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Hen Pissoux—Blaye (Blavia) is a strong and ancient maritime town, in the Gironde (ancient Garonne (Guyenne), situated on the right bank of the Gironde, several leagues from Bordeaux, a little below the confluence of the two rivers, which meet at Bec d'Ambs, and about 130 leagues from Paris. Its population amounts to from 4000 to 5000 inhabitants.—Blaye is very pleasantly situated, and overlooks a beautiful harbour, which receives all the vessels coming in or going out of the river: it is built at the foot

THE TITHE ATTACHMENTS.—A police exhibition against Danesfort parish was made on Thursday last, but not a single capture effected. Between nine and ten o'clock at night information was given that the enemy was approaching. Immediately the chapel bell rung, and of course, the farmers quitted their beds, and took cover about the ditches. The warning given by the bells was aided, we understand, by the exertions of a respectable widow in the parish, who directed two of her servants to mount horses, and alarm their neighbours. The bell ringing continued till about two o'clock, at which time it may be presumed, every man in the district was secure from pursuit; but the police courageously persisted, and did not begin to retire till six o'clock. On the way home they called at a gentleman's house, and inquired as it was to collect the people the bell rung? He answered them to the contrary, and said the general understanding was that, on the first toll of the bell, every tithe-payer in the parish should conceal himself. They subsequently met a party of women proceeding to dig potatoes, and asked them whether they had rung the bell. One of the females replied "She did not know who had done it that turn, but she believed it rung in itself, as it often does of late, it shivers so much at the sight of a Peeler." The police returned without a single prisoner.

—Kilkenny Journal.

MADAME LETITIA'S WILL.—Our readers will recollect the pretended will of this lady, inserted in the public journals. There is a letter, however, which completely denies both the meeting of the family of Napoleon at Rome, and the reality of the will. It is written by Napoleon's mother to herself to one of her friends:—"It is, no doubt, the means of the newspapers that you learnt that all my family had assembled around me. The news is as true as that the millions of money with which the editors endow me, and which they make me dispose of in so strange a mode. I am as isolated as when you were at Rome. The cardinal only comes to see me whenever his health will allow him. All my children are removed from the town in which I live; and as to the immense fortune which is so generously attributed to me, sensible people might believe that, if I were the mother of a banker, or a gambler on 'Change, they will never believe it when it relates to the mother of Napoleon. It was to embellish and enrich France that the emperor employed the millions which he acquired by victory, and not to gorge his family. My health is still very delicate, and I continue to keep my chamber.—Yoor affectionate Letitia, Rome, Oct. 19."



DIARY OF THE WEEK.

M D D	Festivals, and Anniversaries.	High Water at London Bridge.	Historical Memoranda.
18 Sun	21 St. Andrew, Q. Elizabeth.	11 m 37	Cortes exp. Mexico 1616
19 Mon		0 27	Man of Iron Mask d. 1703
20 Tues	Edm. K. and Mart.	1 20	Peace of Stockholm, 1719
21 Wed		2 7	Berlin decree, 1806
22 Thurs	Cecilia. [Mart.	2 52	Grey ministry appd. 1830
23 Frid	St. Clement. Old St.	3 28	First ascent in balloon, 1782
24 Sat		4 1	Peace with America, 1814

The Alfred.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1852.

THE COURT.—The Royal Family have now all taken up their abode for the winter; the King, Queen, Princess Augusta, and Prince George of Cambridge, at Brighton; the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and Prince George, at Hastings; the Duchess of Kent, and Princess Victoria, at Kensington, from their inland tour,—all, we are happy to announce, in the enjoyment of good health.

THE *Times* newspaper lately put forth an assertion, which, as liars are usually more vehement than people accustomed to speak the truth, it printed, in capital letters; by way of insuring for it a greater degree of credence than its statements ordinarily meet with. It affirmed that the Northern Powers, so far from opposing any obstacles to the coercive measures about to be adopted towards the King of the Netherlands, were disposed to concur most cordially in the views of France and England; and would even, if required, superadd their assistance to their approbation. Notwithstanding the capital letters, however, the fabricated revelation of the *Times* gained no belief; a very few days have shown it to be false. As if to increase the disgust which every well-regulated mind must feel at the hardihood of the falsehood, it forms the peroration of an article, in which the most scurrilous abuse is lavished on several eminent merchants and bankers in the city, for presuming to disapprove of the Batavian invasion. On the very day that this highly respectable meeting was convened, the same veracious ministerial organ had been reviling the people of Rochdale for a like manifestation of their opinions, and had coupled with its mighty censure an expression of congratulation that the inhabitants of the metropolis were not likely to commit themselves in a similar manner. How this prediction has been verified, the report of the meeting of Merchants and Bankers will explain. No wonder, then, that the choicest epithets of abuse should have been levelled at a body whose conduct has so completely falsified its predictions. Not only have the individuals who composed that meeting, for the most part, given expression to their disgust and alarm at the conduct of Ministers, but thousands of other dissentients from the most wealthy and respectable merchants and traders of London have added their names to the protest. How is the butcher-journal to wriggle itself out of its dilemma but by assuming the low slang and the vulgar horse-laugh of the bully? But, to return to its confident declaration respecting the adhesion of the Northern Powers. The *Prussian States Gazette* (the official organ of Prussia,—extracts from which appear in the *Morning Herald* of Saturday) declares that the Prussian Government, which has hitherto shown but an aspect of an undisguised discontent at the threatened coercion of the King of Holland by the French, has, at length, seriously bestirred herself. The following article, headed Berlin, and dated the 10th instant, will not be found to confirm the predictions of the Ministerial press in this country:—

"The Courts of London and Paris have found it suitable to their interest to carry into effect the treaty of the 15th November last year, with respect to the division of territory stipulated in it between Holland and Belgium, by the declaration addressed to both Governments, that each of these Governments is to evacuate, by the 12th instant, the places and portions of territory which, according to that treaty, are to remain in their possession; and that, in case of refusal, a compliance with this demand shall be obtained from the King of the Netherlands by military measures. His Majesty the King, conformably to the declarations which he has made on every occasion, and in concert with Austria and Russia, has caused notice to be given to the Governments of England and France, that he must refuse to these coercive measures not only all kind of co-operation; but also his assent; and that, on the contrary, he has resolved to place a corps of observation on the Maese, in order to be ready, on the entrance of a French army into Belgium, to avert the eventual consequences which the intended military operations might have with respect to the tranquillity of Germany and of his Majesty's dominions, and to the general peace. His Majesty has accordingly issued the necessary orders to the corps of the army stationed in the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia, and the said corps of observation will be immediately posted in the manner above stated."

In accordance with these arrangements, orders have been given to complete the 7th corps of the Prussian army to the full war complement, and to hold it in readiness to march. What will the people of Printing-house-square have to say to these demonstrations of sympathy with its favourite mea-

asures? Perhaps they will get rid of the subject with a *Bah!* which, coming from such important personages, will possess all the weight and intelligence of Lord Burleigh's shake of the head, in the Critic.

THE "VOICE OF THE PEOPLE" AND THE "WILL OF THE PEOPLE."—We are of necessity diligent observers of the periodical press, and the result of our observation of its proceedings for some time past is, that no general and comprehensive view of our political condition is before the public. Every day produces very able and acute discussions of some item of our affairs, but the whole is left unconsidered and neglected. That this is accidental we do not believe; for there are many amongst the political disputants of the day, who are as perfectly competent to examine the subject in its entire, as in its disjointed form. But men who desire that their works should be read, must write for party, and the "whole truth" is a dangerous tool for party purposes, for it has two edges, and "cuts both ways." Yet there is much in the present times to render it urgent that the people should fully understand their own affairs, and the best service that the press can render is to make them acquainted with them; for by so doing, the public may be taught the fallacy of many dogmas which they receive as indisputable truths; and the weakness of many impulses by which they consent to be driven. Of all the delusions which mislead England, the most ridiculous and the vainest is that phantasm which is called the "Will of the People," vamped up by a very contemptible faction out of the "disjecta fragmenta" of the French revolution—a thing of shreds and patches, manufactured from election speeches, party pamphlets, newspaper articles, songs and squibs. "The Will of the People" has been in every mouth for the last two years as an authority, or as an excuse for every outrage upon common sense and ordinary prudence that has been committed; and we dare venture to assert, that the majority of the actors in these "fierce follies," have been intimately persuaded that they were urged onwards, *divino afflatu* by the "voice of the nation." First, the voice roared for Reform in Parliament, and this was called the "Will of the People!" We deny it utterly; the people,—if the multitude may be called the "people"—care no more for Reform in 1830, than they did in 1814 or 1828, or in any given year between those dates and that of the last meeting of the Wittenagemote! The opinion of the multitude in 1830, was that the Duke of Wellington's ministry by its refusal to grant a Parliamentary enquiry into the causes of the distress which then existed amongst the industrious classes, had shewn an insulting indifference to their sufferings, and the people desired the overthrow of that ministry. The elections afforded plain evidence of this feeling—the people were angry and wanted a change, but they had no point of union—no specific object upon which they would have spontaneously condensed their indignation. If they had been left to themselves, they might, perhaps, have called for the dismissal of the ministers; it is more probable that they would have been inclined to trust to the new Parliament; but they were not to be so left. The Whigs and their press saw that the moment for their triumph had arrived; and they availed themselves dexterously of the recent revolution in France, to proclaim their ancient unity, thrice sudden democratical theory, and printed, published, and swore, that the "people" were "determined on Reform." The "voice of the people" emanated from Printing House Square, and the alleys of Fleet Street and the Strand, travelled into the country by the mails from the New Post Office, and the *os populi* in the country towns, reverberated it throughout the land! Yet it was not the "will of the people," for the sober and sedate population of the country had no part in it. They could not be convinced that the advantages of Reform were worth its risk; they saw no change but that from one set of selfish men to another—they knew that there was nothing real in the promises of the Whigs—but there was an uproar in the land, and prudent people kept within doors; they regretted confusion which they saw that they could not prevent, and acquiesced in absurdities which they were unable to check. The silly mob were bawling for Reform when they wanted food and clothing, at the instigation of the Whigs, as the Irish rabble had yelled for emancipation at the request of the Priests; whilst the "people" trembled and had no other "will," but an earnest desire for safety and tranquillity. But the end of the Whigs had been answered; the lie had served their purpose, for their whole political existence is a lie; they were in possession of office, and they assumed it under a contract comprehending three gross, palpable and wanton falsehoods—which we shall take the liberty of recalling to the memory of our readers *seriatim atque nominatim*. The Whig pledges were "Reform," "Economy," and "Non-intervention." When the Whigs assumed the reins of power, they had not even a scheme for the accomplishment of any one of their promises! Their Reform Bill was not even imagined, and they were eventually indebted for it to a provincial newspaper—their economy has been sufficiently evinced in the increase of the army, and of four out of five of our most expensive establishments—in the manner in which the Civil List, and the Russian indemnity have been settled—in the nepotism of the premier—the expenses of Lord Durham's embassy, and the continued existence of that tawdry nuisance the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland. As for the non-intervention promise—look at Holland—look at Portugal—look at the discussions of German affairs in the Whig papers, and produce to us from any page of history, gentle reader, if you can, a lie of equal magnitude with that promise. But all this is the "will of the people!" That the will of the people is diametrically opposed to all this—that it is odious to them—that they are ashamed of it—ashamed of the position of their country before the eyes of honest men in all Europe is asserted familiarly by every man who opens his lips upon politics. The truth is, that we are in a condition from which we must extricate ourselves by one of those exertions which are familiar to Englishmen. We suffer ourselves to be governed by a foolish persuasion that there is a thing in the world called the "will," and another called the "Voice of the People,"

