London, *Thursday, Nov.* 24.

THE King, attended by Sir Herbert Taylor, arrived at St. James's Palace on Monday afternoon from Brighton, and at half-past two o'clock his Majesty held a Court, which was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor (who returned the same morning from Brighton), Earl Grey, and other Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Recorder of London, &c.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Parliament was further prorogued from the 22d inst. to Tuesday, the 6th day of December next, and a Proclamation was ordered to be issued for a similar purpose. The *Gazette* announcing Parliament then to meet "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs."—The King, attended by Sir Herbert Taylor, left town on his return for Brighton, about half past eight o'clock.

It is definitively settled that Mr. Rose, the eminent bankruptcy lawyer and King's Counsel, is to be Chief Judge of the New Bankruptcy Court, and not Mr. Baron Bayley. Mr. Bousfield is to be the Chief Registrar, and Mr. Rawlings his deputy.

In a second supplement to the *Gazette*, an Order of Council appeared, which renders it compulsory upon every city, town, or place within the United Kingdom, to establish Boards of Health on receiving notice to that effect from the Privy Council. The same order renders it imperative upon all medical practitioners, under certain penalties, to report at regular intervals to the Board of Health Institutes.

Dr. Barry has been sent down to Sunderland by the Government, for the purpose of rendering his assistance to the Medical Men of that town, and of reporting the result of his observations to the Privy Council.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the following: important Proclamation against Political Unions:—

By the KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas certain of our subjects, in different parts of our kingdom, have recently promulgated plans for voluntary associations, under the denomination of Political Unions, to be composed of separate bodies, with various divisions and subdivisions, under leaders with a gradation of rank and authority, and distinguished by certain badges, and subject to the general control and direction of a superior committee or council, for which associations we have not been given by us, or by any appointed by us, or on our behalf; and whereas, according to the plans promulgated as aforesaid, a power appears to be assumed of acting independently of the civil magistrates, to whose requisition, calling upon them to be enrolled as constables, the individuals comprising such associations are bound in common with the rest of our subjects to yield obedience; and whereas such associations so constituted and appointed under such superior direction and control are obviously incompatible with the faithful performance of this duty, at variance with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, and subversive of the authority with which we are invested, as the supreme head of the state, for the preservation of the public peace; and whereas we are determined to maintain against all encroachments on our Royal Power, those just prerogatives of the Crown; which have been given to us for the preservation of the peace and order of society, and for the general advantage and security of our loyal subjects.

We have, therefore, thought it our bounden duty, by advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, declaring all such associations so constituted and appointed as aforesaid, to be unconstitutional and illegal; and earnestly warning all our subjects from entering into such unauthorized combinations, whereby they may draw upon themselves the penalties attending a violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 21st day of November, 1831.

God save the King.

The Council of the Political Union at Birmingham have withdrawn their project of Organization.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the names of six-and-thirty persons, whom the King has thought proper to create Peers of France (for life only), and to swell the adherents of the Minister in the Chamber of Peers.—A second Ordonnance has appointed Gouvion St. Cyr Marshal (of "the hundred days") to the dignity of Marshal of France.—The majority in the Chamber of Deputies open for the nomination of the perpetual exclusion of other branch of the Bourbons was 182, there being for the Bill 251, and against it only 69. The proposition was adopted in the modified shape in which it was presented by the Committee, stripped of the capital penalty of death as an infraction of its enactments, and extending to all the Kings Charles X., his descendants, and the husbands and wives of his descendants," who are for ever banished from the soil of France.

Postscript.

London, Thursday Evening, half-past Seven.

We have received this afternoon a letter from our Brussels Correspondent, dated Tuesday evening. The greatest anxiety prevailed there to learn the decision of the King of Holland. That decision was to have been formed on Monday, and it was expected to be officially received at Brussels on the following day. Up to the moment when our Correspondent wrote, however, it had not come. General Belliard, the French Ambassador at Brussels, had been officially informed by his Court that the Treaty between Belgium and the Five Powers had already been ratified by the French Government. A similar notice had been sent by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Ambassador at the Hague. Monsieur de Theux de Meylandt has been appointed Minister of the Interior, *ad interim*, by King Leopold.

