated in the breeze, guns were fired off, and the Church bells rang a merry peal. All the arrangements for the excursion were very creditable to the committee of management, consisting of tradesmen in the town, who originated and carried out the celebration; the Directors being merely co-operating parties. Usually in opening railways, the Directors have been the parties who, with their friends, celebrated the event; but in this instance, the inhabitants took the lead—a proof that they attached great importance to the undertaking.

The first feature in the day's celebration was the Excursion to Ely, for which a long train of carriages was made up. These carriages, most of them new, from the establishments of Mr. R. Ward, of London, and Mr. R. Melling, of Manchester, were much admired. They were propelled by two engines, from Messrs. Sharp, Brothers, Atlas manufactory, Manchester. About 500 persons, including the chief families of the town and neighbourhood, a large majority being ladies, seated themselves in 29 carriages; and at 11 o'clock this train, the longest ever witnessed at Lynn, started off majestically, amid the cheers of thousands of people and the firing of cannon; a band of musicians, in an open carriage, playing enlivening airs.

Taking a curve to the right, over a shallow embankment, the train proceeded onwards, through the parishes of St. Margaret's Lynn, Gaywood, South Lynn All Saints, West Winch, Watlington, Runcton Holme, Wallington, Stow Bardolph, Wimbotsham, Downham and Denver; crossing the properties of C. B. Plestow, Esq., Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart., Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., and Mrs. Peel. In its progress, it passed under the Hardwick road bridge, a substantial brick structure, and over several large viaducts, stopping at St. German, Watlington, Holme, Stow, Downham, and Denver stations, to take up passengers. At all these stations, numbers of people were on the look-out for the monster train, at which they stared with rustic astonishment. As far as Denver, the highly-cultivated and diversified country on each side, presented a pleasing prospect. Three miles from Lynn, the train passed over rather a heavy embankment, a mile and a quarter in length, and 13½ feet in height; but the passengers had scarcely time to notice the engineering works; and in fact there were few, with the exception of the bridges, very remarkable,—there being no cuttings, and only one great embankment, to carry the railway high enough over the rivers Wissey and Ouse. At the highest part of this embankment, between the two rivers, the train stopped to afford the company an opportunity of inspecting the great bridge over the Ouse, which is here very wide and deep. The bridges over both rivers are what are technically called trussed bridges, the truss being a support for the middle part of the structure. There are many of these bridges on the Ely and Peterbro' line, but on them the trusses are triangularly formed upon the piles, while on this line the trusses form semicircles from pier to pier, and are rather a novelty in engineering; and the bridges are sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Valentine, the engineer of the company. A vast amount of labour was required in their construction, the foundations being laid at a great depth in the bed of both rivers. Nearly all the passengers alighted from the carriages to view these extraordinary works, the greatest of the kind ever seen in this district.

The great bridge over the Ouse is constructed almost entirely of timber. It is 150 yards long, and has a span of 121 feet 6 inches, the roadway being 20 feet above the river. The abutments and piers on each side are of stone, built 30 feet deep in the bed of the stream. The roadway consists of immense timbers, laid flat on and between the piers. There are three semicircular trusses of timber, formed of 3-inch deals, firmly united together by oak tre-nailles, like huge bows; the ends of these bows rest on the piers; a truss on each side and between the rails. From the curve of each truss spring 72 massive iron suspending rods, which support the centre of the roadway, and prevent deflections. A weight of 150 tons was, for trial, placed on the bridge, with the deflection of only 5-6ths of an inch.—The bridge and viaduct over the river Wissey is 103 yards in length, and consists of one opening of 70 feet span over the waterway, similar in construction to the bridge over the river Ouse, and seven side openings of 30 feet span.

All the passengers having expressed their admiration at the Ouse viaduct, again took their places in the carriages, and the train, leaving the embankment, proceeded onward, now in the Isle of Ely, nearly on a ground level, through a perfectly flat and uninteresting country, presenting a wide expanse of fen land, intersected by innumerable drains. Within the memory of man, the land in this district has been increased in value 100 per cent., by the extensive drainage which has been carried on. A dreary waste of bogs and marshes has been converted into the finest soil, yielding abundant crops. The black bog earth spreads far and wide for hundreds and thousands of acres, being a soft spongy substance, in many places not sufficiently solid to walk upon. All the upper soil of this part of the Bedford Level consists of black bog earth, which lies from 10 to 50 feet deep, over an enormous expansion of clay. No houses, or even trees, are visible for miles, and such being the aspect of the surrounding country, the train now running upon a ground level, steamed onwards with increased speed. It stopped at Littleport to take up passengers. There a handsome station has been erected, built like all the others, from Mr. Valentine's designs, of Carr Stone, with brick coins and dressings. Leaving the station, the magnificent tower of Ely Cathedral, high over all other objects, came into view; and approaching the ancient city, the country began to assume a more picturesque appearance. Quickly passing the junction of railways from Lynn, Norwich, Peterborough, and London, the train proceeded onwards, arriving at the Ely new station before one o'clock. Having alighted, the passengers inspected this handsome structure, which is nearly finished, and quite different in design from any other yet built. A particular description of it is given in "the Guide to the Norfolk and Eastern Counties Railway" recently published, and also of all the fen district around it.