two things as unreal as the diamond fruits of Aladdin, or the Glums and Gawries of Peter Wilkins. We are the slaves of some half dozen venal, unprincipled newspapers, the tributaries of "obscure private gentlemen;" and the lie of some state underling becomes through the agency of the broad sheet, the "law of the land!" We have been printed and leading-articled into the Whig trick of Reform, that the Whigs might obtain places and salaries; the same process will soon drive us onward to plunder the Church; that the same people may keep what they have got; the same process will lead us on to the ballot, to breach of faith with the public creditor, to universal suffrage, to the extinction of the monarchy, to a republic, and to a military despotism! And all this because a few newspapers teach a foolish mob what to shout! It is high time that this diabolical mischief should cease, and the people have now the power to destroy it. The elections are the opportunity for the active exercise of the good sense of the nation. If they give the Whigs a majority in Parliament, it will be our melancholy duty to treat of the affairs of England as of those of a nation ruined by her own consent. For so long as that party may remain in power, there is no other chance for England, but that of such results as must necessarily arise from a government upheld and acting by the press. And the press is the tool of ambitious, intriguing men, to whom the interests of the commonwealth are nothing, their own every thing. These men raise some popular outcry which is caught up by the poor and the discontented, and it becomes the "Voice of the People." By that "Voice," the Whigs profess that they are guided; and, although it may for the present roar at their command, the time must arrive when it shall roar for itself; and that period, come when it may, will be one in which

"They shall take who have the power,
And they shall keep who can!"

POULETT THOMSON.—In drawing to a conclusion our observations on the very important subject of *Political Economy*, we revert to the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, whose situation as Vice President of the Board of Trade, and not the inherent weight of his character or attainments induce us to regard as worthy of some special attention at this period.

The Right Hon. Gentleman has shown himself in all his parliamentary career as the avowed champion of those measures, bottomed on the theories of the economists, which we have shown to be not only contrary to just principle, but to have produced disunion and animosity between the several orders of society, weakened the resources, and paralysed the industry of this great empire.

This cold, selfish, and hard-hearted economist, to whom, like all the rest of the species, the happiness, nay the existence of millions is of no importance in the scale compared with the establishment of one of their theories, has been advanced to a post of honour and power, where he has endeavoured to consolidate, extend, and perpetuate a system, dignified by the specious name of free-trade and reciprocity, which is sapping the foundations of the national greatness; and preparing the way for general ruin and a national convulsion.

He is the inheritor of all the vices, without the redeeming caution of the more able politicians of the same school, whom it is the misfortune of this country to have entrusted with the regulation of its commerce, and enabled by their baneful theories, well nigh to effect its destruction. By the united exertions of the advocates of free-trade, the ancient navigation laws of Great Britain, under which her commerce had attained an unparalleled greatness, which was the envy and wonder of all surrounding nations, were repealed; and foreigners were admitted soon after the close of the last war, which liberated Europe, and left England overburdened with the debts created for the purpose of carrying it on to its successful issue, to all the advantages of the trade with Great Britain on terms of nominal reciprocity, but of the most gross and palpable real inequality; inasmuch as the taxation, which raised the prices of all British commodities was not taken into the account in settling the terms of admission of the commodities of countries which had reaped the benefit of our vast expenditure during the war, without being charged at the peace with any part of the burdens which it entailed on us; and consequently those foreign nations, were able every where to undersell us in the home and foreign markets, and thereby the vast commerce of England has been almost annihilated, or carried on at a ruinous loss. Mr. Poulett Thomson, however, and the other advocates of the same heartless theory, which extinguishes the love of country in what it falsely deems universal philanthropy—not contented with the injury thus inflicted on the manufactures and commerce of their country, are desirous of extending the same ruin to the agricultural portion of the community by admitting the corn of other countries, having no taxes or poor rates to pay into this highly taxed and rated country, duty free, or nearly so; thus destroying at once the landed and every other interest, by rendering impossible the payment of the rates for the relief of the poor, the taxes for the support of government, and the interest of the national debt, and the purchase to the same extent as heretofore, of the commodities on which the maintenance and employment of the manufacturing and commercial classes of society so essentially depend. These economic gentlemen have so long had the monopoly of public opinion; they have so long been exalted to offices of trust and power to the exclusion of the tried and faithful servants of the crown; they have so long been accustomed to think that the world was their own peculium, and man a machine for their rash experiments in legislation, and violent transitions of commercial policy; they have so long eulogized their

* We need only refer to the unwarrantable suppression of the evidence taken before the committee of the House of Commons last session, on the sufferings of the starving Silk-Weavers—because it made against the theory of free-trade.

† In the speech of the Hon. Col. Grey at Woodstock last week, a speech artfully conveying the approval by his father, Earl Grey, of the sentiments of the speaker in favour of the free introduction of foreign corn.

own fraternity as the only enlightened statesmen, and branded the opponents of their reveries with the opprobrium of interested advocates of exploded errors; they have so long had undisputed possession of the field of legislation and of the path of public favour, honour, and emolument, that the time has surely arrived when we are entitled to ask Mr. Poulett Thomson and his economic crew, what are the fruits of their boasted measures—where are the signs of the prosperity they have generated,—what the evils they have removed from their country. If every interest is suffering in an unexampled manner, and an increasing measure, if the trading, the manufacturing, the commercial, the shipping, the colonial interests, are each and every one in the last stage of consumption and decay, in God's name let us retrace our steps, let us cease from following the Will of the Whigs who have so long led us astray from the secure paths of commercial policy and national happiness, and see whether by cultivating our home manufactures and produce, and encouraging the productions of our own colonies, to an extent adequate to effect a real not a delusive reciprocity between us and foreign nations, we may not regain a portion of the happiness we have lost, and the prosperity which has vanished from our hearths and our shores.

We have no personal enmity to Mr. Poulett Thomson of any kind; he may be a very estimable man in private life, for aught we know; but viewing him as the embodied personification of abstractions, as par excellence, the unfructifying theorist, as the charnel-house of departed economists; we ask is there a constituency in England, which will be mad enough to send to the Imperial Parliament this unproductive enemy of the commerce and wealth of England, the productive authors of the mildew on the resources and capital of his country?

THE *Times* AND BILLY AUSTIN.—A late number of the *Times* contains a column of rigmorale about Billy Austin, "who," it will be recollectcd, was humbly brought up, by Queen Caroline in her deserted state, and whose humanity (qu. Billy Austin's or the Queen's) her base and cruel enemies attempted to turn to her ruin." The young man was, we are told, driven to insanity by the sufferings of his "magnanimous benefactress," and his indignation at seeing Theodore Majocchi living in affluence on British gold. We have no desire to recur to the disgusting profligacy of the "unsunned snow" of the butcher journal; although the elevation of all her law advisers to the highest honours of their profession, has compelled us involuntarily to recur to the demoralizing tragedy of 1817. The conviction has also been forced upon us, that it is far better to be engaged in a bad cause than a good one, for all purposes of political aggrandizement, and to pander to the passions of a reckless and desperate democracy, than to support the cause of truth, justice, and decency against it. The attempt to excite sympathy in the British public might readily be excused, if it proceeded from any really humane motive. The utter falsehood of the statements in which such a claim is founded, however, affords satisfactory evidence of the real objects of the party. A correspondent in the *Brighton Gazette* has thrown some light upon the affair, as the following extracts from his letter, and prefatory remark of the editor, will show:—

"We hope the public will not be coajoled by this attempt to excite a spurious humanity. The facts, as we have them from a gentleman who visited Milan in 1827, are, that Austin had then just succeeded in a law-suit against Bergami, which placed him in possession of Queen Caroline's palace at Como; that he was living a life of profligacy and drunkenness, to which his present state of destitution, if really such as described in the *Times*, must be owing; and that Majocchi, instead of 'living in affluence on British gold,' was so reduced as to apply for the situation of waiter in a hotel, where our informant resided at Milan. What motive may exist for bringing forward the story at this moment, we know not; but we repeat that such are the facts, as detailed more minutely in the following letter:—

"I was in Italy a few years ago, and saw both the wretched names. Theodore Majocchi was in abject poverty, and soliciting any kind of employment. Austin had gained his law-suit with Bergami for the late Queen's residence on the Lake of Como, and had just obtained possession of it. This, with the very ample provision made for him in the will, put him far above the want of even the luxuries of life. I have been told that he has since lived a very intemperate life; and it is probable, therefore, that his insanity (if he be insane) has arisen from that cause. But I doubt the story altogether.