By the official Reports of Dr. Daun, from Nov. 16th to the 20th inclusive, it appears that there had been at Sunderland, of Diarrhœa 60 cases, of Cholera under the term of Common 86 cases, and of Malignant Cholera 21; during the same period there had been of deaths two from Diarrhœa, four from Common Cholera, and 20 from the disease termed Malignant Cholera. The following is the last Official Report:

	Common.	Malignant.
Remaining at last Report	14	7
New cases	6	7
Total ..	21	14
Recovered	5	0
Died	7	0
Remaining at this date Nov. 20th	16	12

The report of Dr. Daun's Diarrhœa is discontinued.—There are three deaths, which ought to have been reported—to one of which I have certain information. The total deaths, therefore, should be five.

(Signed) R. DAUN, M. D.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tuesday evening.—In consequence of the general meeting of the Magistrates, held yesterday, at Durham, at which meeting the Medical Commissioners attended, the usual daily report did not arrive here this morning. I understand, however, there had been six deaths. The great question, as to the number of the malady would appear now to be decided, Dr. Barry having stated to the meeting at Durham, in terms not to be misunderstood, that the disease was the true continental cholera, and in which opinion Dr. Daun is mentioned as having entirely concurred.

STOCKS.—3 per Cent. Cons. at 81; Ditto, Acct. 82 ¼ ⅛—3 per Cent. Red. 82 ¼ ⅛—3½ Ditto, 89 ½ ⅛—New 3½ per Cent. 91—4 per Cents. 99 ½—India 5 per Cents. 100—Ditto Stock, 189 ½—Exchequ. Bills, 5 8 pr.—India Bonds, 4 2 dis.

French 5 per Cents. 95 ½ | 96 ½—Do. 3 per Cents. 70—Russian, 109 ½.

Norwich Nov. 26.

Messrs. NOVERRE

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Friends and the Public, that their BALL will take place on MONDAY, Dec. 5th.

Theatre Plain, Nov. 24th, 1831.

Mrs. IRVING

BEGS to inform her Friends and the Public she will return from London on Tuesday next, 29th instant, with a Fashionable Assortment of MILLINERY, DRESSES, &c. to which she respectfully solicits their attention.

St. Giles Street.

Two doors from the Corn Exchange,
EXCHANGE STREET, NORWICH.

ARTHUR DIXON

For some years assistant to Mr. STACY, *White Lion Street.*

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in a short time he intends to commence business, as a CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, and he begs to plead a diligent and *personal* application of the experience he has had in the general Dispensing of *Medicines*, and the Preparation of *Family Recipes*, to merit and secure a share of that Patronage it will ever be his study to merit.

COLTISHALL.

THE Families & Inhabitants of COLTISHALL and NEIGHBOURHOOD, are respectfully informed that

Mr. JOSIAH ROOPE,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
OF NORWICH,

Has (*in addition to his business there*) opened a Shop for the Sale of GENUINE DRUGS and CHEMICALS, in the above Town, and takes this opportunity of soliciting their patronage and support.—Mr. R. begs to say that every attention will be paid to DISPENSING DEPARTMENT: PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECEIPTS will be prepared with scrupulous accuracy and neatness.

Mr. SMITH (late Assistant to Mr. R. in Norwich) will attend at Coltishall, and his orders will be given to the business.

"Taylor's Alterative and Fever Powders for the Diseases of Children."

Wax Candles and Perfumery, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, &c.

SPICES AND FISH SAUCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

London Street.

EDWARD BLAKELY

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of the Ladies to an Assortment of SAXON CLOTHS of DURHAM MANUFACTURE, and also to another article suitable for Morning and Dinner Dresses of British Manufacture, which has been honoured by Her Most Gracious Majesty.

London Street.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
No. 1,
ST. JOHN'S MADDERMARKET,
NEAR THE
DUKE'S PALACE WHARFE,
NORWICH.

WARD & FISHER,

AGENTS to Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. for their highly approved LONDON STOUT and PORTER, in Bottles, on the same Terms as at the Brewery.

Importers of FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS.

An extensive Stock of superior rich and fine flavoured PORTS, SHERRIES, and other WINES, in bottles, and in the wood.—The Spirits are principally of the Vintages of 1818 and 1820, and are well worth the attention of Innkeepers and private Families.