Having viewed the station, the passengers, in different parties, proceeded to survey the city; and the inhabitants of some of the streets appeared rather surprised at such a large influx of strangers. The major part of the company walked to the Bell Inn, where the Directors had ordered luncheon to be spread for all who chose to partake of it.

The Cathedral was, of course, an object of great interest; and, for two hours, a large number of ladies and gentlemen surveyed the interior of the magnificent pile; one of the vergers, a very intelligent person, pointed out the architectural beauties and monuments of the edifice; and the restorations, which are slowly, but effectively, progressing; promising, in the course of time, to renew this grand structure in its original beauty

At three o'clock the company assembled at the station to be in readiness for the return journey. All having taken their places in the carriages, the train started at 3h. 30m. *p.m.*, and proceeded at a rapid rate onwards. The people living near the various stations, having heard of the excursion, had collected in great numbers along the line, and cheered as the train passed. It stopped again at the Ouse bridge, to allow time for another train from Lynn to reach Downham; signals having been given of that arrival, the train again started, and steamed on with great rapidity. Approaching Lynn, thousands of people filled the fields on each side; and all round the station the scene was like a fair. The firing of cannon announced the safe return of the train having been about one hour and a halt in running from Ely,—26 miles; the excursion was not intended, however, as a trial of speed. Having alighted from their carriages, the passengers, highly delighted with the excursion, proceeded homewards,—the gentlemen to make ready for

THE BANQUET AT THE TOWN HALL.

This banquet was served up in the Assembly Room, by Mr. Calyer, of the Duke's Head Inn and it was a first-rate affair. About 10 gentlemen sat down, after six o'clock, to a sumptuous and well-served repast. The Mayor of Lynn, T. A. Carter, Esq., presided; and we observed present, Sir W. B. Folkes, Bart., H. C. Partridge, Esq., H. C. Lacey, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the East Anglian Company, Rev. J. S. Edwards, Captain Curtis, C. P. Plestow, Esq., E. Everitt, Esq., E. Self, Esq., G. Hogg, Esq., F. Ingle, Esq., W. Shipp, Esq., F. Wilson, Esq., R. Cruso, Esq., F. Cresswell, Esq., P. Pitcher, Esq., J. C. Williams, Esq., Solicitor of the Company, S. Valentine, Esq., C.E., J. Thorold, Esq., C.E., J. R. Whiting, Esq., W. Everitt, Esq., C. P. Roney, Esq., Secretary of the Eastern Counties Company, Mr. Williams, Secretary of the East Anglian Company, Mr. Armes, Mr. Wigg, and a large number of the tradesmen of the town.

The Fakenham band was in attendance, and played during the dinner. The Ely Cathedral choristers were also in attendance, and greatly contributed to the entertainment of the evening by their beautiful singing of many popular glees, choruses, &c.—About a dozen representatives of the local and metropolitan press were present.

The cloth having been removed, and grace said, "*Non nobis Domine*" was sung by the choristers.

The CHAIRMAN gave the first toast, "Her Majesty, the Queen;" which was responded to with three cheers. "God save the Queen" was sung by the choristers.—The CHAIRMAN next gave "The Queen Dowager;" "Prince Albert;" "Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family;" —Glee, "Hail Star of Brunswick;" received with great applause.—The CHAIRMAN then gave the "Army and Navy;" and "Rule Britannia" was admirably played by the Fakenham band, eliciting much applause.

Capt. CURTIS returned thanks for the last toast.

Mr. W. ARMES said, he had the permission of the Chairman to propose a toast, which, he would venture to say, might be considered the toast of the evening. It had been said, that the town of Lynn, in common with many antiquated places, was antagonistic to railway celebrations; but he would observe, that the small committee, which had been called together for the purpose of getting up a celebration that evening, having ascertained the opinion of the town, could refer, in answer, to the splendid demonstration then before him. [Applause.] They had now a direct line from Lynn to Ely; they had travelled on that line, and they were now within four hours of the metropolis. He had thought it incumbent on them thus to meet the railway gentlemen, who, having first their own advantage in view, and that of their shareholders, had completed an undertaking, which he felt sure was for the advantage of the town. There had been many schemes got up solely for putting cash in the pockets of greedy speculators; and he did not wonder that people were sometimes reluctant to come out to celebrate the opening of some railways. But with regard to the gentlemen who, from the beginning to the end had had the control of this line, they had not been altogether regardful of themselves, and regardless of the public. They had come to the town, and said they believed the line would be for the advantage of those who invested their capital in it, as well as for the advantage of the public; and, therefore, they invited public men to support them. As far as his knowledge went, they had been, from the beginning, willing to respond to every application made to them. Not long since, there had been a meeting to consider whether it would not be advantageous to have the terminus brought further into the town; and upon application being made, the Hon. Baronet [Sir William Folkes] then Chairman of the company, acknowledged the honesty and propriety of this application; and with the consent of all the gentlemen of the board. Individuals prais-

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