"I have often heard the shopkeepers and peasantry of the neighbourhood abuse the late Queen in no measured terms, for leaving her son (as they always call him) so badly provided for. This is, however, an unjust accusation, as (with the exception of a legacy to John Hieronymus and Mariette Brune, her servants), she left him every farthing she died possessed of, without exception.

"It may not be uninteresting to add that, at the hotel where Bergami was so long a waiter, I resided some weeks, and often heard his late employer speak with strong indignation of the fellow's brutality. During the time, he was extracting such enormous sums from the Queen, he left his wife and children to starve. It was, perhaps, natural that his mistress should not allow the wife to come to the house (although she had fourteen of his relations in her service)—but the wretch did not even maintain his children.

"Two circumstances which exemplify the 'beggar on horseback' are curious.—He had the audacity to appear at the theatre, wearing, as a shirt pin, the diamond signet which the Grand Seigneur gave the Queen; and he had the modesty to apply for permission to drive four horses in his carriage—a thing restricted in that country to ministers of state, ambassadors, &c."

It is quite consistent that the *Times*, the bired advocate of Queen Caroline, should insult, with its impudent and groundless insinuations, the virtuous and excellent consort of William IV.—that a mob of the livermen of London should drink the health of one Queen with the most enthusiastic manifestations of attachment, and that of her successor "in melancholy silence." The contrast afforded by the character of the two, present; it must be confessed, abundant food for melancholy reflection.

The dignified Netherlands, and branded the opponents of their reveries with the opprobrium of interested advocates of exploded errors; they have so long had undisputed possession of the field of legislation and of the path of public favour, honour, and emolument, that the time has surely arrived when we are entitled to ask Mr. Poulett Thomson and his economic crew, what are the fruits of their boasted measures—where are the signs of the prosperity they have generated,—what the evils they have removed from their country. If every interest is suffering in an unexampled manner, and an increasing measure, if the trading, the manufacturing, the commercial, the shipping, the colonial interests, are each and every one in the last stage of consumption and decay, in God's name let us retrace our steps, let us cease from following the Will of the Whigs who have so long led us astray from the secure paths of commercial policy and national happiness, and see whether by cultivating our home manufactures and produce, and encouraging the productions of our own colonies, to an extent adequate to effect a real not a delusive reciprocity between us and foreign nations, we may not regain a portion of the happiness we have lost, and the prosperity which has vanished from our hearths and our shores.

Land's End into Penzance, altogether a correction of Dutch fish we shall, character. The effort of King of Rome to increase the It is suggested by the *Guardian*, be aware, commerce in this country property to the British whilst as a Government the agent of the blessing Great Britain poor excommunicated and doubt diplomatic been unified rather by Britain, the

JOSEPH H. exposure, having assailed the letter add disappeared informed the cult for his he utters, beyond every digestion, little inter Jennings' pass over the House of Commons—what are publicly as which, on whatsoever memory has been incontinent attempts to protesting and the said to contain what remains modestly as He has lat of Lord H. In reply to to going to quently, p ber of Lord to which he but asks h a somewhat papers a m committee (Joseph th Worthing Thomas P tuitious rem not also be logy. If Hume need at being c would not are no Chr with them works, for we perceive ingly of th for Middle rejection, some new survived Reform B driven to a

IRISH ELE ton, at a m cty of Ire of the Cong. From been at son state of the return 22 m tract from interesting

"I have a that return I search I gov government ca

"I have searched all the counties, cities, and boroughs that return 105 members to parliament, and with every search I could make, it does not appear to me that the government can have in the next parliament more than the

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—The *Shetland Islands* have been visited with an awful dispensation of Providence. The fishermen while engaged in their usual occupation, at a great distance from land, were suddenly overtaken by a hurricane of unprecedented violence even in that tempestuous region. Some were fortunate enough to gain the shore; others were picked up at sea by passing vessels; many were doomed to a watery grave. Nineteen boats sunk under the fury of the elements; and of one hundred and fourteen men who composed the crews, and who had left their homes full of hope and joy, only three returned to tell the tale of their disaster.

Watching an opportunity, they all made for a field on the opposite side of the road, by jumping over a very high hedge, which divides the marshes from the high road. The sentinel, one of the Royal Artillery, who was the only guard with them (save the keeper), there being seldom more than one allowed to each gang, immediately fired, and although he missed the whole of them, it was the means of bringing back eight of the number, the other four continuing their flight across the fields, in the direction of Plumstead-common. The keeper having given an alarm, a large portion of the Artillery who were on duty in the Arsenal, went to his assistance, and, accompanied by a number of the villagers, went in pursuit of the remaining four, and after a diligent search of upwards of an hour discovered two of the fugitives concealed in a hedge in a secluded spot behind the mill on Plumstead-common. They had taken off their shirts and put them over their jackets, and pulled their stockings over the irons on their legs. They made no resistance, and were secured and taken back to the Arsenal by part of the guard, the remainder of which found the remaining two behind a large hay-stack in a field between Wickham and Welling. They were also secured with the little difficulty, and escorted by a strong guard into the town of Woolwich.

able and well-disposed of the inmates. On Tuesday evening they concerted together to annoy and injure, to the greatest possible extent, those inmates of the workhouse whose demeanour ill accorded with their own, made a bonfire of their clothes, and then set fire to the workhouse. In order to carry their infamous intention into effect, they resolved upon waiting until the other inmates had retired to rest. At nine o'clock they commenced carrying their designs into execution, by pulling the inmates out of bed, jumping upon them, and dashing them upon the ground with the greatest force. They then collected their clothing, and set the accumulated mass on fire, exclaiming, with horrid oaths, they would burn the house down, and every one in it. The cries of the infirm and helpless brought the master of the workhouse (Mr. Munday), with several assistants, to their aid, when, after a desperate conflict, the prisoners were secured. The other fellow made his escape. Several of the injured inmates attended with the master of the workhouse, to give evidence against the prisoners. They stated that they were continually in fear of losing their lives, owing to the violence of the prisoners and Welch, and their confederates. The prisoners, who did not attempt to deny the charges, were held to bail, and in default thereof were committed to prison until the sessions.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ROLLS' COURT.

BUSINESS OF THE COURT.—On Wednesday Mr. Pemberton called the attention of the Master of the Rolls to an arrangement which the Lord Chancellor, and his Honour the Vice-Chancellor, contemplated, that instead of taking the usual holidays after the end of the present term, the Courts of equity should continue to sit until the second week of December, and then adjourn for a short period, which would enable the members of the bar to attend the elections.

The Master of the Rolls said he should accede to the proposed arrangements.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THE KING v. ALCAND.—On Thursday the defendant who was convicted of publishing two libels in the *Hull Port-folio*, was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court. On the part of the defendant, upwards of twenty affidavits were put in, and read. The deponents generally repeated the statements that have from time to time been made in the defendant's paper, respecting the conduct of the corporation of Hull, and swore that they were informed, and believed that such statements were true. Sir James Scarlett, on the part of the prosecutors, put in several affidavits, including that of the Mayor, and several of the Aldermen of Hull, which negatived the whole of the charges made against them in the defendant's paper. Mr. Justice J. Parke sentenced the defendant, for the first libel, to nine months' imprisonment in the goal of Bury St. Edmund's; for the second, six months; and for the third three months in the same goal, and at the expiration of his term of imprisonment to enter into recognizances, himself in 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each, to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour, for five years.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

On Wednesday, Thomas Deane, a clerk in the Admiralty-office, Somerset-house, was opposed by Mr. Barry, on the part of several creditors. The insolvent's salary amounted to 170l. per annum. His family consisted of himself, wife, and four children, and his debts amounted to nearly 400l. all contracted within the last three years. He had accommodated a brother clerk with his acceptances for upwards of 70l. He had received no remuneration for the loan of his name. Mr. Barry prayed that a considerable portion of the insolvent's salary might be set aside for the benefit of his creditors, and made some severe strictures on accommodation bills, which, he said, prevented bona fide creditors from being paid. Mr. Commissioner Harris said it was a most ruinous practice, and many clerks had been dismissed on account of it. Some of the public offices had established a rule against its continuance, which had produced considerable benefit. The Court discharged the insolvent, and ordered 25l. a year to be set aside for his creditors.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at the King's-head James-street, Westminster, on the body of Mrs. Susan Herbert, aged 50, who died in consequence of the injuries she received at the late lamentable accident in York-street, Westminster. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Francis Jossens.