N.B.—Families supplied with Stout Porter, in Bottles and Casks.

Messrs. STEEL & O'BRYAN

BEG to acquaint their Friends that their JUVENILE BALL is fixed for MONDAY, December 12th.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Steel, 6, Chapel Field Road, and of Mr. O'Bryan, 2, York Place.

Dancing to commence at Seven o'clock.

Mr. STEEL begs to contradict a current report, stating that he has relinquished his Professional Engagements; Mr. A. assures his Friends and the Public to the contrary, and informs them that he gives Personal Attendance as usual at Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Bungay, Brooke, North Wisbaum, and Loddon.

Applications received in Yarmouth at the Marine Hall.

November 23rd, 1831.

TO BE LET,

AN excellent WIND-MILL, at Briston, in Norfolk, now in the occupation of Stanes, together with a neat and commodious House, and Shop, Yards, Stables, Pigsties, &c.

For particulars apply to Mr. Ebbetts, of Kelling, in Norfolk, or to Mr. Juby, Solicitor, Norwich.

MISS NEEP,
MILLINER & DRESS MAKER,
Market-Place, opposite White Lion Street,

BEGS to inform her Friends she has just received a Fashionable Assortment of MILLINERY and DRESS CLOAKS. Also, a new Article in MANTILLA CLOAK.—Best French Stays, Ladies Best Black and White Satin Shoes, Lace Veils, Furs, Ribbons, &c.

Miss N. intends Selling Very Low.

Ladies' Own Materials Made Up on the Lowest Terms.

N. B. A Vacancy for Two Apprentices.

Handsome Premium Required.

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE WAX, SPERM, STORE, MOULD, And Dipt Candles, REFINED SPERM OIL,
DIRECT FROM THE
MAKERS to their Majesties
AND
THE ROYAL FAMILY.
LONDON HARD SOAPS
OF THE FIRST QUALITY.
47, *LONDON STREET.*

J. F. ROE

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public that he continues to Sell the Above Stock of the above, which he feels confident upon trial will be found of

QUALITY NOT TO BE SURPASSED.

Also a quantity of FINEST NEW IN MUSCATELL RAISINS, IMPERIAL TRANSPARENT PRUNES, Packages.

TURKEY PULLED FIGS.

NEW JORDAN ALMONDS,
PICKED CHESNUTS, &c. &c.

FINE LISBON ORANGES,
The Growth of Last Season.
In a PERFECT STATE of PRESERVATION.

Norfolk Dried Beffins.

N.B.—Beffins Fresh Dried on the Shortest Notice, and forwarded to any part of the Country.

FINE FLAVOURED TEAS,
DIRECT
From the East India Company's Warehouses.

Several Select Dairies of
CHESHIRE, NORTH WILTSHIRE,
GLOUCESTER, DERBY, AND OTHER
CHEESES.
NORFOLK & SUFFOLK CURED HAMS, TONGUES, and BACON.
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FLAVOUR.

Oil and Italian Warehouse,
NORWICH,
Nov. 19, 1831.

, The following additional Lots to the Sale of Mr. G. CROFTS' Property, at the Fleece Inn, Wells, on Wednesday next, (see first page) came too late to be inserted in Holt's paper:

Lot 4.—All that Quay, or Wharf, situate in Wells aforesaid, opposite to the premises of Mr. J. Cubitt, and now in the occupation of the Commissioners of Wells Harbour, as tenants from year to year, at the rent of 6*l.* 2s. per annum.

Lot 5.—All those two Shops, situate in the Butchery of Wells aforesaid, and now in the occupation of Mr. Bloomfield, as tenants from year to year, at the rent of 6*l.* 2s. per annum.

PRICES OF CORN per Quarter at NORWICH, *Nov.* 12, 1831, *with the Averages.*

Wheat	48s to 72s 0d	*Average*.....	3l 6s 9d
Barley	20s to 24s 0d	*Average*.....	1l 8s 0d
Oats	26s 0d to —s 0d	.....	1l 6s 0d
Beans	37s 0d to 38s 0d	.....	1l 17s 0d
Peas	39s to 40s 0d	.....	1l 19s 2d

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, *Wednesday, Nov.* 23 (*Close of the Market*).

We had but a very small Wheat Fair this market, still our Wheat trade was, if possible, in a more depressed state than on Monday, and where sales were effected, a further decline was unfavorable to the quantity of Barley at market was large, and the trade to-day was dull, and a little lower. Beans, Peas, and Beans remain nominally the same.

LYNN, TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

We had for this day's market a good supply of Wheat and Barley, the former principally thing the offering. The condition of Wheat from the damp state of the weather, being very bad, every description met dull sale, at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per qr. The trade was brisk for fine samples of Barley, at a decline of 1s. per qr. whilst other sorts were difficult to sell, at 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower prices. The few samples of other articles offering sold at prices nominally

Wheat white	64s to 68s	Barley, best	38s to 40s
Ditto, red	56s to 64s	Do. seconds	36s to 38s
Do. seconds	54s to 56s	Do. thirds	36s to 38s
Rye	—s to —s	Peas - -	38s to 40s
Oats, 1st	30s to 34s per stone.	Flour, 9l. per sack.	

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

We had a large delivery of Wheat and Oats to-day. Wheat was taken off slowly, and to effect sales a reduction of full 2s. per quarter was submitted to. Oats of good quality nearly supported their prices, but secondary samples are from 6d. to 1s. per qr. lower. New Beans being more in request, have advanced 1s. to 2s. per qr. In Barley or Rye little doing.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.—1*st Regiment of Dragoons.*—Lieut. Charles Bethel Codrington, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholas Henry Jones Westby, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Nov. 18, 1831.

A pretty considerable number, but by no means an overflow, of Whigs & of Radicals met together on Saturday last, at our Shirehall, when and where the *former* unanimously declared their confidence in his Majesty's Ministers—and their renewed their professions of attachment to "the great cause of Parliamentary Reform"—not omitting however at the same time to betray their jealousy of the Ministers, and to evince, by convinced as we are, that one grand object of the framers of the late Bill, was to give the *coup-de-grace* to the Tories—in other words, to effect, if possible, the political extinction of the party, so long successfully opposed to them in the struggle for place and power—and that, if they have any thing to do, the declaration of the *movement* prints, that the people *will* take what they ask by *force*, if it be not quietly and speedily yielded to them—we must confess, that we view the proceedings of the Norfolk Meeting with more than the feelings of mere local interest. We do so for this obvious reason, that the feasting and the eloquence exhibited on that occasion were eminently calculated to give the public a fore-taste of those bitter disputes—of those scenes of strife, which, most as surely as night follows day, will ensue, after their "glorious triumph" over all close borough antagonists, between the Reformers by *wholesale*, and Reformers by *retail*; between great men "content" with the Bill, and lesser folks still agog for the Ballot; between the admirers of a Well-regulated Tenery and the advocates of Universal Suffrage—disputes and feuds, to which neither Earl Grey, nor any member of his Cabinet, be vexatious as they may, will be able to apply "*a healing* measure."—If on referring to the report in another page of this paper, our readers should find themselves entangled in a maze of contradictory statements, and any subject relevant or irrelevant, they are requested to get out of it as well as they can. *Non nostrum tantas componere lites.* We pretend not to have hit upon "the equitable adjustment," which shall remove the causes, or even mitigate the asperities, of such grave contentions. But this we will say, that the *press* be allowed to as having endeavoured to render the Aristocracy odious in the sight of the People, the charge can apply to no other than the Whig and Radical portions of it. And in justice to our contemporaries on that side of the question, we will add, that nothing violent, virulent, or visionary, nothing calculated to excite, exasperating, or delirious, has ever emanated from the editorial pens of metropolitans or provincialists, which has not had long, stimulating support in the factious pamphleteering or in the moral oratory of some titled *liberalist* or of some wealthy *patriot*.