On Monday night, an inquest was held at Middlesex Hospital, on the body of Charles James Manger, who worked at Mrs. Schut's printing-office, in Poland-street. On Sunday se'night the deceased spent the evening with some friends, and got a little "elevated." In passing up Wyck-street they were met by two men who obstructed them, evidently with the intention of picking a quarrel. A scuffle ensued, and one of the men, named Reid, lately a waiter at the Ship, in James-street, Covent-garden, struck the deceased in the stomach, and he fell with his head against the curb-stone. In a few days the deceased became very ill, and he was taken to Middlesex-hospital, where he underwent the operation of trepanning; but he continued to get worse, and he died on Thursday from the injuries which he received on his head on falling against the stone. Verdict, Manslaughter against Reid, who was committed to Newgate.

On Tuesday evening last, about seven o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Henry Johnson, of Cornbury, farmer. The fire commenced in a stack of barley adjoining the barn, the produce of 11 acres, and which, with the exception of a few loads, was, with the barn, containing more barley, entirely consumed. No doubt but it was the act of an incendiary. The barn is the property of W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq. of Heydon. A fire broke out on the evening of yesterday se'night, on the premises occupied by Mr. W. T. Jary, at Wickhampton, which consumed a wheat tuck, the produce of about six acres. And, on Tuesday evening, another fire broke out on the premises attached to the New Inn, at Woolterton, which consumed a large quantity of corn, and did considerable other damage. There is, we are shocked to say, very little doubt but what these fires are the acts of incendiaries. —*Norwich East Anglian.*

A few evenings ago the inhabitants of Calors, in the Lot, were suddenly alarmed by cries of murder, and it was discovered that Mile. Edissac, daughter of a respectable family, had been assassinated by her lover, who had induced her to walk with him a short distance on the banks of the river. At the moment he was committing the crime, a woman, attracted by the cries of the victim, came towards the spot, but the murderer cried, "Stop—advance not a step further—she dies a virgin." Soon afterwards some officers of the Customs, called by the woman, came and found the villain still holding the body in his arms, upon which he exclaimed, "I also am dying—the knife which has entered the bosom of Pauline, has been plunged into my own. We had mutually agreed to destroy ourselves. You who surround me go to my father and tell him to fulfil the engagements into which I have entered. Know that I profess the doctrines of the Saint Simonians, and that I die a Republican." The wretch was seized, and conveyed to an hospital, where in four days his wounds, which were slight, were completely healed. No motive for his conduct is apparent; many letters written by him have been found, threatening death, but there is every reason to believe that the young lady did not give her consent to the desperate act. —*Gulfstream's Messenger.*

GREEK LOAN REMINISCENCES;

OR, TRAITS IN THE LIVES OF THOSE BURNING HOT PATRIOTS AND DISINTERESTED FINANCIERS,

JOSEPH HUME and JOHN BOWRING, Esqrs.

Extracted from the Register of their Friend and Compatriot, Mr. William Cobbett.

(Continued from our last.)

"The reader will perceive that the paragraphs are inserted, in the old *Times* newspaper, as matters in which the editor expresses his belief of the truth. But, after these paragraphs, the reader will find a long letter from the Greek deputy, Mr. Luriotis, vouching for, and, indeed, proving the truth of the statements contained in the three paragraphs; that is to say, proving the truth of the paragraphs, supposing that Mr. Luriotis's documents be authentic. I insert this long letter, without further comment at present. Edward

Ellice and John Bowring have sent letters to the editor of the old *Times*, in consequence of its publication on the subject. I insert these two letters, after that of Mr. Luriotis. Ellice denies the truth of the statement in the *Times* of the 28th; that is to say, the statements in paragraph 3. Bowring does not deny, positively, but by insinuation and implication he does deny the truth of the statements in paragraph 2. This gentleman deals largely in sentiments and maxims; as the country people call it, he talks fine; but he will find that we shall want something more than fine talk to satisfy us that the Greek bondholders and the Greeks themselves have had fair play at the hands of this patriot. I have the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday, the 1st of November, now in my hand; and I see no explanation on the part of Mr. Hume. We may have it, however, in the course of a few days. I shall, therefore, for the present, make no further remarks upon the subject. I shall insert the documents that I have spoken of; I shall request my readers to go patiently through them all, request them also, to read, once or twice more, the document published last week, relative to the conduct of Burdett, Hobhouse, and Ellice; and, when we have the whole of the accusation and the defence before us, I will endeavour to show up those patriots in a manner that truth will warrant, and that is demanded by the important nature of the case. It is notorious; that two millions, eight hundred thousand pounds have been got from the bondholders, for the carrying on of the Greek cause; it is notorious, that the Greek cause has, to all appearance, been totally ruined; it is notorious, that the Greek bonds, for which the Greek bondholders paid fifty-nine pounds each, are now worth only about twelve or thirteen pounds each; it is notorious, that there has been mischief and wrong done, and ruin and misery inflicted to an enormous amount; it is now notorious, that Burdett, Hobhouse, Ellice, Hume, Bowring, Rump Gallo-way, have been cramming their fingers into the pie. There they are, there is the pie; and, when we shall have all the documents before us, let us, for God's sake, do justice to the whole of the parties; but, let us, in the meanwhile, read all the documents with the greatest attention.

"Since writing the above, I have got the old *Times* newspaper of this day (Nov. 1). In it are first, another letter from Mr. Luriotis; but, more material, a letter from Joseph Hume, Esq., to the editor of the *Times*. This letter is dated at St. Mary Cray, on the 30th of October. St. Mary Cray is the next parish to that very North Cray, in Kent, where Castlereagh cut his own throat! And, really, this letter is a most dismal concern! What! not deny that he gave the bonds back to the Greek deputies, at a discount less than that at which the bonds were in the market! Not deny that he got from the Greek deputies, at the expense of the Greek government, compensation for that loss which had it been a gain, he would have kept to himself! What! talk of wanting 'a little time to look over and to make extracts'! Good God! what a moment of time to enable him to deny the damning fact that he not only suffered himself to be lickered whole by the Greek deputies, at the expense of the poor Greeks, or, rather, perhaps, at the expense of the bondholders; want a little time, to deny; to deny, point-blank, that he not only suffered himself to be lickered whole; but that he took 54l. interest for his money during the intervening period! Want a little time to deny this! Want a little time to say that this is a lie! Joseph Hume, Esq., may take what time he pleases! but, unless he can deny the facts, time will answer him no purpose whatever, except to spread a knowledge of his meanness from one end of the kingdom to the other. He would, it seems, have us believe, that these transactions, by which he was benefited at the expense of the Greek cause and the bondholders; he would seem to wish us to believe, that these transactions originated in the suggestion of the Greek deputies themselves. What is that to us? What is it to the public, so that it be plundered, whether the suggestion come from the minister who is intrusted with the public money, or from the plunderer who pockets it? However, we shall have more of this matter come out; we shall have the whole of it out now, in a few days; and, I would fain hope, that it is yet possible, that Joseph Hume, Esq., and financier, may yet have something to say to change that opinion of him which the state of the case, as it now stands, cannot fail to have excited.

(From the Old "Times" of 28th of October.)

"We yesterday alluded to some advantages which had accrued to certain members of the Greek Committee: we now state, without any exaggeration, what we have heard on this subject, and what, without pledging ourselves for its perfect accuracy in every part, we believe to be substantially true. It is stated then, on authority on which we at least rely, that of the first loan, Mr. HUME had assigned to him 10,000l. stock, at the rate of 50l. per hundred, the original price at which the contract was made. Mr. HUME accepted the stock at this value. Some time afterwards the bonds fell to 16 per cent. discount. Mr. HUME, alarmed at this depreciation of his property, applied to the deputies and contractors to relieve him from this loss. After some discussion, in which it was intimated that if the stock had risen there would have been no analogous sacrifice on the part of Mr. HUME, it was agreed to take the stock off his hands at the rate of 13 per cent. discount. Mr. HUME consented, and thus lost 1,300l. instead of 1,600l. An accidental occurrence, some time afterwards, had such an effect upon Greek stock that it rose above par. Mr. HUME now thought that he might as well recover the 1,300l. He accordingly made strenuous and persevering applications to have this sum returned to him. The application excited considerable surprise, but, from an unwillingness to disclose so ardent and faithful a friend of the Greek cause, this sum was also given to him. Mr. HUME must now, it was thought, be satisfied: every thing had been done to relieve him from the loss which his patriotism had so nearly inflicted on him; but no—Mr. HUME is, as is well known, an able arithmetician. He discovered, by calculation, that since the date when the contractors took his stock from him at 13 per cent. discount, and the date when they paid him the 1,300l. a certain interest had accrued on the said 1,300l. He accordingly applied also for this interest, and actually received its amount, which was the unimportant sum of 54l.

"We now come to another member of the committee:—Mr. BOWRING. This gentleman had assigned to him 25,000l. at the original price of 50l. per cent. The stock having fallen, he made vehement remonstrances, coupled with representations of his services to the Greek cause: he succeeded so far, that the Deputies relieved him, and bought the stock at the rate of 10 per cent. discount. The stock subsequently rose to a premium. Mr. BOWRING, not satisfied like Mr. HUME with merely losing nothing, applied to have the stock returned to him now that it had risen in value. He was told, and indeed shown, by the production of his own hand-writing, that he had sold the stock to the Deputies. He declared he had forgot the circumstance; and the Deputies, though they refused to give him back the stock, paid him back 2,500l. to put him in the situation he was in when he first bought the stock. The Deputies were the more surprised at this conduct in the second friend of Greece, as he had got 11,000l. by his share of the commission of the first loan."

(From the "Times" of 30th October.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir,—I have designated the report, submitted to the committee of Greek bondholders on the 23rd inst. as the work of Mr. Bowring, and I was led to do so from various, and, I think, sufficient reasons. The report states that the

"Committee were desirous of ascertaining on what grounds the sum of 4,320l. was paid for the purchase of 8,000l. stock, at the price of 54 per cent., and the sum of 6,940l. for 13,000l. stock, at the price of 53 and a half and 54, when the value in the market was no more than half the amount paid."

"Mr. Luriotis informed your committee that the first mentioned sum was paid to a friend of Greece, who had rendered services to that country, but whose name he could not publicly state; that he will communicate the name and correspondence (if wished) to Mr. Hume and Sir Francis Burdett, who were (he

added) strangers to the transactions. Mr. Spaniolacki disclaimed all knowledge of the matter."

"Your committee have been unable to obtain any further information on this head."

"After giving to the committee the answer which is mentioned in the above paragraph of the report, I addressed to Mr. Burton, one of the parties interested, the following letter:—

"Sir,—I was at a meeting of Greek bondholders on Friday last, when they demanded to be informed from whom I had taken the 5,000l. bonds of our loan at one time, and the 8,000l. at another. Fearful of prejudicing you by answering them at once, I requested to be allowed to consult the party first. I now beg to be informed whether you have any objection to letting your name be known."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) AND. LURIOTIS."

"To W. Burton, Esq."
(To be continued.)

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.

A HARD-HEARTED BROKER.—On Tuesday, a broker, named Swain, was summoned before the Lord Mayor, by a poor man, named Bigby, who stated that his landlord seized his goods upon a warrant of distress for rent, and employed the defendant to complete the job. Mr. Swain not only took the bed and blankets, but stripped the room of every little necessary, leaving nothing behind him but bare walls. The debt amounted to 2l. 13s. 6d. but the goods were sold to such dreadful disadvantage, that they fetched little or nothing. The misery of his condition was aggravated by the dying state of his wife, and the clamorous necessities of his three children. He, however, was aware that the law placed needy people entirely at the mercy of the brokers, who were known to abuse their power most cruelly, and he was obliged to bear the infliction. The broker had, in the list of the articles which he seized, omitted to enter 50 or 60, and he (complainant) hoped the Lord Mayor would make him responsible. The broker said that he might have left out a few small articles which were not worth notice, but the bulk of the property had been given. The Lord Mayor—Why did you take what was not worth notice. A man of your habits must know well that the smallest matter is worth notice to a poor man. The broker—I treated him as kindly as I could, and I left the children's clothes with him. The Lord Mayor—Is it possible that you did so humane an act. How charitable it was of you not to strip them naked! Unfortunately I can do nothing in this case but advise the broker to return you those things which he has not entered on his list, and express my abhorrence of such oppression as your landlord has committed with this man's hands.

THAMES POLICE.

LIABILITY OF PAWNBROKERS.—Mr. Alley, the barrister, accompanied by several pawnbrokers and others, waited on Mr. Ballantine, on the part of Mr. Cording, for whose commitment to prison, in default of complying with an order to make restitution for a gun alleged to have been destroyed by fire, a warrant was issued last Wednesday. The object of the learned gentleman's attendance was to endeavour to prevail on the magistrate to reconsider his decision. Mr. Ballantine said he really could not suffer any further delay. He had suspended that and other orders, on an understanding that the question should be carried into the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Cording soon after entered the justice-room. Mr. Alley then addressed the magistrate for nearly an hour. Mr. Ballantine was of opinion that the act of parliament was clear in authorising the justice to "award compensation by order." He had done so; the pawnbroker had refused to comply with the order, and he had issued his warrant. This law must take its course. He had no official feeling on one side or the other, and he had no hostility against pawnbrokers. Mr. Cording and his friends left the office, followed by Boyd Silvester, a land officer of the Thames Police. Mr. Cording had no sooner reached the street than Silvester produced the warrant, and said, "You are my prisoner, sir." He offered to read the warrant, but Mr. Cording declined hearing it, and Silvester, who did his duty mildly but firmly, conducted Mr. Cording to a coach, and conveyed him to the House of Correction.

BOW-STREET.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—On Tuesday a young man named George Tucker, was brought to this office in custody of J. J. Smith, the officer, charged with having feloniously secreted and embezzled a General Post-office letter, containing a Bank of England note for 5l. which letter came into his possession while employed in the General Post-office. He was remanded for a week.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—On Tuesday, an elderly man, whose habiliments denoted extreme destitution, but whose manners and language evidently indicated that he had seen better days, was brought from the station-house, charged with having been found wandering for a number of hours the over night about the Quadrant. He was also charged by Clement, an inspector, with having begged of him, which was the principal reason for taking him into custody. Mr. Dyer inquired what he had to say to the charge? Defendant—It is perfectly true that I was walking about the streets last night; but I was compelled to do so, because I had no money to get a bed with; and also because I was anxious to reach Mitcham at an early hour in the morning. It is true I did ask the inspector for a halfpenny, but he was the first and last person whom I solicited. It was a bitter night—I was cold, hungry, and miserable, which, together with my age and infirmities, made me feel that I was unequal to walk down to Mitcham unless I first produced some sustenance. I therefore did ask for a single halfpenny, not having sufficient in my possession without it to purchase a cup of coffee and a slice of bread and butter. Mr. Dyer—What business have you at Mitcham? Defendant—I wished to call on Mr. Hoare, the brewer, by his appointment at Mordon Lodge. He is acquainted with my situation, and has promised to assist in getting me admitted into the workhouse at Mitcham. I was for many years a housekeeper there, and in affluent circumstances. I was a professor of music, and I taught the lady of Mr. Hoare the piano-forte. A gentleman who was standing in the office having learnt that the unfortunate defendant's name was Howard, immediately corroborated the truth of his statement, and evinced the utmost surprise and sympathy at finding such a deplorable reverse in his circumstances. The magistrate having ordered him to be discharged, the gentleman alluded to put half a sovereign into the old man's hand as he left the office.

MARYLEBONE.

John William Jones, Louis Boon, and Eliza Hicks, were examined for the third time on Wednesday, and committed for trial, on the charge of having robbed a ready furnished house, which had been let to Jones, of furniture of about 100l. value. Jones is an elderly respectable looking man, and was stated to have been formerly a large cheese merchant in Holborn, and to have carried on business in the city to a large amount. His manners are those of a person who has been used to good society, and it was through the confidence they gave rise to that he obtained possession of the house No. 1, Winchester-row, without the usual references.

WORSHIP-STREET.

CHARGE OF POISONING.—Mary Wiltshire, who had been remanded on a charge of attempting to poison her husband,

was on Wednesday brought before Mr. Bennett for further examination. George Wiltshire, an intelligent boy, ten years of age, stated that the prisoner was his mother, and that his father was a City carman. Not long ago his mother sent him out for some damsons. She was then making a pudding. On getting the damsons, she turned round, and threw something into the fire. It was a piece of paper.—Mr. Bennett: Was there any thing in it? Yes. Was that thrown into the fire? No; she put that into the pudding. How do you know she did? Because I saw her turn round and put something into the pudding. Where did it come from? From out of a tea-cup. She emptied the contents of the paper into a tea-cup. I asked her what it was. She said it was moist sugar. She put the pudding into the pot to boil. It was then about six o'clock in the evening. On my father coming home late of it, and in ten minutes afterwards became very ill, and was ill above a week, during which he was confined to his bed. The next morning I took some of the pudding, and was ill for two months in consequence. Mary Wiltshire, the daughter, aged nine years, stated that on the evening in question her mother went out for fourpennyworth of salmon, which she brought home, and also something in a white paper. Mr. Bennett: What did she do with it? She put it along, underneath the salmon, and turned herself round, and then ordered me to give it to my father, and went up stairs. What became of the salmon? I threw it away. But why? I heard a voice say that it was poison. Did you see any body? I did not. It was then near ten o'clock. Was it your mother's voice? No. Do you go to church? Yes. Because I did not give the salmon to my father, my mother beat me for it. John Wiltshire, the father, stated, that on returning home, the prisoner placed before him a bacon pudding, which he partook of, when in five minutes after he was taken very ill. He went to bed, where he lay all night in agonies. His wife held his head, and said, "what could she do to him," and went to a surgeon, who sent him some physic, which he took, but he could not keep it on his stomach. On the following day she went to another surgeon, but he did him no good. He was confined to his bed for fourteen days. Mr. Bennett, on finding that the surgeons were not in attendance to give evidence, ordered summonses to be made out for their attendance, and remanded the prisoner.

THE BLUNDERING BILL.—This "healing measure," as Earl Grey, in his second childhood, designated the Reform Bill, is giving birth to more bickerings, heart-burnings, and quibbles, than ever yet were inflicted on a country. No man is sure for a moment whether he is acting according to law, or in the teeth of it, so contradictory and unintelligible is "the Bill" in every one of its provisions. The last Session was devoted to the "healing measure," the next, it is pretty plain, must be devoted to the correction of its numberless blunders. These are the fruits of Whig imbecility and conceit; the really important business of Parliament is coolly handed over from session to session, until the best interests of the country are left wholly unheeded and unsecured.