We are told by Legislators, who supported the two unsuccessful Bills, that each was susceptible of improvement, and that they promise themselves the pleasure of assisting to mature and improve the next of them. Judging, however, from the language of these loyal addresses, can anything be clearer, than that what they mean by "no Whigs" or "Whigs and no Reformers" *at heart*, the deliberate and unbiassed choice of any specific project for ameliorating the system of Representation is not the question, is on their part sacrificed to the fear of some dreadful consequences, which, say they, must inevitably follow, if the Government measure be not passed, as it now is? Gentlemen come forward to assure the Freeholders that they are thorough-paced Reformers. They say not a word to indicate the particular Reform, they proceed, to the details of this, that, or any other Bill: some of them do not even express an opinion that a change would be desirable; they satisfy themselves with merely asserting that agriculture lies prostrate, that our manufactures are gone, that our trade is ruined; and without stopping to inquire into the proximate cause, or combination of causes these several important interests have been so deplorably affected, or how they are to be benefitted by Parliamentary Reform, the sanguine Squires join in the outcry for its immediate consummation, because, forsooth, Revolution ("*Rebellion* would be the more correct term) is threatened if Reform be delayed. But by whom is the appalling menace of a political convulsion thus held out? Surely not by those who are the most anxious for a Bill. The genuine Bill-men would of course indignantly repel such an imputation. O no! the warning-voice that leaves us no alternative but some Reform and Revolution was first raised by those, who openly avow, that they approve of the Bill only inasmuch as they recognize in it a stepping stone to their ulterior designs; and who will pursue the same threatening system till Reform "in all its branches" shall actually produce that very Revolution, which, if it be not just upon which the Russell scheme is now the fashionable preventive.

In our notice of "the *Great* Norfolk" Meeting, it will be a subject of regret, we were silently to pass over the singular application of scriptural passages to certain public characters, by which, *among other things*, the meeting was distinguished.—As to whether the 150 "rightous" Peers of Parliament will hereafter prove as potent to "*save*" as the 10 Princes of Bristol recently shewed themselves prompt to "*sack a city*," we shall not hazard an opinion. But there can, we conceive, be no doubt that the Bill, with all its feelings of Goderichs, the Palmerstons, the Melbournes, (and by the same rule the Lennoxes and the Grants) will be impressed, on learning that they are the theme of such pious, and such "repentant sinners"—nor will they fail to consider the friendly compliment enhanced, as soon as they become properly acquainted with some of the Requisitionists, who by the *grace* of the Bill and their only hope, are so happily included in the list of "just persons who need no repentance!"

A copy of the Royal Proclamation against the disciplined forces of the Birmingham Politicians—and all such palpable imitations of *United Irish* "associations in disguise," will be found in an adjoining column. The step thus taken is not only proper, but it is one which was indispensably necessary. Not to have put down President Attwood's organization, after the overt act of levying troops under the rainbow colours of reform, would have amounted to worse than a Government, which, in ministers to the maintenance of King William's authority in his own dominions. If these captains of tens, and captains of hundreds, and commanders of thousands, decoyed by the secret orders of a self-established directory could have a legal existence (by what name soever they might be distinguished—tything-men, marshals, & aldermen—or serjeants, subalterns, and colonels) then factious usurpation would be constitutional government, and the Sovereign would forthwith volt would have only to watch its opportunity to explode. In making these observations, however, we do not mean to be too hard upon the Unionists, particularly those of the county of Warwick, who it must be confessed had been so petted & coquetted with by the Whig Premier at an early period of his accession to office; so flattered and inflated by Lord Althorp's thanks and Lord Grey's unmerited commendation (bestowed be it observed *subsequently* to the famous proposition for non-payment of taxes, supported by one hundred and fifty thousand men), that we cannot wonder at their having laid themselves open to the coercive rebuke of a Whig Administration; which it not prudent enough to avoid needlessly wounding the feelings of a nobleman, seems at any rate nothing loth to raise the strong arm of the law; when a check is required to the too great zeal of formidable auxiliaries advancing upon their own line of march.

Friday last, Wm. John Utten Browne, Esq. of this city, was called to the Bar by the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Great Change in the Weather.—The thermometer, which was last week several degrees below the freezing point, with frost and snow, stood on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last above 60, with much humidity both within and without doors.