On Friday Mr. Kenny, stamp-distributor, came into the City Court to demand from the clerk of the peace the book in which he entered the names of all householders, leaseholders, and freemen, whom he had registered under the Reform Bill at the present session. This demand, he said, was made under the 35th section of the act of the 36th George III. chap. 56 (known as the Stamp Act.) The clerk of the peace referred Mr. Kenny to the presiding barrister; and having informed him that he had that day received a letter from the Stamp-office department, requiring him to make the demand, the barrister called upon Mr. Kenny to produce the letter. It was accordingly handed in, and appeared to be from the solicitor of the Stamp-office, Mr. Burrows, and bore the date of the 7th of November. It required the stamp-distributor to procure a list of all persons who had been registered on unstamped affidavits, with the exception of "freemen," in order to institute proceedings under the Stamp Act. This applied to leaseholders, householders, and the affidavits of freemen, which require a 2s. stamp each. It has created great consternation, and the barrister suspended for a time all further proceedings, and they mean to communicate the matter to government. We presume the same interruption will apply to the registries throughout Ireland. Several persons present immediately tendered 2s. stamps, not only to cure this alleged defect, but others to register, who had not before done so; but the barristers eventually resumed the registration in the usual form. —*Irish Paper.*

THE COAL TRADE.—The effect of the late change in this important trade has been to lower costs to the consumer not less than 8s. a ton. The public, however, have not been allowed to reap all the advantages they ought to reap from the late Act. By that Act the Corporation of London was empowered to appoint a committee, to make rules and by-laws relating to the delivery of coals. The Corporation, instead of appointing a committee themselves, delegated their power to a portion of the coal factors, whose interest it is to throw impediments in the way of keeping the supply equal to the demand, in order to keep the price as high as possible. This delegated body has appointed to weigh the coals a great portion of the late ship-meters, who had already received compensation for the loss of their situations—a class of men between whom and the factors there was formerly but too good an understanding. They have, however, appointed so few, that within the last fortnight, so many as 300 sail have been waiting for the delivery of their coals. We need not say that all this unnecessary delay, compelling a ship to make three voyages in the time she might make four, adds greatly to the price of the consumer. This is a matter that should be looked into.

THE METROPOLITAN POOR.—By an estimate recently made, it appears that the following sums have been expended upon an average, during the last three years, for the benefit of the poor resident in the metropolis—viz.

Poor-rates collected in the city of London	£85,000
Ditto in the county of Middlesex, adjoining thereto	95,000
Ditto in the county of Surrey	28,500
Ditto in the city and liberty of Westminster	69,000
Expense of supporting charity schools for the education of poor children	11,500
Ditto of asylums for the relief of objects of humanity, charity, &c. supported by annual and voluntary contributions	23,000
Ditto of hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums for the sick lame, diseased, and afflicted	33,000
Institutions for benevolent, humane, and charitable purposes, supported by about 850 societies	163,000
Private charities, estimated at the like sum	163,000
Endowed establishments, at least	150,000
Casual relief to mendicants, calculating the number to be only 3,000, in the receipt, on an average, of 1s. 6d. per diem	40,500
	£892,500

In addition to the above items there are large sums expended by societies instituted for the promotion of religion, virtue, and good morals, among the lower orders of the people resident in and about London; so that the annual expenditure on their behalf cannot be estimated at much less than 1,000,000l.

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Good Pay.—A ganini received 10 rate of 5l. a minute Clifton, which character for salubritors.

A new banking Bristol under the name Hame has made of South Shields, them.

The Irish miss placing her alive c row.

It is with much dination, which w winter of 1830, rural parishes.

The Bishops of supporters and V ment Institution. support.

We regret to l through Kent. A day night. A recovery of the incen

On Wednesday gation of Chesby waited on the Re the purpose of pre as a testimony of of his Christian m

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A petition to praying him to us sia in behalf of th time ago from No from Bingham a s tingham.

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A letter from with goods, wait terdam, but no cr nant of the trad through the misc before, and now t long will this cou tools of France?"

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MACCLESFIELD town are still on settling their diff proceeded again for more than eig

prisoned for ope cases the parties have entered int the sessions

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REFUSAL OF consequence of t try meeting. Mr. Rector, convened purpose of taking the necessary exp

Worship at St. attended. A res mending a subscri as an amendment six months, which majority.—Birmi

POETRY.

THE MARCH OF ANARCHY.

BY PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

Last came Anarchy, he rode
On a white horse, splashed with blood;
He was pale even to the lips,
Like Death in the Apocalypse.

And he wore a kingly crown;
And in his grasp a sceptre shone;
And on his brow this mark I saw—
"I am God, and King, and Law!"

With a pace stately and fast,
Over English land he past,
Trampling to a mire of blood
The adoring multitude.

And a mighty troop around,
With their tramping shook the ground,
Waving each a bloody sword,
For the service of their Lord.

And with glorious triumph, they
Rode through England proud and gay,
Drunk as with intoxication
Of the wine of desolation.

O'er fields and towns, from sea to sea,
Passed the pageant swift and free,
Tearing up, and trampling down,
Till they came to London town.

And each dweller, panic-stricken,
Felt his heart with terror sickened,
Hearing the tempestuous cry
Of the triumph of Anarchy.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

GOOD PAY.—At a late concert in Canterbury, Signor Paganini received 100l. for performing four pieces, being at the rate of 5l. a minute. This beats the pound a line poets.

Clifton, which throughout the year has maintained its high character for salubrity, is beginning to fill rapidly with visitors.

A new banking establishment has just been opened in Bristol under the firm of Edward Goss, and Co.

Hume has made an attempt to persuade the ship-owner of South Shields, that the free-trade system is beneficial to them.

The Irish miscreant Duffy, who murdered his wife by placing her alive on a large fire, has been executed at Glasgow.

It is with much regret we learn that the spirit of insubordination, which was with so much difficulty allayed in the winter of 1830, has again manifested itself in many of our rural parishes.

The Bishops of Salisbury and Ely, have become warm supporters and Vice-Presidents, of the Agricultural Employment Institution. The Bishop of Llandaff also adds his support.

We regret to learn that incendiarianism is spreading alarm through Kent. At Edenbridge there were two fires on Monday night. A reward of 200l. has been offered for the discovery of the incendiaries.

On Wednesday evening, a deputation from the congregation of Chebsey church, consisting of the churchwardens, waited on the Rev. Edward Whitty, at Creswell Hall, for the purpose of presenting him with an elegant piece of plate, as a testimony of the high sense they entertain of the purity of his Christian ministry in that church.

According to his promise, the defence of the Rev. Edward Irving was laid before the Presbytery of Annan, on the 7th inst., in the form of a letter, in which he began his address in scriptural terms, "Men and Brethren." He avowed himself the author of the obnoxious publications, which he attempted to defend in his own peculiar manner. The appeal, however, was unsuccessful.

A petition to the King signed by nearly 5,000 persons, praying him to use his good offices with the Emperor of Russia in behalf of the unfortunate Poles, was presented a short time ago from Nottingham. A similar petition has been sent from Birmingham a small town, in the neighbourhood of Nottingham.

STATE OF TRADE.—The demand for broad cloths and substantial worsted cords for winter wear, still continues; but the finer descriptions of woollens are not much in request. A good deal of business was done at Bradford on Thursday, chiefly in the finer qualities of goods, for which tolerable prices were obtained. —*Leeds Intelligence.*

A letter from Hull says: "Our warehouses are loaded with goods, waiting for conveyance to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, but no craft can be met with to go across. The remnant of the trade that was left to us is now taken away, through the misconduct of Ministers. They had done enough before, and now they have put the finishing blow to it. How long will this country tolerate these wretched bunglers and tools of France?"

PERTH SHIPPING.—Within the last eighteen years there have been launched from one building yard in Perth 63 vessels, measuring per register, 6,040 tons, or about 96 tons to each vessel. Supposing the average price of building to be eight guineas per ton, this would give a total sum of nearly 50,000l. for the above period. In the course of the same time a number of vessels have also been built by others.

A poor little boy at Birmingham, named Wm. Bunting, about nine years old, lost his eye a few days since in the following manner:—He and another boy, named Mark Smith, were keeping cows in adjoining fields, and having a rough sort of bow and arrows between them, Smith shot an arrow at Bunting, and hitting him in the corner of the eye, turned it completely out, so that it hung down his cheek.

MACEFIELD TURN-OUT.—The silk weavers of this town are still out of employment, without any prospect of selling their differences. About forty of them have been proceeded against under the statute, for neglecting their work for more than eight successive days, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month in the house of correction. In many cases the parties have appeared against the convictions, and have entered into the necessary recognizances to appear at the sessions.

During the gale on the night of the 9th, the Dartmouth sloop, of Dartmouth, was entirely wrecked near Rye, and the crew (with the exception of one man), with a female passenger and two boys, perished. By the gallantry and perseverance of Lieut. George Davies, R.N., and six men of the Coast Guard service, who, having made one unavailing attempt, amidst a tremendous surf, carried a fishing-boat a mile overland, the survivor was ultimately rescued from the fate which befel his less fortunate companions. This is the third life saved by this officer.

REFUSAL OF THE CHURCH RATE, BIRMINGHAM.—In consequence of the refusal of the church-rate at the late vestry meeting, Mr. Churchwarden Salt, at the suggestion of the Rector, convened a meeting on Monday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the means of providing the necessary expenses attending the performance of Divine Worship at St. Martin's church. About twenty individuals attended. A resolution was moved by Mr. Harris, recommending a subscription for that purpose. Mr. Eagles moved as an amendment, that the meeting do adjourn to that day six months, which amendment was carried by a considerable majority. —*Birmingham Journal.*

A MAN OF APPEARANCE.—As one of the candidates for the representation of the Inverness burghs—the only one who does not claim to be at the head of the poll—was pursuing his canvass, he called upon a gentleman, whose looks might have realized the description of Chaucer's Franklin—
A lusty man, to ben an Abbot able.