The sum of 8*l.* 19s. 6*d.* was collected at Brooke after a sermon preached by the Vicar, in aid of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

On Friday last, about half-past eight in the evening, a large barn belonging to J. Postle, Esq. of Horsham, was found to be in flames with its contents, being filled with unthreshed barley, and an adjoining bullock shed, was soon consumed. As the fire was discovered by some of the persons who quickly collected from the neighbouring parishes, the dwelling-house and premises, it must be confessed, we cannot view the proceedings of the Norfolk Meeting with more than the feelings of mere local interest. We do so for this obvious reason, that the feasting and the eloquence exhibited on that occasion were eminently calculated to give the public a fore-taste of those bitter disputes—of those scenes of strife, which, most as surely as night follows day, will ensue, after their "glorious triumph" over all close borough antagonists, between the Reformers by *wholesale*, and Reformers by *retail*; between great men "content" with the Bill, and lesser folks still agog for the Ballot; between the admirers of a Well-regulated Tenery and the advocates of Universal Suffrage—disputes and feuds, to which neither Earl Grey, nor any member of his Cabinet, be vexatious as they may, will be able to apply "*a healing* measure."—If on referring to the report in another page of this paper, our readers should find themselves entangled in a maze of contradictory statements, and any subject relevant or irrelevant, they are requested to get out of it as well as they can. *Non nostrum tantas componere lites.* We pretend not to have hit upon "the equitable adjustment," which shall remove the causes, or even mitigate the asperities, of such grave contentions. But this we will say, that the *press* be allowed to as having endeavoured to render the Aristocracy odious in the sight of the People, the charge can apply to no other than the Whig and Radical portions of it. And in justice to our contemporaries on that side of the question, we will add, that nothing violent, virulent, or visionary, nothing calculated to excite, exasperating, or delirious, has ever emanated from the editorial pens of metropolitans or provincialists, which has not had long, stimulating support in the factious pamphleteering or in the moral oratory of some titled *liberalist* or of some wealthy *patriot*.

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FINE ARTS.—We have been much pleased with the sight of seven Plates and three Vignettes, (*India proofs*) completed from Mr. STARK's pictures of River Scenery, and cannot allow the present week to pass without at least informing our satisfaction in hailing the progress of this beautiful work; the third number of which we understand, will in a few days hence be ready for general distribution among the subscribers. We perceive that a change has been made in the Title of the publication, which being now to include not only the *River*, as well as on the *Yare* and *Waveney*, will in future be called "Scenery of the Rivers of Norfolk."—We regard this alteration as highly judicious, giving the principal dreams of the work, which will be rendered more comprehensive in its plan and more replete with objects of interest. In this particular season, it falls to our lot to notice some of our various Annuals, that emanate from the metropolitan Presses, and among other subjects, to contemplate with admiration designs to exhibit the elevated character of continental Landscapes, and the Ruins of Ancient Grandeur, striking as they are, we still turn with fondness and delight to these *home views*, to these faithful delineations of our native scenery, so curately designed—so ably executed. And desirous to see the promotion of that success which "it is not in mortals to command," and thanks to talented fellow-citizen unquestionably well deserves, we would gladly persuade such of our readers as cultivate a taste for the Fine Arts, and possess the means of affording them due encouragement, to subscribe for a series of productions, as being peculiarly acceptable from the circumstance, of being worthy of being added to their Christmas store of intellectual treats; for it combines the labours of our native and metropolitan engravers with every literary advantage in the descriptive pen of Mr. ROBBERTS.

Committed to the City Goal.—(By J. H. Yallop, Esq. Mayor) Robert Wilson, charged with stealing 55 yards of cambler, the property of Mr. Smith, Salisbury, Ayes.

Committed to the House of Correction.—(By the Mayor) Johan Dugdale, in default of payment, in calendar months; William Dickinson and John Devlin, for being idle and disorderly, 14 days' hard labour.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Saturday.

Rex v. Patteson, Esq.—A quo warranto had been filed against the defendant, calling on him to show by what he claimed to hold the office of Justice of Peace and Justice of Norwich, when he also held the office of Treasurer for the County—two offices which were incompatible, and the one vacated the other. The case was argued before the Court to-day, on a demurrer, but also by way of plea, was put in by the defendant, but not on its merits. The Court took time to consider on the validity of the demurrer.

THE KING v. MEALING.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Samuel Woodcock Mealing, a corn merchant of great respectability in this city, was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, upon a rule he was convicted at the last Assizes for the County of Norfolk, in the Fine Arts, and William Lamb, a freeman of Norwich, the sum of 5*l.* and costs, for having in his possession a Fine Bull, seized on the 1st of September 1830.

The Attorney-General, and Mr. Kelly, addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment, urging defendant's ignorance that he was committing any offence in the Fine Arts, and advance in mitigation of him by the Jury to the merciful consideration of the Court, and his high character and respectability as evinced by the affidavits filed in his behalf.

The following affidavits were then put in. That of Defendant expressing his contrition for the offence, and that it being a common practice to offer numerous specimens of the Fine Arts, a common Councilmen he was ignorant it was a breach of the law.

The affidavits of Edmond Wodehouse, Esq. Robert Furnand, Esq. M. P. Colonel Harvey, Rame Hyrcanus, Esq. Mayor of Norwich, John Morse, Esq. John Angell, Esq. Deputy Mayor, W. Hankes, Esq. Sheriff, Thos. Esq. Robert Hawkes, Esq. J. S. Patteson, Esq. Henry Francis, Esq. T. S. Day, Esq. E. T. Booth, Esq. R. W. Jeckyll, Esq. Rev. Edward Valpy, Esq. Aldermen of Norwich, Henry Birkbeck & Simon Wilson, Esqrs. of the Committee of Aldermen, Co. Bankers, Charles Cooper, Esq. Dr. Alexander, Dr. Evans, Wm. Simpson, Esq. Town Clerk, A. A. H. Beckwith, Esq. Commissioner, J. P. Cocksedge, James Bennett, Wm. Moore, and James Brooks, jun. Esqrs. late Sheriffs of Norwich, John Shipley, Esq. Special, and 24 of the members of the Common Council, the Rev. Geo. Carter, Rev. Edward Barton and Rev. Robert John Culley, of Costessey, Esq. John Warner, of Aylsham, Esq. Jonathan Matchett, Esq. Robert Gurney, Esq. Aylsham Esq. Robert Gurney, Esq. and 90 other respectable individuals resident in Norfolk, and Norwich, and Gentlemen, of whom it is known not (he says) who they are, to the shocking state of the foot-paths from St. Stephen's Gates to Bishop Bridge, (he says) that he has seen them scrape the roads they lay the silth just on the edge of the foot-path, thereby making a complete river of mud." We then proceed with our correspondent, having ourselves once or twice "slumped into the slough" most ingeniously accommodated by the Scavengers, we have had much rather have a fair and equitable distribution of the mud over the whole street or road than that it should be collected together in heaps, and left for a night or two before it can possibly be cleared away. We believe we may inform our correspondent, that the Bridge Road, (he says) belongs to the Turnpike and not to the Norwich Commissioners.

On Monday, an election took place in St. John's Maddermarket for sexton of that parish, in the room of John Fraunham, who was discharged for misconduct. The Churchwardens and Overseers of Rogers were nominated; at the close, the numbers were for Wm. Holtaway 26, John Rogers 18; majority for Holtaway 8.

Early on Tuesday morning, some thieves broke into the dwelling-house of Alderman Bolingbroke, but the premises being well secured they could not further prosecute their plunder than the pantry, from whence they took a silver wine strainer, pepper box and mustard spoon, and a plated cutlass, which they left on the table. Notice of the robbery having been instantly given to the silversmiths in the city, on part being offered to Mr. Baldrake for sale on Tuesday morning, he sent to ascertain if it formed part of the property stolen, but before the messenger returned he suffered the man to depart.

A man named Wilson, who was apprehended some time previous on a charge of felony at Mr. Browbury's, and was discharged from gaol on the same day he was committed, was on Wednesday re-taken by Symonds the officer, and again lodged in the custody of Mr. Paramore. This is the second time the man has escaped from prison.

Saturday last, as the Pilot coach was passing through Trowse, a man of the name of Bigby attempted to climb up behind, without the knowledge of the driver, but being drunk at the time soon fell off, and the hind wheel passed over his legs, but without doing him, it is believed, any material injury.