After the usual salutation, the candidate solicited the vote of the elector, when the latter stated that he could not give it to him, as he was already pledged. May I ask to whom?" said the querist. "To Major Cumming Bruce." "Then you are an Anti-Reformer!" "I certainly am." "Good God," exclaimed the discomfited candidate, "a man of your appearance!" —*Inverness Courier.*

CANTERBURY.—The Bishop of Rochester attended a few days since at St. Margaret's Church, respecting a disputed seat. The churchwarden, Mr. Batten, had granted a seat to a parishioner, Mr. Parminter, and afterwards wished to remove him, the pew, it was alleged, having been previously promised to another person by the other churchwarden. As Mr. Parminter refused to relinquish the seat, he was threatened to be removed by the hands of a peace officer, who attended for the purpose had he attempted again to occupy it. In consequence of which the Bishop was appealed to, and, after hearing the parties, his Lordship decided against Mr. Parminter's right to the seat, and at the same time censured the idea of calling in a constable on such an occasion.

LAUGHABLE OCCURRENCE.—One day during the last week as Mr. Lynch, the celebrated Irish "committee" man, was spouting away at a tremendous rate from the window of the Nag's Head in the Waters, he was surprised, in the midst of one of his tirades, to find more than one-half of his auditors suddenly fall down to the ground. He started, but still the people lay on the ground, and what he did was the matter he could not, with all his sagacity, comprehend. At last it was discovered that some philosophical wag had charged an individual in the outside with electric matter, and the crowd being extremely dense, it communicated through the whole and produced the ludicrous effect described. —*Macclesfield Herald.*

NEW PARLIAMENT.

We have watched, with diligence and care, every symptom by which we could judge of the future constitution of the British Parliament, and with pride and happiness do we find that the majority of its members will be men of the right British stamp. Wherever an honest, true-hearted Conservative has appeared, the whole herd of levellers and radicals have fled yelping away. The stout yeomen of England have but to do, their duty resolutely, and order and good government will again bless their abused and insulted country. No time, however, is to be lost, for it is now generally understood that the new writs for the election of members will most probably be in the possession of the sheriffs of counties on the 4th of next month.

FINSBURY REGISTRATION.—The total number of voters is 10,537. Messrs. Russell and Chapman, the barristers, decided in favour of the claims of inhabitants of Ely-place, who had been omitted in the returns made by the overseers of the adjoining liberty of Saffron-hill. Ely-place is considered extra-parochial, but a suit is now pending in which that question will be set at rest; and the decision of the barristers is given without prejudice to it.

SINGULAR OMISSION.—The overseers of the liberty of Saffron-hill, thinking they had a vote for the county, omitted to insert their names in the list for the borough; as soon as they discovered their mistake they stuck a second list upon the church doors, containing their names. They had made no claim, and the court decided that they were too late in the first instance, and could not now be inserted.

EAST SUFFOLK.—Lord Villiers has offered himself, with every prospect of success.

LIVERPOOL.—Lord Sandon offers again, and Mr. Thornley is expected in the field.

EXETER.—The result of the canvass for Mr. Follett has exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

LAMBETH.—Lord Palmerston has withdrawn from the contest for this borough.

DENBY.—Lord Waterpark and the Hon. G. F. Vernon have commenced canvassing the electors of this borough.

SOUTH ESSEX.—We are glad to learn that a gentleman of Conservative politics, in the person of R. W. Hall Dars, Esq., will be put in nomination for this division.

WEST SUFFOLK.—H. S. Waddington, Esq., has offered himself for the western division of the county of Suffolk. Mr. W. is one of the right sort.

SHREWSBURY.—John Cressett Pelham, Esq., one of the present members for the county of Salop, has offered himself as a candidate for this borough.

BENSHIRE.—Another candidate, on the Conservative interest, has started for Berkshire, in the person of Mr. C. J. F. Millhouse, of Foxley Park.

IPSWICH.—Edward Goulburn and Fitzroy Kelly, Esqrs. have declared themselves candidates, in the Conservative interest, for the borough of Ipswich.

HORSHAM.—has a constituency of 258. There are two candidates, Mr. Blunt and Mr. R. H. Hurst; the former on the Norfolk, the latter on what is called the popular interest.

SHROPSHIRE.—The Earl of Darlington is now a candidate for the representation of the southern division of this county, in consequence of Mr. C. Pelham offering for the borough of Shrewsbury.

EAST SUFFOLK.—A requisition, set on foot by the proper persons, the yeomanry of the county, is in the course of preparation, inviting the Right Hon. Lord Henniker and Sir Charles Vere, K.C.B. to become candidates for this division.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—A Captain Gronow is the last announced representative for the borough of Stafford. He was received with great cordiality (being a reformer), until he announced that he expected to be returned free of expense.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE.—Lord Palmerston has, we see, been getting up a requisition to himself, to represent this division. This contemptible turncoat promises an address. The people of Hampshire will become the jest of all England if they elect so hateful a renegade.

CUMBERLAND.—We understand that a letter has been received from Mr. Atherley, intimating his acceptance of the invitation to become a candidate for the representation of Carlisle, and his intention to issue a public address to the electors in the course of a few days.

NORTH WARWICK.—A deputation of gentlemen, with a requisition, signed by no less than 1,000 of the most respectable freeholders and electors of the northern division of the county, have induced W. S. Dugdale, Esq. M.P. for Blyth, to offer himself for this division, at the next election.

WYCK.—In this borough, the town clerk, Mr. Tibbits, objected to 300 votes on the side of the reform candidates, Messrs. Tomes and King. It was objected to receive these notices of opposition on the ground that they were given in mass, and not in detail. The barrister, however, ruled in favour of receiving the objections.

YORK.—The result of the canvass of the city of York shows that the Tory candidate Mr. Lowther is safe. Mr. Petre is said to be the next on the list of success. Mr. Bayntun has obtained a great many promises from all parties—but old difficulties and certain awkward recent lettings-in of light upon his character, render his appearance on the day of election a matter of extreme doubtfulness.

WESTMORELAND.—It is rumoured that Col. Howard, of Levens hall, near Kendal, intends to offer himself for this county on Conservative principles.

BIRMINGHAM.—A Conservative candidate is talked of as coming forward immediately, in opposition to Mr. Attwood and Mr. Schofield.

DEVONSHIRE.—Sir Thomas Dyke Acland has again positively declined to be put in nomination for the northern division of Devon, although measures had been taken which would have secured his return. Lord Ebrington and the Hon. Newton-Fellowes are continuing their tour through the northern division of the county, for the purpose of contradicting the report that the latter gentleman had declined. The zeal in their favour has considerably declined.

MR. BULTELL.—It has been very recently reported that in the chance of Lord John Russell's failure for the south Devon, an arrangement has been made for Mr. Bute's retirement in his lordship's favour.

MR. BLY-BULLER.—This gentleman has completed a most successful canvass, for the southern division of Devonshire—his election, we are informed, upon good authority, is placed beyond all doubt.

MARY-LE-BONE.—The vote of a Mr. Coppin was objected to, on the ground that a portion of the rate for Michaelmas, 1831, had been remitted him. The claimant urged that his house was rated at 20l. and although the half was remitted, still he had paid in proportion to 10l. and that, he conceived, ought to give him a good title. It was decided that, although the payment in full of 10l. would have qualified him, still the same amount being paid as a compromise for a rate of 20l. did not confer a title, the vote was therefore rejected.

THE CONSERVATIVE CAUSE.—The counties are doing their duty. Wherever there is a contest the Conservative candidate is sure to carry the election. Amongst others we can state, on the best authority, that Aberdeenshire (by a majority of 415), Kincardineshire (by a majority of 175), and Banffshire (by a great majority), will return Conservative members. Of the result of these contests there is no doubt entertained. We call upon the other counties to follow their example. —*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

LEDES.—At the close of the revision, the number of claims on behalf of Mr. Sadler allowed was 272, and objections allowed 129. The claims on behalf of Messrs. Marshall and Macaulay allowed were 217, and objections 11; making a majority for Mr. Sadler of 103. Taking into consideration, however, the number of claims sent in by each party for the correction of mis-spelt names, &c. the actual majority in favour of Mr. Sadler is 88, his friends having sent in 15 claims more than the other side, for correction merely.

A NOVEL "POINT."—It was ruled by the revising barristers at Manchester, that a voter changing his residence between the time of the publication of the churchwardens' lists and the election loses his right to vote. A man may change his residence as often as he likes before the day of registration, and not be disqualified; but, being registered, he must remain stationary till the day of election, or be rendered ineligible to vote. It is stated, also, that the registering barristers there expressed themselves as unreservedly in favour of the bill, and took it quite for granted that it would be the last time that registering barristers would have to sit to explain its different provisions.

LOUTH.—The constituency will be limited to about 450. **MEATH.**—It is expected the constituency will not exceed 1,500.

TRALEE.—Capt. Leyne, formerly of the 58th regiment, is reported as a candidate.

DUBLIN.—Mr. O'Connell and Sergeant Perrin will stand for the representation of Dublin.

DUNDEE.—Mr. Ronayne, the repeal candidate, is now suffering incarceration at Cork, for anti-riot meetings.

CLARE.—John Mc'Donnell, of Newhall, Esq., has declared himself a candidate. He is a gentleman of large fortune in that county, and well known to the electors.

YOUNGHAL.—John, son of John O'Connell, of Grenada, Esq., and nephew of the agitator, is a candidate, in opposition to the Hon. Geo. Ponsonby, the present representative.

EXTRAORDINARY DECISION OF A BARRISTER.—Mr. Assistant-Barrister Hamilton, who presides at the registry for the city of Derry, refuses the franchise to every applicant who will not swear the house or premises out of which he claims to register is worth 10l. a year of clear sterling money above the rent paid for it, whatever that sum may be.

EMPLOYMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—We are glad to learn that the provisions of the Act for the better employment of the agricultural labourers, are already beginning to be taken into consideration in one part of the Weald of Sussex, and a string of resolutions adopted at a Vestry Meeting holden at a parish in the vicinity of Horsham, are forthwith to be presented to the Magistrates, at their Petty Sessions, for their approval and sanction. We have reason to believe that other parishes are also about to bring the provisions of the Act into operation.

COUNTY RATE OF MIDDLESEX.—For the current quarter this rate is fixed at a penny in the pound; at which sum, inconsiderable as it may appear, it will produce the large amount of 22,553l. Thirty days are allowed to the different parishes for the payment of their respective proportions. The stir made by the magistrates, some time back, respecting certain parishes which habitually run into long arrears, and the threat of issuing distress warrants upon the property of the churchwardens and overseers, have not been without their good effects in facilitating the collection of the rate.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 13.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—S. G. Sikes, Huddersfield, banker. —I. Heilbron, Basinghall Street, merchant. —J. Escudier, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, hotel keeper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. Cockrill, East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, corn factor.

BANKRUPT.—J. Peachey, Regent Street, ironmonger. —S. Burrell, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, linen draper.

DIVIDENDS.—W. Remington, R. Stephenson, D. K. Remington, and J. P. Tomlin, Lombard Street, bankers. —W. and H. Sikes and T. Wilkinson, London, bankers. —J. Wiseman, Norwich, silkman. —W. Ritchie, Greenwich, coal merchant.

Friday, November 16.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—T. Davidson, Barking, Essex, timber merchant. —H. Sheen, Leicester, grocer. —A. Barrett, York Street, St. James's Square, wine merchant. —C. Bourne, Leicester Square, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—G. B. Billows, Poole, ironmonger.

BANKRUPT.—H. Palmer, Stratford, Middlesex, timber merchant. —G. Price, Portland Place North, Clapham Road, Surrey, bookbinder. —W. Caeffell, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, butcher.

J. Pearce, Museum Street, Bloomsbury, licensed victualler.

E. Higgins, Manchester, draper. —J. P. Oldfield, Liverpool, merchant. —G. Power, jun., M. Bower, Thavie's Inn, toy makers.

T. Jeffreys, otherwise T. H. Jeffreys, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, hair dresser. —J. Ditchfield, Lancashire, victualler. —W. Kilbey, Southampton, hotel keeper. —S. Burrell, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, linen draper. —T. Howard, Burnley, Lancashire, tailor. —S. Harrison and W. Bristow, Old Brompton, nurserymen and seedsmen. —G. Beely, London Wall, haberdasher. —J. Saunders, Corbet's Quay, Essex, schoolmaster. —I. Laver, Clapham, Surrey, tailor chandler. —H. Orace, Regent Street, painter. —W. Jarvis, Peterborough, victualler. —W. Smith, Billingsgate, fishmonger. —B. G. Sloper, Chester, manufacturing chemist.

THE MARKETS.—Friday.

SUGAR.—The operations in this produce have been limited since our last, although the expectation of a war, and the advance that would probably occur in every description of produce should that take place, has kept the market firm in price.

COFFEE.—Sales have been readily effected at the late decline.

RUM.—Steady, but business limited at 1s. 10d. full proof, Leeward Islands.

COTTON.—Owing to the state of our political relations, the Cotton market is now, and has been for several days, regularly drooping. Manufactures are stagnant, and consequently, purchasers are cautious in speculative transactions, and there is very little real business doing.

EAST INDIA PRODUCE.—This market, in all its branches, is firmer, but there is nothing to observe in it beyond that fact. Business is very limited, and shipping orders continue to be nearly suspended. The strength of the market in point of price arises from the causes we have before stated—an apprehension of war, and a consequent suspension of commercial intercourse.

INDIGO.—This trade is very dull indeed, and the last sale's currency scarcely maintained.

TALLOW.—The market heavy, and the article dull of sale.

HOPS.—Considerable animation has been in progress for several days in this agricultural produce. Worcester Hops have been a good deal run upon. East Kents have been as high as 9s. to 11s. The duty, 13s. 000l.

CORN-EXCHANGE.

Our supply of Grain in general this week is very moderate, and what few samples of Wheat appeared met a ready sale on rather better terms than on Monday. —Barley is a little dearer, the arrival being short. —Beans and Peas are unaltered in value. —The Oat Trade is firm, and Monday's prices fully supported.

Wheat, Essex, Red, new, 42s. to 50s.; fine 52s. to 56s.; White 48s. to 54s.; fine 56s. to 58s.; superfine, 58s. to 60s. —Rye 30s. to 36s. —Barley 24s. to 30s.; fine malt, 35s. to 37s. —Malt 50s. to 55s.; fine, 58s. to 60s. —Peas, Hog, 24s. to 32s.; Beans, small 32s. to 36s.; old, 38s. to 40s.; Ticks, 29s. to 32s.; old, 36s. to 38s.; Oats, Feed, 17s. to 19s.; fine, 20s. to 21s.; Poland, 17s. to 20s.; fine, 21s. to 22s.; Potatoes, 24s. to 25s.; fine, 25s. to 26s. —Beans, per quarter, 7s. to 7s. 6d. —Pollard, fine, per ditto, 14s. to 18s.

FLOUR.

Town made per sack, —4. 45s. 50s.; seconds, 40s. 45s.; Essex and Suffolk, on board ship, 35s. 6. 40s.; Norfolk and Stockton 30s. to 36s.

BREAD.

The highest price of Bread in the Metropolis is 8d., for the 4lb. Loaf. There are others who sell from a halfpenny to three halfpence below that rate.

SMITHFIELD.

To sink the offal—perstone of 8lbs.

Beef 2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d. Veal 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. Pork 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d. Lamb, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0s.

Head of Cattle this day.

Beasts, 43s. Sheep, 31s. Calves, 19s. Pigs 19s.

Head of Cattle on Monday.

Beasts, 300l. Sheep, 17,200. Calves, 139. Pigs, 230.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

Per Quarter (Imperial) of England and Wales, for the week ending November 9.

Wheat 52s 7d Rye 32s 5d Barley 30s 4d Beans 34s 8d Oats 18s 10d Peas 36s 10d

Aggregate Average of the last Six Weeks, which regulates Duty.

Wheat 52s 0d Rye 32s 3d Barley 30s 3d Beans 35s 4d Oats 18s 9d Peas 38s 9d

Duty on Foreign Corn for the present week.

Wheat 34s 8d Rye 19s 0d Barley 16s 10d Beans 16s 0d Oats 19s 0d Peas 12s 6d

SEEDS.

Red Clover, English, new, none; Foreign, none; old, 60s. to 72s.; White Clover, new, none; fine, none; old, 58s. to 72s.; Trefoil, new, 32s. to 35s.; fine, 37s. to 40s.; old, 32s. to 35s.; Rib Grass, fine, none; Caraway, English, 63s. to 70s.; Foreign, 40s. to 65s.; Coriander, 12s. to 20s. 0d. per Cwt. —St. Foin, 40s. to 45s.; fine, 48s.; Rye Grass, none; new, 37s. to 30s.; Pacey Grass, none; Linseed for feeding, 42s. 4s.; Ditto for crushing, 40s. to 43s.; Canary, 68s. to 78s.; Hemp, 43s. to 50s. per quarter. —White Mustard Seed, 7s. 0d.; to 9s. 0d.; Brown ditto, 20s. to 24s.; Tares, 4s. 3d. to 6s. 0d.; fine new, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. per bushel. —Rape seed, English, 22l. to 25l.; Foreign, 21l. to 24l. per last.

PERMANENT DUTIES ON SEEDS, &c.

Hemp 40s per quar. Coriander 15s pr cwt. Linseed 1s Clover 20s Tares 10s Trefoil 20. Rape 10s per last. Mustard 8s. pr bush.

HOPS.

Kent New Pockets, 6l. 15s. to 11l. 0s.; East Kent, 8l. 0s. to 11l. 11s.; Kent Bags, 7l. 10s. to 0l. 0s.; New Sussex Pockets, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 16s.; superfine ditto, 0l. 0s. to 7l. 16s.; Farnham, fine, 12l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.; Ditto, seconds, 10l. 10s. to 11l. 11s. per cwt. —Old duty rated at 2130,000.

PRICE OF TALLOW SOAP, &c.

Town Tallow, 48s 6d.; Yellow Russia, 45s 0d.; White, 45s 6d.; Soap ditto, 44s 0d.; Melting Stuff, 35s 0d.; Ditto Rough, 21s 0d. Yellow Soap, 62s; Mottled 70s; Curd, 72s; Graves, 16s 0d. Good Dregs 5s 0d.

PRICES OF GAME AT LEADENHALL.

Grouse are particularly scarce, at 7s. a brace. —Black Game is plentiful, and in the prime condition, 8s. —Partridge, rather short, 6s. —Pheasants, though abundant, realise from 7s. to 8s. a brace, the demand being good. —Partridges are very scarce, at 5s. a brace. —The supply of Hares is great; this may be attributed to a double cause, the seasoning being favourable, and the excellent state in which they arrive; the top price, 3s. 6d. each. —Wild Ducks, Widgeon, and Teal, taking the state of the weather into account, are plentiful, the former at 5s. the second at 3s. 6d. and the latter at 2s. a couple. —The supply of Woodcocks is short, at 7s. a couple. —Of Snipes there is a good market supply, at three quotations—the French, of which there are very few, at 1s. 6d. a couple; country birds, say from Lincolnshire and the fens, 2s.; while, for their peculiar flavour, such is the exquisite taste of our gourmands, those from our own marshes readily obtain 2s. 6d. a couple.