On Saturday last, an inquest was held at the Fountain, St. Benedict's, before Mr. Wm. Ter, Coroner, on the body of William Ives, who came to his death by the falling of an arch raised over a cellar belonging to Mr. Ives. Verdict—*Accidental Death.*

Inquisitions.—An inquest was lately taken at Horstead, before Mr. Pilgrim, one of the County Coroners, on the body of John Ward of Lamas, who was killed in a sand-pit, in consequence of its caving in, and a large quantity of sand suddenly falling upon him. Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

Another inquest was lately taken at Saxlingham, before the same Coroner, on the body of Wm. Barnham, who with two other men went down a well about the depth of 40 feet, to clean it, and lost his life by reason of the air being foul. Verdict, *Accidental Death.*—But few hopes were at first entertained for the lives of the men, but at first entertained for the lives of the men, but we have since been informed they are in a fair way of recovery.

On the 18th last, another inquest was taken in the Cross Keys, before the same Coroner, on view of the body Wm. Carey, a prisoner in the gaol good for debt, who it appeared that he on the 6th ceased had been ill for some time previous, the Jury returned a verdict *Died by the Visitation of God.*

On the following day another inquest was taken at Swardeston, before the same Coroner, on view of the body of John Austin, who was falling on the shafts of a waggon, and falling off, the wheel passed over him and he was killed on the spot. Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

On the following day, another inquest was taken at Raworth, before the same Coroner, on view of the body of John Dugdale, who had been employed to fell a tree for M. Kerrison, Esq. which while he was in the act of doing, unfortunately fell upon him and he was killed on the spot. Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

On the following day, another inquest was taken before the same Coroner, at Burgh St. Peter, on view of the body of Chas. Piper, a lad about ten years of age, who was taking a small quantity of sand out of a pit in the parish, when a large quantity of earth suddenly caved upon him and he died on the spot. Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

—It affords us, however, sincere pleasure to know that, amongst those who gave testimony in Mr. Mealing's behalf, were the names of persons of the highest respectability opposed to him in party politics. This is our more completely reveals the character of the present prosecution. It cannot be too generally known to the freemen of Norwich that by the above decision the giving or receiving any sum however small on account of any Fine Arts, is actually giving and receiving liable to a criminal prosecution.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Green v. Nockolds.*—Twelve months ago in the early part of this (Michaelmas) term, a rule was obtained, calling on the defendant to shew cause why he should not pay to the plaintiff, the sum of 50*l.* which he had received under an engagement that the proceeds of a certain publication upon the continued success of the establishment, and his thanks to the Committee for their attention to it. He observed that his engagement was not entertained that the second part of the Catalogue of such a kind as to please the Burgh, such a great head was dug near Brancaster, but in another history it was necessary to affix its name to every fine specimen, and he was sorry to say that he the received one or they would be doing an injury to and of his benefit. This would account for the delay in bringing out this part of the catalogue. Mr. Turner proceeded to observe that before they the subscribers proceeded to the subject of the removal of the Museum would be brought before them for determination, it was to be understood the matter the offer made to remove to the Museum attended with two important advantages. Instead of being confined to a room of a private house, and what the liberality of their friends was continually growing. The second was a still more weighty consideration, that from the dampness of the present rooms the specimens were receiving injury. "It is not to be concealed (added he) as my President), that a check is given to the good will of the Gentlemen of Norwich, and prevented from assisting or even joining us, from our apparent poverty, originating only in our inability to display specimens of the Fine Arts, in a situation particularly holds good with regard to money, for why, if he said that there was an advance in the to establishment, whose contracted space prevents their being turned to account? But on this subject to be assembled (added he) we will to enlarge. We are poor it is true, but our poverty is not blind to the advantages of the Fine Arts, and year that is just expired we have not increased our debt, while we have made a material addition to our property. Our subscribers have acted towards us fairly what we have—let us satisfy them that our prospects are not at all unfavorable, and the number and age may apply with advantage in the pursuit of knowledge; in a word, let us prove to the public that we are not the idle and unthinking, as no doubt we shall obtain. In speaking of our removal, I should be unwilling to be considered indulging my opinion that such a step will in one point of view be attended with a material disadvantage. Our Museum is particularly adapted to the Literary Institution, from our close vicinity to the Library, but hitherto it has been a great benefit, in the access they have liberally allowed us to their library. But I do hope, here-to-fore, that we have shewn that we are not idle, and I should very much wish that we should have the means of affording to our friends a general reference—those grammars and dictionaries of science and art, which are necessary to enable us correctly to appreciate the specimens of